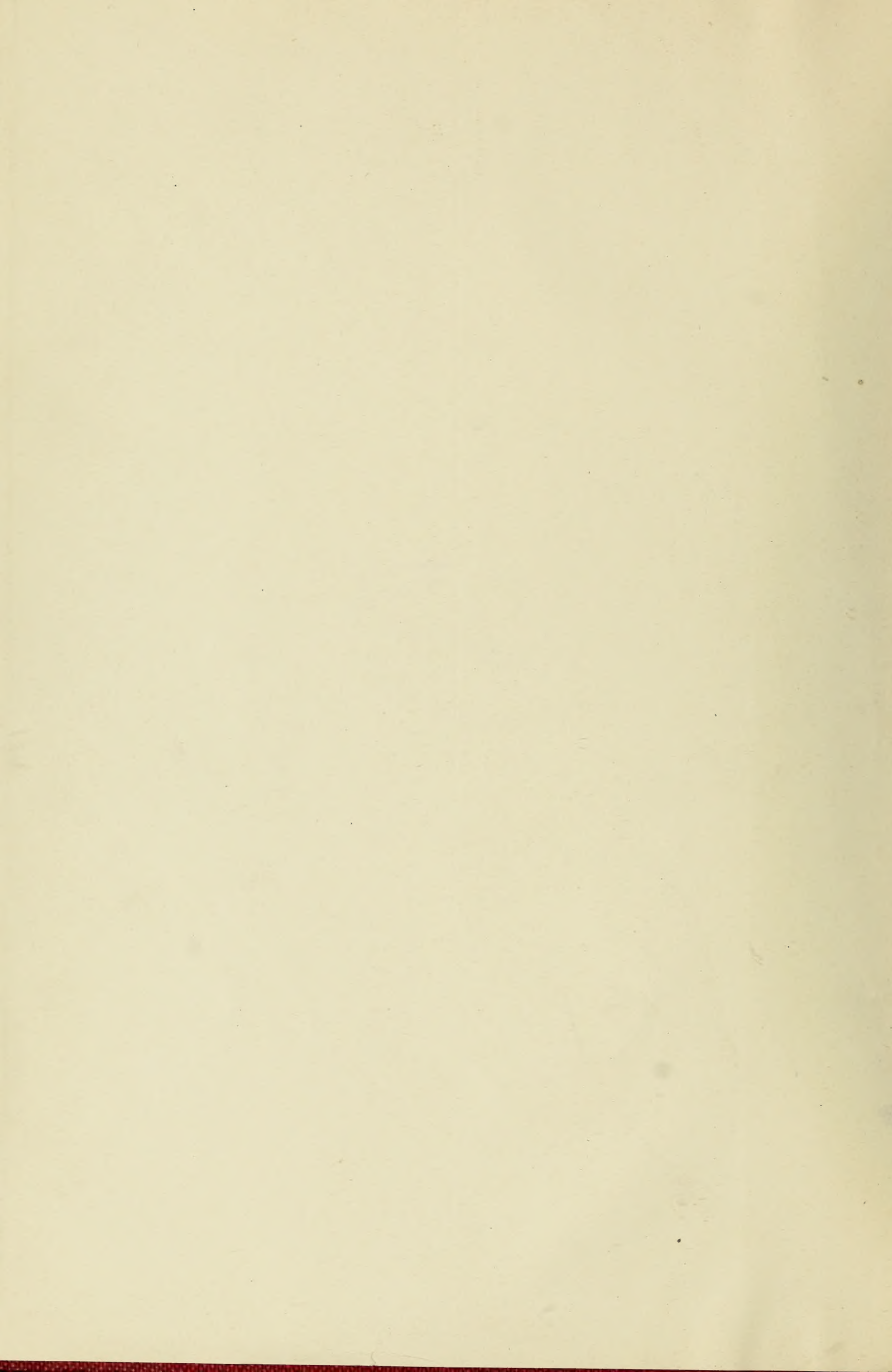


3 1761 08823845 6



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto





68274

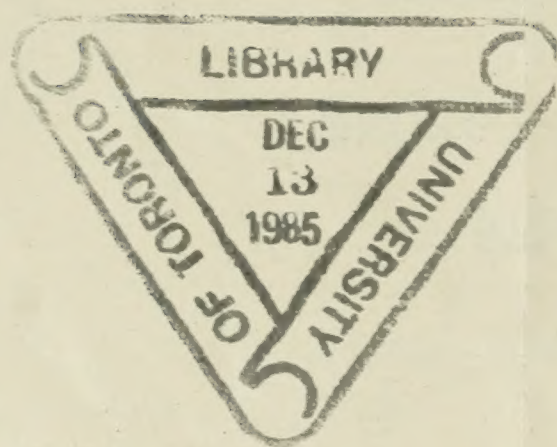
The Independent

VOLUME LXXVIII

APRIL—JUNE

1914

THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INC.
NEW YORK



AP
Z
I56
V.78

THE INDEPENDENT

Index for Volume LXXVIII (April to June, 1914)

(Ed., Editorial; Week, The Story of the Week; Rev., Book Review; M. P., The Market Place; Pic., Picture)

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------|--|--|
| A B C Powers Mediation, Offer of (See "Niagara Conference"), 183, (Ed.) 184, 185, (Week)..... | 189 | Arms and Industry, Norman Angell (Rev.) | 289 | Benavides, Colonel Oscar, President of Peru (Week) | 309 |
| Abbott, Professor James Francis, General Biology (Rev.)..... | 258 | Army Bills Past by Congress (Week) | 190 | Benson, Arthur Christopher, Where No Fear Was (Rev.) | 398 |
| About Music..... | 404 | Army, Question of the Three-Year Service in France (Week)..... | 479 | Benton, William S., Carranza Commission's Report on Killing of (Week) | 84 |
| Adams, Frederick Upham, Conquest of the Tropics (Rev.)..... | 566 | Art and Artists | 3, 226, 300, 567 | Bergson, Henri, Dreams (Rev.)..... | 398 |
| Administration Bill for Leasing Public Lands, Considered in House Committee (Week) | 12 | Art, The Field of | 434 | Berlin, Coal Weighed at Your Door in, Bethlehem, By Trolley from Jerusalem to (Pic.) | 28 |
| Administration's Trust Program, The: The Holding Company Bill (Ed.).... | 10 | Artificial Parthenogenesis and Fertilization, Jacques Loeb (Rev.)..... | 257 | Better Folks, E. P. Powell..... | 293 |
| Adventurings in the Psychical, H. Addington Bruce (Rev.)..... | 537 | Asquith, Premier, Receives the Militants (Week) | 550 | Bias (Ed.) | 270 |
| Aeroplane, Employed by French in Capturing Morocco (Week)..... | 446 | Asquith, Premier, The British Crisis and (Ed.) 9, (Week) | 15 | Bibighaus, Franklin, The One Day..... | 358 |
| Aeroplane Records, Looking Down on the World (Ed.)..... | 82 | Asquith, Premier, The Campaign and Re-election of (Week)..... | 85, 124 | Biology of Sex for Parents and Teachers, T. W. Galloway (Rev.)..... | 257 |
| Aeroplane, The Echelon..... | 166 | Assimilation of Immigrants, The (Ed.) | 120 | Birth of a New Art, The (Ed.)..... | 8 |
| Agrarian Reforms for Mexico..(Week) 345, (Ed.) 439..... | 543 | At Bay, George Scarborough (Rev.).... | 324 | Blackford, Katherine M. H., and Arthur Newcomb, The Job, the Man, the Boss (Rev.) | 324 |
| Agricultural Bill Passed (Week)..... | 443 | At the Casa Napoleon, Thomas Janvier (Rev.) | 537 | Black's Medical Dictionary..... | 566 |
| Agriculture and the Homestead Law, in "Land is Land"..... | 21 | At the Sign of the Van, Michael Monahan (Rev.)..... | 454 | Blest Be the Madding Crowd, Marie Barton | 357 |
| Agriculture: | | Athletic Training, Michael C. Murphy (Rev.) | 258 | Bleyer, Willard Grosvenor, Newspaper Writing and Editing (Rev.)..... | 258 |
| Books for the Countryside Reviewed | 212 | Athletics in the New France | 26 | Blind, Harry Kemp (Poem)..... | 36 |
| Cactus Farming..... | 166 | Atomic Constitution of the Universe, The, William Hayes Ward..... | 96 | Bolte, J. Willard, The Back Yard Farmer (Rev.)..... | 212 |
| Forward on the Farm, E. P. Powell | 70 | Austin, Mary, Love and the Soul Maker (Rev.) | 491 | Bookman's Letters, A, Sir William Robertson Nicoll (Rev.)..... | 217 |
| Ainslie, Rev. Peter, D.D., The Meaning of Mediation..... | 531 | Austria, Rumanian Demonstrations Against (Week) | 515 | Books by Old Maids for Old Maids, An Interview with Georg Brandes..... | 484 |
| Alaska: | | Austria, Senate Ratified Renewal of Arbitration Treaty with (Week)..... | 345 | Books for Preachers | 323 |
| Engineers Appointed by President Wilson to Locate Railroads for (Week) | 273 | Autobiography of a Happy Woman, The (Rev.) | 564 | Books, The New. (See Titles and Authors)..... | 47, 104, 140, 173, 212, 256, 289, 324, 398, 454, 491, 536, 564 |
| Government Reservations of Land in (Week) | 191 | Avebury, Lord, Prehistoric Times (Rev.) | 174 | Borglum, Gutzon, Statement by, Regarding Sculpture in the U. S. (Ed.) | 11 |
| Influence of Women Voters in (Week) | 121 | Avengers of Napoleon, The..... | 23 | Both Sides, Price Maintenance, A Debate | 139 |
| The Canadian Rockies and Vacation Journey to..... | 376 | Aviation and Wings | 128 | Boucicault, Ruth Holt, The Substance of His House (Rev.)..... | 401 |
| Albania: | | Aviation, Fool-hardy Exhibitions in (Ed.) | 442 | Bourgeois, Maurice, John Millington Synge and the Irish Theaters (Rev.) | 140 |
| A Call to America to Aid Sufferers in Conflict in and Troubles of Mpret William of (Week)..... | 125, 160, 276, 349, (See also "Balkan States," "Epirotes and Epirus.") | Aviation, The Flight That Failed (Ed.) | 440 | Boy Scout, The, Richard Harding Davis (Rev.) | 398 |
| Alcoholism, Combating Spread of, in France (Week)..... | 276 | Aviation. (See also "Aeroplane.") | | Boys' Camp Book, The, Edward Case (Rev.) | 398 |
| Alcoholism in Russia, the Fight Against (Week) | 16 | Babel, The Modern..... | 554 | Bradford, Gamaliel, Jr., Confederate Portraits (Rev.) | 401 |
| Allegories of Industry—the Work of Fred Dana Marsh (Pic.)..... | 37-40 | "Baby Welfare Week" in Chicago, James Kilgour | 168 | Brandeis, Louis D., Other People's Money (Rev.) | 454 |
| Alum Baking Powder is Harmless (Ed.) | 474 | Babylonian Records, Albert T. Clay (Rev.) | 217 | Brandeis, Louis D., Business—A Profession (Rev.)..... | 398 |
| America the Melting Pot..... | 554 | Back to School from Kansas Sanctums, Ray L. Clapper..... | 369 | Brandes, Georg, and Nietzsche, Correspondence of (Rev.)..... | 565 |
| America, Wu Ting-fang (Rev.)..... | 106 | Back Yard Farmer, J. Willard Bolte (Rev.) | 212 | Brandes, Georg, Criticisms of American Literature | 484 |
| American Athletics (Ed.)..... | 545 | Badger, Rear Admiral Charles J., Portrait | 157 | Brandes, Georg, Leading Critic of Europe (Week) | 348 |
| College for Girls in Constantinople (Ed.) | 474 | Baedecker, Karl, Russia (Rev.)..... | 398 | Brandes, Georg, Portrait..... | 348 |
| Farms | 223 | Bailey, William B., Cities No Longer Man-Consuming | 368 | Branford, Victor, Interpretations and Forecasts (Rev.)..... | 586 |
| Literature, John Calvin Metcalf (Rev.) | 256 | Bailey, William B., The Glorious Fourth Get Their Money | 453 | Bray, Frank Chapin, to Become Chau-tauqua Editor of The Independent (Ed.) | 187 |
| Missionary Society Combatting Cattle Tick and Boll-Weevil (Ed.)..... | 441 | Bailey-Blanchard, Arthur, Appointed Minister to Hayti (Week)..... | 274 | Brazil. (See "A B C Powers.") | |
| Refugees, Harsh Treatment of (Week) | 239 | Balfour, Mr., and the Home Rule Bill (Week) | 242 | Brierley, Jonathan, Religion and Today (Rev.) | 454 |
| America's Cup Races, The, Herbert L. Stone (Rev.)..... | 564 | Balkan Commission of Inquiry, Disclosures of (Ed.)..... | 305 | Brink, Clark Mills, The Making of an Oration (Rev.)..... | 259 |
| Amid, John, One-Lung Jack (Poem).... | 277 | Balkan Race Feuds (Week)..... | 515 | Bristow-Mondell Resolution, Petition for Passage of (Week) | 271 |
| Angell, Norman, Arms and Industry (Rev.) | 289 | Balkan States, Disorder in (Week).... | 242 | British Admiralty to Buy Persian Oil Wells (Week) | 478 |
| Angell, Norman, What Can Military Force Do in Mexico?..... | 197 | Balkans, The, A Laboratory of History, Professor Sloane (Rev.)..... | 492 | British Army Officers' Strike (Week) (Ed.) | 9 |
| Anglin, Margaret, in Shakespeare..... | 33 | Bank Law, A New, in New York State. | 177 | British Budget, The, and Home Rule, G. Douglas Wardrop..... | 321 |
| Animal Diseases, Loss from (M. P.).... | 297 | Banking and Currency Experiment, Our Banks, Lorimer's Chain of (M. P.).... | 568 | British Capital Invested in Oil in California (Week)..... | 274 |
| Animal Sculpture, Walter Winans (Rev.) | 216 | Banks, The New Reserve (Week)..... | 308 | British Crisis, The... (Ed.) 9, (Week) 14, | 15 |
| Answer to a Questioner, An (Ed.)..... | 153 | Banks. (See "Names of Banks and Regional Reserve Banks.") | | British Isles, The, A Vacation Journey to | 377 |
| Antarctic Penguins, G. Murray Levick (Rev.) | 289 | Barbee, Lindsey, In the College Days (Rev.) | 256 | British Railways, Mr. Lawson (Rev.).... | 494 |
| Anthony Trollope: His Public Services, Private Friends, and Literary Originals, T. H. S. Escott (Rev.)..... | 51 | Barke, Waitman, Great Poems Interpreted (Rev.) | 256 | Brooks, Prof. Alfred M., Architecture and the Allied Arts (Rev.)..... | 402 |
| Antin, Mary, They Who Knock at Our Gates (Rev.) | 565 | Barnabee, Henry Clay, Reminiscences of, My Wanderings (Rev.)..... | 290 | Brown, Dean, The Quest of Life (Rev.) | 105 |
| Anybody but Anne, Carolyn Wells (Rev.) | 143 | Barnesby, Norman, The Mother and the Child (Rev.) | 327 | Brown, Rev. Arthur J., D. D., The Meaning of Mediation..... | 528 |
| Appropriation Bills in Congress (Week) | 156, 158 | Barrus, Clara, Our Friend John Burroughs (Rev.) | 106 | Brownell, Stephen P., A Capital Way to Enjoy a Fine Day..... | 354 |
| Aquitania, The (Pic.)..... | 479 | Barry, John D., Outlines (Rev.)..... | 402 | Eruce, H. Addington, Adventurings in the Psychical (Rev.)..... | 537 |
| Arbitration and Mediation, International Disputes Settled by (Ed.)..... | 185 | Bartlett, Capt. Robert A., and the Stefan-son Expedition (Week)..... | 445 | Bryan, Secretary W. J., A B C Offer of Mediation and | 185 |
| Arbitration Treaties with Austria, the Netherlands and Salvador Ratified in Senate (Week)..... | 345 | Barton, Marie, Blest Be the Madding Crowd | 357 | Bryan, Secretary William J., in Relation to Mexican Situation (Ed.)... .. | 508 |
| Architecture and the Allied Arts, Prof. Alfred M. Brooks (Rev.)..... | 402 | Basic Political Reform, The—Proportional Representation (Ed.) | 79 | (See also "Niagara Conference.") | |
| Argentina, Our Legation in, Raised to Rank of Embassy (Week)..... | 307 | Batchelor, Bronson, Making a Journalist Beard, Charles A., Contemporary American History (Rev.) | 47 | | |
| Argentina. (See "A B C Powers.") | | Bees That Work the Year Round..... | 98 | | |
| Argentine Beef. (See "Meat.") | | Beeson, Edward, Portrait | 275 | | |
| Armament Octopus, The (Ed.)..... | 80 | | | | |

- Bryant, Lorinda Munson, What Sculpture to See in Europe (Rev.)..... 491
- Bryson, Lyman, The Child in Summer (Poem)..... 351
- Buhlig, Rose, Business English (Rev.)..... 327
- Bulgaria, Queen of, Portrait..... 78
- Bulgaria, Queen of, Proposed Visit to United States by..... 86
- Bureau of the Census, Records of Financial Condition of Cities Published by..... 453
- Burgess, Professor, Estimation of American University Student Body by (Ed.)..... 238
- Burglary and Religion (Ed.)..... 120
- Burleson, Postmaster General, Order Regarding Parcel Post Issued by (Week)..... 12
- Burlingame, William Roger, The Garden of the Heart..... 22
- Burns, William J., Portrait of..... 447
- Bushnell, A. J. de Havilland, Storied Windows (Rev.)..... 495
- Business—A Profession, Louis D. Brandeis (Rev.)..... 398
- Business and Legislation (Ed.)..... 544
- Business Depression, Causes of (Ed.)..... 544
- Business English, Rose Buhlig (Rev.)..... 327
- Business Interests, The Plea of (Ed.)..... 441
- Business of a Gentleman, The, D. M. Dickinson (Rev.)..... 54
- Business of Farming, The, William C. Smith (Rev.)..... 495
- Business, What's Ahead for?..... 126, 312
- Butler, Major Smedley D., Portrait..... 190
- Buttenwieser, Prof. Moses, The Prophets of Israel (Rev.)..... 494
- Butter vs. Lard..... 553
- By Order of the People (Ed.)..... 343
- Cabiria, Motion Picture Film..... 561
- Cabrera, Luis, Portrait of..... 445
- Cactus Farming..... 166
- Caillaux Affair, The (Week)..... 124
- Caillaux, Joseph, Interest Attaching to Candidacy of (Week)..... 191
- Caillaux, Joseph. (See also "French Ministry.")
- Calendar..... 5, 77, 115, 149, 181, 233, 265, 301, 339, 437, 469, 505, 549
- California, Active Volcano in (Week)..... 15, 16
- California, Investment of British Capital in Oil in (Week)..... 274
- Camera and Dark Room..... 60
- Camping on the Campus (Ed.)..... 546
- Canada, Freight Rate Reductions in (Week)..... 122
- New Brunswick Legislature Investigating Charges Against Premier (Week)..... 122
- Objection to Royal Governor-General by (Ed.)..... 442
- Progressive Tariff Duties in (Week)..... 122
- Canadian Rockies, The, and Alaska, Vacation Journey to..... 376
- Cape Cod Canal (Pic.)..... 514
- Capital Punishment and Murder (Ed.)..... 119
- Capital Way to Enjoy a Fine Day, A, Stephen P. Brownell..... 354
- Carnegie Peace Endowment, Investigation of Balkan War by (Ed.)..... 305
- Carpentering the Bottom of the Mississippi..... 167
- Carranza, General, Attitude of, Toward Huerta and the Mediators (Week)..... 239, 345, 475, 511, (Ed.)..... 472, 508
- Carranza, General, Portrait..... 123
- Carranza. (See also "Mexico.")
- Carrot Caterpillar, Motion Picture Film..... 561
- Carson, Sir Edward and the Home Rule Bill (Week)..... 242
- Carson, W. E., Mexico: the Wonderland of the South (Rev.)..... 54
- Carthage Lives Again in the Movies, Picture..... 560
- Cartoons:
- A B C Diplomacy..... 273
- "A Sort of War"..... 273
- A Spectacular Pursuit..... 272
- After Huerta—What?..... 347
- But This Is More Pleasant to All Concerned..... 346
- Clear the Track for the Railroads..... 512
- "Giddap"..... 548
- Home Rule Pleases Some People..... 446
- Huerta—Vacation Time..... 346
- "I Find Myself in the Midst of a Storm"..... 311
- John Bull: "Well, Now, Who Will Rule?"..... 446
- Locating the Blame..... 548
- More Watchful Waiting..... 159
- Psychological..... 548
- Settled..... 547
- "Sic 'Im"..... 310
- That Mexican Shell Game..... 273
- The American Family Settling Its Own Difficulties..... 272
- The Beginning of Mediation..... 347
- The Thinker..... 547
- Three Twists in the Mexican Tangle..... 242
- Unfortunate Combination of Events..... 243
- Catholic Truth Societies (Ed.)..... 186
- Catholics' Boycott of Panama Exposition (Ed.)..... 474
- Catsules, Peter, Portrait..... 244
- Cave, Edward, The Boys' Camp Book (Rev.)..... 398
- Cawein, Madison, The Wind of Spring (Poem)..... 95
- Central America, Efforts to Promote a Political Union in (Week)..... 84
- Central America, Treaties with Countries of (Ed.) 509, (Week)..... 513, 548
- Central Europe, A Vacation Journey to Century of English Essays, A, Earnest Rhys and Lloyd Vaughan (Rev.)..... 51
- Century Opera Company—What It Has Done and Expects to Do..... 171
- Ceylon and India, The Great Bridge that Links (Pic.)..... 14
- Chaddock, Robert E., The Nationality of New York's Babies..... 525
- Chamberlain, Senator George E., Portrait..... 87
- Chance, Joseph Conrad (Rev.)..... 173
- Changing Order, The, George W. Wick-ersham (Rev.)..... 454
- Chantilly, Louise M. Richter (Rev.)..... 258
- Charm of the Miniature, The..... 288
- Chautauqua Announcements..... 334
- Chautauqua Course, The New—English Year 1914-15..... 210
- Chautauqua, Educational Influence of (Ed.)..... 186, 187
- Chautauqua Readers, A Welcome to Our (Ed.)..... 341
- Chautauquan, The, Announcement of Merging with The Independent..... 210
- Chautauquan, The, Incorporation of, with The Independent (Ed.)..... 187
- Chautauquans, What They Are Doing..... 496
- Cheape, Capt. Leslie St. Claire, Portrait..... 470
- Chelsea House—A Self-Supporting Home for Self-Supporting Girls..... 33
- Cherrington, Mrs. C. W., An Off Day on the Farm..... 356
- Chicago, Baby Welfare Week in..... 150-168
- Chicago, Cooperation in Large Tailoring Plant in..... 370
- Chicago Elections, The (Week)..... 121
- Chicago, Food Bill of..... 524
- Chicago Plan, A, When Employers and Employees Cooperate..... 370
- Chicago, The Women Vote in (Ed.)..... 120
- Chickens, Electrified..... 162
- Child, Georgie Boynton, The Efficient Kitchen (Rev.)..... 106
- Child in Summer, The, Lyman Bryson (Poem)..... 351
- Child of the Orient, A, Demetra Vaka (Rev.)..... 398
- Childe Harold, Criticism of Byron's Use of Lay in (Ed.)..... 270
- Childish Conquerors of Mexico, The, Herman Whitaker..... 488
- Children, The, Care and Training of, 294, 539
- Children, Your..... 65
- Chile. (See "A B C Powers.")
- Chile, Our Legation in, Raised to Rank of Embassy (Week)..... 307
- China:
- Constitution of Discussed in Regard to Powers Given the President (Week)..... 243
- First Minister to United States from Republic of, with His Family (Pic.)..... 125
- "Liberty," a New Periodical in (Week)..... 160
- White Wolf's Operations in (Week)..... 17, 244, 479
- Church Federation Defined (Ed.)..... 507
- Christianity, Japanese (Ed.)..... 118
- Church in Rome in the First Century, The, Rev. George Edmundson (Rev.)..... 565
- Church of England, Efforts of to Defeat Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill (Week)..... 347
- Church of Wales, Liberation of (Ed.)..... 343
- Church Peace Union, Comments on the Mediation Conference by Directors and Officers of..... 527, 531
- Church Publicity, Dr. Christian F. Reiser (Rev.)..... 495
- Church Unity, Union and Federation (Ed.)..... 507
- Churches, News of the..... 56, 224
- Cities No Longer Man-Consuming, William B. Bailey..... 368
- Civil War in Colorado. (See also "Colorado.") Ed..... 187
- Clapper, Ray L., Back to School from Kansas Sanctums..... 369
- Clark, George L., A History of Connecticut (Rev.)..... 566
- Clark, Prof. John Bates, Social Justice Without Socialism (Rev.)..... 454
- Clark, Speaker Champ, Speech on Canal Tolls Bill by (Week)..... 83
- Clark's Field, Robert Herrick (Rev.)..... 564
- Clay, Albert T., Legal Documents from Erech (Rev.)..... 217
- Clayton Anti-Trust Bill, Amendment to (Week)..... 444
- (See also "Trust Bills.")
- Clayton, Powell, Commercial Intervention—Not Military..... 193
- Clear Grit, Robert Collyer (Rev.)..... 401
- Cleveland, Clocks of, Set Ahead One Hour (Ed.)..... 268
- Closed Shop, The..... 235
- Coal, Weighing of, at Your Door..... 487
- Coit, Stanton, The Soul of America (Rev.)..... 491
- Collected Essays of Rudolf Eucken (Rev.)..... 564
- College for the Training of Editors, A, From the Independent, June 9, 1864..... 480
- College Humor..... 163, 253, 281, 381, (Ed.)..... 153
- College of History, American University Building, Picture of..... 444
- College. (See "School and College.")
- College Women, Association of. (See Southern College Women.)
- Colleges, News Items Concerning..... 292
- Collyer, Robert, Clear Grit (Rev.)..... 401
- Colombia, Terms of Treaty with (Week)..... 85, 121, 157
- Colombian Treaty, Attitude of United States and Colombia Toward (Ed.)..... 118, 509, (Week) 241, 274, 309, 445, 548
- Colombian Treaty Past by Colombian Congress (Week)..... 513
- Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s Testimony Regarding Labor Controversies in Mines of (Week)..... 121, 122, 189, 240
- Colorado, Governor's Request for and Sending of Federal Troops to. (Ed.)..... 187, (Week) 189, 190
- Colorado Mine War, Investigation and Trial of Militia Officers and Strikers in (Week)..... 273, 308, 445
- Colorado Mine War, Owners of Mines Refuse to Arbitrate (Week) 189, 240, 273
- Colorado Mine War, President Wilson's Appeal to Mr. Rockefeller Rejected (Ed.) 187, (Week) 189, 190
- Colorado, The Issue in, the Operator's Side, John D. Rockefeller, Jr..... 248
- Colorado, The Issue in, the Worker's Side, John P. White..... 248
- Colorado, The War in, Helen Ring Robinson..... 245
- Colorado, The War in, and the Road to Peace (Ed.)..... 235
- Colosseum in Moving Pictures (M. W.)..... 35
- Colquitt, O. B., Seize Mexican Ports and Border Cities..... 193
- Columbia, Dean Frederick P. Keppel (Rev.)..... 454
- Columbia Jester, Many a True Word..... 381
- Colvin, Professor Stephen S., Vocational Guidance..... 425
- Comfort, Will Levington, Midstream (Rev.)..... 564
- Coming Hawaii, The, Joseph Ring Goodrich (Rev.)..... 398
- Commencement Exercises (Ed.)..... 119
- Commencement Season (Ed.)..... 442
- Commercial Arbitration Committee, Report of (M. P.)..... 329
- Commercial Intervention, Not Military, Powell Clayton..... 193
- Commons, Prof. John R., Labor and Administration (Rev.)..... 564
- Compensation Law for Workmen of West Virginia (Week)..... 274
- Comprehensive Standard Dictionary (Rev.)..... 289
- Conrad, Joseph Chance (Rev.)..... 173
- Conan-Doyle, Sir Arthur and Lady Conan-Doyle, Portraits of..... 447
- Conciliators, Plans for Peace of the (Week) 239, 271
- (See also "Mexico and Niagara Conference.")
- Confederate Portraits, Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. (Rev.)..... 401
- Congress and Business Interests (Ed.)..... 544
- Congress:
- Appropriations for Traveling Expenses in the House (Week)..... 158
- The Week in..... 12, 83, 121, 156, 190, 239, 271, 307, 345, 443, 475, 511, 547
- Conquest of the Tropics, Frederick Upham Adams (Rev.)..... 566
- Conservation of Our National Influence; President Wilson's Address to Congress..... 155
- Conservation Policy: in Land is Land..... 18, 21
- Constantinople, American Colleges in (Ed.)..... 474
- Constantinople College for Girls, Picture of Buildings..... 445
- Constructive Natural Theology, Newman Smyth (Rev.)..... 49
- Contemporary American History, Charles A. Beard (Rev.)..... 47
- Convict Labor, Bill Regarding Foreign Goods Made by (Week)..... 12
- Coomarsevamy, Ananda, Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists (Rev.)..... 289
- Copper Mines Strike, Subject of Inquiry in Congress (Week)..... 12
- Corbett, Lee Cleveland, Garden Farming (Rev.)..... 212
- Cornell University Summer School Camp (Ed.)..... 546
- Corporation, The Holding Company Bill (Ed.)..... 10
- Costa Rica. (See "Central America.")
- Cotton Crop of 1913, Census Figures of the (M. P.)..... 66
- Cotton Exchanges, Bill Regarding Passed by Senate (Week)..... 12
- Cotton in Queensland, Australia..... 71
- Covington Trade Commission Bill, The. (See "Trust Bills.")
- Cox, R. W. T., The Real Democracy (Rev.)..... 104
- Cradle Life of Planets, The..... 249

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|---|---------------|--|----------|
| Craft of Hand-Made Rugs, The, Amy Mali Hicks (Rev.)..... | 212 | Eleonore, Queen of Bulgaria, Portrait Proposed Visit of, to United States (Week)..... | 78 | Findlater, Mary, Over the Hills (Rev.) | 291 |
| Cram, William Everett, Hawks Good and Bad..... | 100 | Elguero, Licenciado Luis, Portrait..... | 309 | Finot, Jean, The Science of Happiness (Rev.)..... | 536 |
| Creed and Curriculum, William Charles O'Donnell, Jr. (Rev.)..... | 454 | Ellis, Mrs. Havelock, Portrait of..... | 315 | Firmness and Strength Needed in Mexico, Benjamin Ide Wheeler..... | 193 |
| Crop Report, Another Notable (M. P.) 144, 296, 430, 532 | 532 | Else, Rev. C. W., Journeying with Jesus (Rev.)..... | 566 | First Principles of Evolution, The, S. Herbert (Rev.)..... | 289 |
| Cry of the Red Gods, The, Are You There? (Ed.)..... | 343 | "Empire Day," A Salute to the Union Jack, Picture..... | 515 | Fish and Fishing..... | 220 |
| Cuba: | | Employes and—Not vs.—Employers..... | 147 | Flag Day, Address by Secretary Franklin K. Lane..... | 559 |
| Bubonic Plague in Havana (Week)..... | 158 | Empress Frederick, The (Rev.)..... | 175 | Flag to Its Makers, The..... | 559 |
| Sentence Pronounced Against Murders of Havana's Chief of Police (Week)..... | 477 | Empress of Ireland, Sinking of (Ed.) 429, (Week)..... | 443 | Florida, A Broadside from the (Pic.)..... | 195 |
| Cummins, Senator Albert Baird on the Railroads (Week)..... | 156 | England and America, Richard Monckton Milnes (Poem)..... | 295 | Flower Finder, The, George L. Walton (Rev.)..... | 212 |
| Cummins, Senator Albert Baird, Portrait..... | 350 | And France, Celebration of Anniversary of Entente Cordiale Between (Week)..... | 191 | Flying Man..... | 128 |
| Cummins, Senator Albert Baird, The President's Influence a Menace..... | 350 | Church of, Proposed Reform of Marriage Service in (Ed.)..... | 120 | Food Supply, Our (M. P.)..... | 145 |
| Cunliffe, John W., The New France..... | 26 | Efforts of the Church of, to Defeat the Welsh Disestablishment Bill (Week)..... | 347 | Foolishness, The, of the Sugaring Off, Minnie Leona Upton..... | 353 |
| Currency and Banking Experiment, Our..... | 126 | Home Rule Situation in..... | 86 | For Everybody's Letters..... | 525 |
| Currency Law, Map Showing Districts and Reserve Banks Under (Week)..... | 84 | Parliamentary Program in (Week)..... | 124 | Ford Motor Company, Profit-sharing Plan of (M. P.)..... | 430 |
| D'Annunzio, Gabrielle, Cabiria, a Motion Picture Film by..... | 561 | (See also "Home Rule and Great Britain.") | | Foreign-born, The, Crime and Patriotism..... | 417 |
| Da Gama, Senor Domicio, Portrait..... | 519 | English Drama of the Restoration and 18th Century, George Henry Nettleton (Rev.)..... | 53 | Foreign Commerce..... | 552 |
| Daniels, Professor, Confirmed as Member of Interstate Commerce Commission (Week)..... | 83 | English Lyric Poetry, Ernest Rhys (Rev.)..... | 289 | Foreign Royalty (Ed.)..... | 442 |
| Daniels, Secretary Josephus, "Anti-Grog" Ordinance of (Ed.)..... | 120 | English, on the Choice of (Ed.)..... | 154 | Foreign Trade Convention (M. P.)..... | 464 |
| "Dances," Modern Society (Ed.)..... | 11 | English Spelling..... | 69 | Foresight in Evolution, William Hayes Ward..... | 458 |
| Dartmouth Theatre and its Work..... | 36 | Enjoyable Entertainments, Lilliam M. Heath (Rev.)..... | 398 | Forest Fire in Moving Picture Film..... | 35 |
| Davenport, Gertrude C., Society and the Feeble-minded..... | 170 | Enock, C. Reginald, Ecuador (Rev.)..... | 325 | Forest Neighbors, William Davenport Hulbert (Rev.)..... | 174 |
| Davies, Hywel, Portrait..... | 244 | Epirotes, Women of the Sacred Battalion in (Pic.)..... | 17 | Forward on the Farm, E. P. Powell..... | 70 |
| Davies, Hywel, Seeks Mediation Plan for Colorado Mine War (Week)..... | 240 | Epirus, Revolt in the, and its Settlement (Week)..... | 160, 276, 447 | Fossils and Ice..... | 74 |
| Davis, Richard Harding, The Boy Scout (Rev.)..... | 398 | (See also "Albania.") | | Four Days of the Niagara Peace Conference, George Griswold Hill..... | 344 |
| Day, Chancellor, on Mexico (Ed.)..... | 473 | Episcopal Church, The, and Union with Other Denominations (Ed.)..... | 507 | Four Factors in the Mexican Problem, The (Ed.)..... | 508 |
| De Lara, Gutierrez and Edgumb Pinchon, The Mexican People (Rev.)..... | 324 | Equitable Building, The New (Pic.)..... | 129 | Four Feet and Six..... | 27 |
| Democratizing Opera..... | 171 | Escott, T. H. S., Anthony Trollope: His Public Services, Private Friends and Literary Originals (Rev.)..... | 51 | Fourth of July, Sane or Insane (Ed.)..... | 546 |
| Denmark, A New Constitution for (Week)..... | 243 | Essad Pasha. (See "Albania.") | | France, Combating Spread of Alcoholism in (Week)..... | 276 |
| Dickinson, D. N., The Business of a Gentleman (Rev.)..... | 54 | Essays for College Men (Rev.)..... | 105 | France: | |
| Dimmick, J. Benjamin, Portrait..... | 276 | Eucken, Rudolf, A Proposal for an American Nobel Institute. 283, (Ed.) | 267 | Elections in (Week)..... | 191 |
| Diplomatic Bill Past (Week)..... | 345, 547 | Eucken, Rudolf, Collected Essays of (Rev.)..... | 564 | Greater Army for (Week)..... | 479, 550 |
| Diplomatic Service, Appointments to Reviewed in House (Week)..... | 83 | Portrait of..... | 282 | Military Loan for (Week)..... | 550 |
| District of Columbia, Intermarriage with Negroes in (Ed.)..... | 187 | The Problem of Human Life (Rev.) | 398 | New Premier of..... | 562 |
| Dix, William Frederick, Money Magnates..... | 133 | Euripides and His Age, Gilbert Murray (Rev.)..... | 142 | Nobody to Govern (Week)..... | 478 |
| Dollar Mark, The Origin of the..... | 412 | Evans, Ernestine, A Woman Who Has Found Freedom..... | 315 | Political Crisis in (Week)..... | 513 |
| Domville-Fife, C. W., Guatemala and the States of Central America (Rev.)..... | 326 | Ewart, General. (See "Home Rule.") | | The New, John W. Cunliffe..... | 26 |
| Donat, Prof. Joseph S. J., The Freedom of Science (Rev.)..... | 537 | "Exams"—and After (Ed.)..... | 545 | Visit to, of English King and Queen, in Celebration of Entente Cordiale (Week)..... | 191 |
| Dorr, Julia C. R., Last Poems (Rev.)..... | 105 | Exchanges, Cotton and Grain, Request in Congress for Investigation of (Week)..... | 190 | Frank, Prof. Tenney, Roman Imperialism (Rev.)..... | 400 |
| Dr. Montessori's Own Hand-Book, Maria Montessori (Rev.)..... | 454 | Exhibit of Better Industrial Relations | 147 | Free-Necked Men (Ed.)..... | 270 |
| Drake, Marion H., Vote for, in Chicago..... | 120 | Exner, A. H., Japan as I Saw It (Rev.) | 327 | Freedom of Science, The, Prof. Joseph Donat, S. J. (Rev.)..... | 537 |
| Dreadnoughts, Are They Useless (Ed.) | 545 | Experiments in Federation for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, William Howard Taft..... | 88 | Freight Rate for Short Tap Lines, Decision in Regard to (M. P.)..... | 464 |
| Dreadnoughts Wanted by Greece and Turkey (Week)..... | 551 | Fairley, William R., Seeks Mediation Plan for Colorado Mine War (Week)..... | 240 | Freight Rates (M. P.)..... | 144 |
| Dreams, Henri Bergson (Rev.)..... | 398 | Faith and the Faith, Samuel Hart (Rev.) | 141 | Freight Rates of the Eastern Railroads (M. P.)..... | 66 |
| Drunkenness, The Advantages of (Ed.) | 473 | Faith of Japan, The, Dr. Tasaku Haroda (Rev.)..... | 493 | Senate's Resolution Regarding Interstate Commerce Commission's Enquiry into (Week)..... | 12 |
| Dry Fly and Fast Water, The, George M. L. La Branche (Rev.)..... | 398 | Falkland Islands and the Whaling Industry..... | 382 | French and Russian Alliance. (See "Greater Army of France.") | |
| Dudeney, Mrs. Henry, Set to Partners (Rev.)..... | 324 | Farley, William, Portrait..... | 244 | French Elections, The (Week)..... | 310 |
| Dunn, Robert, The Youngest World (Rev.)..... | 291 | Farm, Forward on the, E. P. Powell..... | 70 | French, Field Marshal Sir John, Portrait..... | 15 |
| Durazzo, The Powers at (Week)..... | 447, 551 | Farm Loans, Bureau of, Bill to Create a, Introduced in Congress (Week)..... | 12 | French, Field Marshal Sir John, and the Home Rule Crisis (Ed.) 9, (Week)..... | 86 |
| Earthquake in Sicily (Week)..... | 276 | Farm Produce by Post, New Order Regarding, Issued by Postmaster Burleson (Week)..... | 12 | French in Morocco (Week)..... | 446 |
| Eastern Message, The (Ed.)..... | 11 | Farm Structures, K. J. T. Ekblaw (Rev.)..... | 212, 223 | French Ministry, The Fall of (Week)..... | 446 |
| Eastman Kodak Company, Wage Dividend of the (M. P.)..... | 66 | Farms, American..... | | French Occupation of Morocco, The (Ed.)..... | 440 |
| Echelon Aeroplane, The..... | 166 | Faunce, Rev. W. H. P., DD., The Meaning of Mediation..... | 528 | Funston, Brigadier General Frederick, Portrait..... | 190 |
| Ecuador: | | Federal and State Commissions at Variance (M. P.)..... | 430 | Fyfe, H. Hamilton, The Real Mexico (Rev.)..... | 324 |
| C. Reginald Enock (Rev.)..... | 325 | Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, Testimony Before, in Regard to Colorado Labor War (Week)..... | 445 | Galloway, T. W., Biology of Sex for Parents and Teachers (Rev.)..... | 257 |
| Rebels Generally Defeated in (Week) 158, 191 | 191 | Federal Reserve Banks, Senate Resolution Regarding (Week)..... | 156 | Game and More Game..... | 225 |
| Edmundson, Rev. George, The Church in Rome in the First Century (Rev.) | 565 | Federal Reserve Board, Nominations for (Week)..... | 512 | Game of War, The..... | 138 |
| Education: | | Federal Reserve Board, The (Week)..... | 549 | Garage, The Home, Robert H. Van Court..... | 202 |
| A New Departure in..... | 58 | Federal Supervision of Insurance (Darwin P. Kingsley)..... | 146 | Garden City, The, C. B. Purdon (Rev.) | 174 |
| A Victory for Democracy in—the Vanderbilt University Case Decided..... | 24 | Federal Supervision of Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Favorably Reported in House (Week)..... | 307 | Garden Farming, Lee Cleveland Corbett (Rev.)..... | 212 |
| Education Board, General Attack Upon by Senator Kenyon (Week)..... | 240 | Federation for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Experiments in, William Howard Taft..... | 88 | Garden Homes, E. P. Powell..... | 485 |
| Education Board, General Vote of Senate to Reject Constitution of (Week) | 273 | Feeble-Minded, Society and the, Gertrude C. Davenport..... | 170 | Garden of the Heart, The, William Roger Burlingame..... | 22 |
| Education, Investigation of in Vermont | 319 | Feeding Experiments of Dr. Osborne and Professor Mendel..... | 553 | Gardeners' Pocket Manual, F. F. Rockwell (Rev.)..... | 212 |
| Education Without Walls (Ed.)..... | 186 | Fifty Years Ago: Home Patriotism—Its Duties, by Horace Greeley..... | 143 | Gatun Locks, A Liner Going Thru the (Pic.)..... | 550 |
| Edwards, Tickner, The Honeystar (Rev.)..... | 291 | Quotation from The Independent of..... | 103 | General Biology, Prof. James Francis Abbott (Rev.)..... | 258 |
| Efficient Kitchen, The, Georgie Boynton Child (Rev.)..... | 106 | Fighting King Tarpon, George Francis Howard..... | 356 | General Information Test, Answers to | 103 |
| Egg-laying Contest..... | 318 | Figures Famed in Fiction (Rev.)..... | 105 | General Information Test, Results of, among 125 Readers..... | 102 |
| Eggs Now and Then..... | 167 | | | Gentlemen Rovers, E. Alexander Powell (Rev.)..... | 106 |
| Ekblaw, K. J. T., Farm Structures (Rev.)..... | 212 | | | Geological Survey, Contemplated Investigation of Mineral Resources of Alaska by. (See "Alaska.") | |
| Electricity, Applied..... | 255, 538 | | | Gibson, Wilfrid Wilson, Characteristics of Poetry of (Ed.)..... | 342 |
| Beating Rugs by..... | 453 | | | Gibson, Wilfrid Wilson, Hoops (Poem), 362, 364 | 364 |
| News of the Current..... | 67 | | | Gilles, Marion P., A Guide to the Chasseyant Method of Musical Education (Rev.)..... | 398 |
| Electrified Chickens..... | 162 | | | Girl and Her Religion, The, Margaret Slattery (Rev.)..... | 142 |

- Glacier National Park, A Vacation Journey Thru..... 375
 Glaciers and Fossils..... 74
 Glorious Fourth, The, William B. Bailey 559
 Gompers, Samuel, Supreme Court Case against (Ed.)..... 269
 Gonzales, General Pablo, Portrait..... 346
 Good Officers and Mediation (Ed.)..... 185
 Goodrich, Joseph King, The Coming Hawaii (Rev.)..... 398
 Gookin, Frederick William, Japanese Color Prints and Their Designers (Rev.)..... 173
 Gospel Origins, W. W. Holdsworth (Rev.)..... 214, 216
 Gough, Brigadier General, and the Home Rule Crisis (Week)..... 14
 Gough, Brigadier General, Portrait..... 15
 Graft in the Japanese Army (Week)..... 15, 16
 Great Britain:
 Government Crisis Over Home Rule Bill. (See also "Home Rule Bill.") (Ed.) 9, (Week)..... 14, 15
 Lloyd George's Budget Introduced into House of Commons (Week)..... 275
 May 19th, 1914, Marks Opening of New Era in Political Development of (Ed.)..... 343
 Strike of Army Officers in (Week) 14, (Ed.)..... 9
 Great Poems Interpreted, Waitman Parke (Rev.)..... 256
 Greatest Books in the World, The, Laura Spencer Portor (Rev.)..... 175
 Greece, Alliance with Rumania (Week) 515
 Greece, Atrocities of War with Bulgaria (Ed.)..... 305
 Greece, Disagreement with Turkey (Week)..... 242, 551
 Greece Prepares for War with Turkey (Week)..... 551
 Greeley, Horace, Home Patriotism—Its Duties..... 143
 Greer, Rt. Rev. David H., The Meaning of Mediation..... 527
 Gregory, Jackson, Under Handicap (Rev.)..... 398
 Gregory, Lady, Our Irish Theatre: A Chapter of Autobiography (Rev.)..... 140
 Griffin, Henry Farrand, The Public and the Railroads..... 212
 Guatemala and the States of Central America, C. W. Domville-Fife (Rev.) 326
 Guatemala. (See "Central America.")
 Guelp Prison Farm..... 284
 Guerlac, Othon, Viviani, Spellbinder and Premier..... 562
 Guide to the Chassevant Method of Musical Education, A, Marion P. Giless (Rev.)..... 398
 Haggard, H. Rider, The Wanderer's Necklace (Rev.)..... 54
 Hague Conferences, Good Offices and Mediation as Distinguished at..... 185
 Hague Court, International Disputes Settled by (Ed.)..... 186
 Holdsworth, W. W., Gospel Origins (Rev.)..... 214, 216
 Hall, Rev. Frank Oliver, D.D., The Meaning of Mediation..... 529
 Hamilton, Clara E., With the Chickens and Stars..... 354
 Hamilton, Clayton, Studies in Stagecraft (Rev.)..... 492
 Hammond, Lily Hardy, In Black and White (Rev.)..... 289
 Happy Art of Catching Men, The, R. J. Patterson (Rev.)..... 289
 Hare, Christopher, Men and Women of the Italian Reformation (Rev.)... 256
 Harkness, Mary Leal, Southern College Women at Work..... 456
 Haroda, Dr. Tasaka, The Faith of Japan (Rev.)..... 493
 Harris, Corra, Comments of Readers on Articles of..... 99
 Harris, Corra, New York as Seen from the Valley—Last Paper—If You Must Come to New York..... 29
 Hart, Albert Bushnell, The Second Mexican War..... 195
 Harvard Lampoon, Many a True Word 163
 Hausgen, Mattie Lee, A Story-telling Vacation..... 360
 Havana, Bubonic Plague in (Week).... 158
 Hawks Good and Bad, William Everett Cram..... 100
 Hayti, Revolution in (Week)..... 84, 274, 309, 549
 Hayti, State of Bankruptcy in (Week) 158, 274, 309
 Heart in Action, Moving Picture Film Showing..... 35
 Heart of Midlothian, The, Motion Picture Film..... 317
 Heart of the Antarctic, The, Sir Ernest N. Shackleton (Rev.)..... 565
 Heart's Country, The, Mary Heaton Vorse (Rev.)..... 565
 Heath, Lillian M., Enjoyable Entertainments (Rev.)..... 398
 Hell (Ed.)..... 151
 Hendrix, Bishop Eugene R., D.D., The Meaning of Mediation..... 530
 Henri, Madame Victor, Discovery in Regard to Microbes..... 409
 Henry, Frank A., Assisting Rebels in Santo Domingo (Week)..... 549
 Herbert, S., The First Principles of Evolution (Rev.)..... 289
 Heredity and Sex, Thomas Hunt Morgan (Rev.)..... 256
 Heroines of Modern Religion, The..... 175
 Herrick, Robert, Clark's Field (Rev.)... 564
 Hewers of Wood (Ed.)..... 238
 Hewetson, George Benson, In Hoc Signo Vincas (Poem)..... 27
 Hicks, Amy M., The Craft of Hand Made Rugs (Rev.)..... 212
 Higher Criticism, An Answer to a Questioner Regarding (Ed.)..... 153
 Hill, George Griswold, Four Days of the Niagara Peace Conference..... 344
 Hillcrest Mine Explosion (Week)..... 549
 Hillis, Mrs. Newell Dwight, A Vision of Spring (Poem)..... 134
 Hippocrates and Park Row (Ed.)..... 510
 History of Connecticut, A, George L. Clark (Rev.)..... 566
 History of Religions, George Fort Moore (Rev.)..... 140
 History of the Dwelling House and Its Future, The, Robert Ellis Thompson (Rev.)..... 494
 History of the Grain Trade in France, The, Dr. Abbott P. Usher (Rev.)... 401
 Hofmann, Josef, Piano Playing, with Piano Questions Answered (Rev.)... 259
 Holden, Horace, Young Boys and Boarding School (Rev.)..... 258
 Holding Company Bill, The (Ed.)..... 10
 Holidays, The Standardization of (Ed.) 546
 Holland, W. J., To the River Plate and Back (Rev.)..... 326
 Holm Lea, Home of Professor Sargent of Harvard (Pic.)..... 205, 206, 208
 Holt, Hamilton, The Mediation Deadlock and the Way Out (Ed.)..... 543
 Holt, Hamilton, The Niagara Falls Mediation Conference..... 517
 Home Garage, The, Robert H. Van Court..... 202
 Home Rule Bill:
 British Crisis Over... (Ed.) 9, (Week) 14, 15
 Discussion of and the Ulster Crisis (Week)..... 86, 159, 191, 242, 309
 Passage of... (Week) 123, 347, (Ed.) 343
 Home Rule, Prolonged Struggle of Ireland for (Ed.)..... 304
 (See also "Ulster.")
 Home Vegetable Garden, The, Adolf Kruhm (Rev.)..... 105
 Honduras (See "Central America.")
 Honesty, The, Tickner Edwards (Rev.)..... 291
 Hoops, Wilfrid Wilson Gibson (Poem) 362, 364
 Hotel Inspection..... 280
 House of Lords, Opposition of, to Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill (Week)..... 347
 House of Lords. (See "Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment.")
 Housekeeper, The, Margaret Widdemer (Poem)..... 457
 How the British Won the Polo Cup (Pic.)..... 551
 How to Sing, Mme. Lilli Lehmann (Rev.)..... 402
 Howard, George Francis, Fighting King Tarpon..... 356
 Howard, William Willard, Conditions in Albania as Reported by..... 13
 Howells, William Dean, The Seen and Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon (Rev.) 324
 Howland, William B., Niagara Falls and the Hundred Years of Peace..... 522
 Howren, Mary H., When Popocatepetl Showed His Face..... 355
 Huckel, Oliver, Richard Wagner: The Man and His Work (Rev.)..... 216
 Huerta, General Victoriano, and the Salute (Week)..... 156
 Huerta as a Factor in the Mexican Problem (Ed.)..... 508
 Huerta, Attitude Toward Carranza (Week)..... 239
 Huerta, Delegates Sent by and Attitude of, Toward Conciliation. (Week) 239, 271, 475, 511 (Ed.)..... 472
 (See also "Mexico and Niagara Conference.")
 Huerta—Meteoritic Tyrant, André Tridon 448
 Huerta, Portrait..... 198
 Hulbert, William Davenport, Forest Neighbors (Rev.)..... 174
 Hunter, Robert, Violence and the Labor Movement (Rev.)..... 564
 Hustling the Busy Bee..... 98
 I. W. W., Infant Revolutionists (Ed.)... 80
 Ice, Drift, Direction Taken from North Coast of Alaska (Week)..... 446
 Idylls of a Dutch Village, S. Ulfer (Rev.) 564
 If You Must Come to New York, Corra Harris..... 29
 Illinois Elections, The (Week)..... 121
 Illinois, Fire Insurance Rates Too High in..... 503
 Immigrant, Distributing the..... 287
 Immigrants, The Assimilation of (Ed.) 120
 Imperial Germany, Prince von Bülow (Rev.)..... 493
 In Black and White, Lily Hardy Hammond (Rev.)..... 289
 In Diverse Places..... 71
 In Hoc Signo Vincas, George Benson Hewetson (Poem)..... 27
 In the College Days, Lindsey Barbee (Rev.)..... 256
 In the Nursery, a Painting..... 288
 Income Tax Guesses (M. P.)..... 568
 Income Taxes, The (M. P.)..... 532
 Independent, The:
 Opinions..... 264, 391, 497
 Announcements of..... 115, 149, 181, 233, 437, 469
 Calendar of..... 5, 77, 115, 149, 181, 233, 265, 301, 339, 437, 469, 505, 541
 How Teachers Are Using..... 58
 Insurance Department of, Enlarged... 72
 To Absorb the Chautauquan (Ed.)... 187
 Indiana, Progressive and Republican Conventions in (Week)..... 190
 Industrial Relations, Better Exhibit of Industry, Allegories of, the Work of Fred Dana Marsh (Pic.)..... 37-40
 Indypendunt, The Princeton Tiger Humor..... 281
 Infant Revolutionists (Ed.)..... 80
 Infantrymen in a Skirmish Maneuver (Pic.)..... 197
 Inheritance Taxes Paid in New York, Amount of..... 66
 Insurance:
 Casualty, Automobile Insurance..... 408
 Casualty, Stock and Mutual Compensation Companies..... 466
 Fire, A Report on the General Accident..... 467
 Fire, Bill Amending Form of Policy in New York..... 111
 Fire, Connection with San Francisco Disaster..... 406
 Fire, Expense..... 230
 Fire, How Not to Do It..... 178
 Fire, National Board Statement for 1913..... 571
 Fire, Rates in Kentucky..... 503, 570
 Fire, Rates of, Fixed by Statute.... 330
 Fire, Rates Too High in Illinois..... 503
 Fire, Review of 1913..... 466
 Fire, Supreme Court Decides Kansas Legislature Has Power to Regulate Rates..... 262
 Life, A Criticism and Reply as to Cost of..... 502
 Life, Abuse of the Loan Privilege of..... 298
 Life, Comparative Ultimate Cost..... 230
 Life, Deferred Dividend Policies..... 570
 Life, Employer's Liability, Marked Decline in..... 298
 Life, in Arrest of Judgment..... 110
 Life, Registration of Sickness..... 534
 Life, Report of 1913..... 262
 Life, Report on the General Accident 467
 Life, The Life Insurance Mortgage.. 110
 Life, Two Examples..... 178
 Life, Miscellaneous Announcement of Mutual Benefit Company..... 467
 Miscellaneous, Illinois "Underwriters' Agencies" Illegal..... 571
 Miscellaneous, Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.'s Increase in Capital..... 111
 Miscellaneous, Massachusetts Employee's Insurance Association Report..... 534
 Miscellaneous, New York Insurance Department's Statistics..... 111
 Miscellaneous, New York Workmen's Compensation Law..... 534, 571
 Miscellaneous, Notes and Answers 178, 179, 299
 Miscellaneous, State Fire Commission to Fix Rates in Texas..... 534
 Miscellaneous, The State and Insurance..... 72
 Miscellaneous, Workmen's Compensation Laws..... 111
 (See also "Federal Supervision of Insurance.")
 International Armament Trust (Week).... 311
 International Association of Surgeons, Surgery of Prevention and Repair Discussed at Congress of (Ed.).... 152
 International Council of Women, The (Week)..... 310
 International Disputes, Experiments in Federation for Judicial Settlement of, William Howard Taft..... 88
 International, Things..... 533
 Interpretations and Forecasts, Victor Branford (Rev.)..... 257
 Interstate Commerce Commission and Railroad Freight Rates (M. P.).... 144
 Interstate Commerce Commission and the New Haven Railroad (M. P.)... 176
 Interstate Commerce Commission, Charles S. Mellen's Testimony Before... (Ed.) 304, 341, (Week) 308, 347
 Interstate Commerce Commission, Delay in Decision in Freight Rate Case (Ed.)..... 544
 Interstate Commerce Commission, Professor Daniels Made a Member of (Week)..... 83
 Interstate Commerce Commission, Senate Adopts Resolution Requiring Publication of Record of (Week).... 12

- Intimations of Heaven, H. E. Walker (Rev.) 398
- Inventory, A Mental (Ed.) 81
- Investments in Mexico (M. P.) 228
- Irrigation and the Reclamation of Arid Lands, in Land is Land 21
- Irving Laurence, Death of (Week) 443
- Italy, A New Ministry in (Week) 87
- Italy, Address of Premier Salandra (Week) 159
- Italy, Political Atavism in (Ed.) 510
- Italy, Railroad Strike Threatened in (Week) 159
- Italy, Revolutionary Rioting in (Week) 514
- Item: One Dinosaur for New York 409
- Jackson, A. V. William, Catalog of Cochran Collection of Persian Manuscripts (Rev.) 142
- James, Henry, Portrait 366
- James, Henry, Sr., Extracts from Letters from 367
- Janvier, Thomas, At the Casa Napoleon (Rev.) 537
- Japan:
- Anti-American Feeling in (Week) 15, 16
- As I Saw It, A. H. Exner (Rev.) 327
- Cabinet Ministers Resign in (Week) 15, 16
- Christianity in (Ed.) 118
- Count Okuma Chosen as Premier in (Week) 125
- Death of the Dowager Empress of (Week) 125
- Graft in the Navy of (Week) 15, 16, 311, 479
- The Emperor of, Portrait 7
- The Empress of, Portrait 23
- The New Administration in (Week) 311
- Japanese Color Prints and Their Designers, Frederick William Gookin (Rev.) 173
- Japanese Empire, Terry (Rev.) 53
- Jarintzoff, N., Russia the Country of Extremes (Rev.) 324
- Jefferson, Rev. Charles E., D.D., The Meaning of Mediation 527
- Jerusalem to Bethlehem by Trolley (Pic.) 28
- Jesus Is Here! Rev. Charles M. Sheldon (Rev.) 494
- Job Slot Machine, A 318
- Job, the Man, the Boss, The, Katherine M. H. Blackford and Arthur Newcomb (Rev.) 324
- John Millington Synge and the Irish Theatre, Maurice Bourgeois (Rev.) 140
- Joline, Adrian H., Rambles in Autograph Land (Rev.) 216
- Jones, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd, The Meaning of Mediation 528
- Jones, Thomas D., Opposed as Member of Federal Reserve Board (Week) 549
- Joos, Robert, Success with Hens (Rev.) 212
- Journalism, Columbia School of 481
- Journalism, "Reformed" (Ed.) 510
- Journalism, Taught in Our Universities and Agricultural Colleges (Ed.) 471
- Journalist, Making a, Bronson Batchelor 481
- Journeying with Jesus, Rev. C. W. Elsey (Rev.) 566
- Judith, Motion Picture Film 317
- Justice to Prisoners in Wisconsin 92
- Kansas Editors at School, Picture 369
- Kansas, Proposal to Do Away With State Legislature in 186
- Kansas, University of, Gave Four-day School to Editors 369
- Karluk, The Wreck of the (Week) 445
- Kellogg, Clara Louise, Memoirs of an American Prima Donna (Rev.) 48
- Kellor, Miss Frances, Portrait of 287
- Kemp, Harry, Blind (Poem) 36
- Kentucky, Rates of Fire Insurance Companies in 503, 570
- Kenyon, Senator, Attack Upon General Education Board (Week) 240
- Keokuk Dam, Said to Be Part of a Water Power Monopoly (Week) 121
- Keppel, Dean Frederick P., Columbia (Rev.) 454
- Kilgour, James, Telling Chicago About the Babies 168
- King George, Visit to Paris of (Week) 191
- Kingsley, Darwin P., Federal Supervision of Insurance 146, 406
- Koester, Frank, Modern City Planning and Maintenance (Rev.) 565
- Kruhm, Adolf, The Home Vegetable Garden (Rev.) 105
- L'Année Mondiale Illustrée (Rev.) 495
- La Branch, George M. L., The Dry Fly and Fast Water (Rev.) 398
- Labor and Administration, Prof. John R. Commons (Rev.) 564
- Labor Controversies in Colorado Mines, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Testimony Regarding (Week) 122
- Labor Detective, Pengelly, Al Priddy 161
- Labor Disputes, The Injunction in (Ed.) 269
- Labor Unions and Trusts (Week) 444
- Labor Unions, Demands of, Result in Amendment to Trust Bill (Week) 443
- Labor War in Colorado (Week) 240, 308
- (See also "Colorado.")
- Lake George and the Adirondacks, Vacation Journey to 373
- Lamar, Joseph Rucker, Portrait 272
- Land is Land: An Ancient Fallacy Exposed, Franklin K. Lane 18
- Lands, Public, Administration Bill for Leasing of (Week) 12
- Lane, Secretary, Franklin K., Land is Land: An Ancient Fallacy Exposed 18
- Lane, Secretary Franklin K., Portrait 559
- Langley, Dr., and the Flight That Failed (Ed.) 440
- Larned, Linda Hull, One Hundred Salads and One Hundred Cold Desserts (Rev.) 53
- Last Poems, Julia C. R. Dorr (Rev.) 105
- Last Shot, The, Frederick Palmer 526
- Latin America, William R. Shepherd (Rev.) 324
- Law Ignored, The, in the Marking Out of Reserve Bank Districts (M. P.) 144
- Lawrence, D. H., The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd (Rev.) 324
- Lawson, Mr., British Railways (Rev.) 494
- Leary, Dr. Lewis Gaston, Syria and the Land of Lebanon (Rev.) 565
- Legal Documents from Erech, Albert T. Clay (Rev.) 217
- Legislature, Kansas' Proposal to Substitute Commission for (Ed.) 186
- Legislatures, Single-Chambered 186
- Lehmann, Frederick William, Portrait 272
- Lehmann, Mme. Lilli, How to Sing (Rev.) 402
- Lend-a-Volume Library, The 563
- Leroux, Gaston, The Secret of the Night (Rev.) 256
- Les Miserables, A Moving Picture Film 165
- Let Us Have Peace (Ed.) 184
- Levick, G. Murray, Antarctic Penguins (Rev.) 289
- Lewis, James Hamilton, Why Not Trust the President? 279
- Lewis, O. F., A Prison of the Twentieth Century 284
- Lewis, Senator J. Hamilton, Portrait 86
- "Liberty"—A New Chinese Periodical (Week) 160
- Library, General Theological 323
- Library, The Lend-a-Volume 563
- Libraries and Librarians 422
- Liebknecht, Dr. Karl, Attacks German Manufacturers of Arms (Week) 311
- Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton, The, by His Grandson (Rev.) 491
- Life of Robert Toombs, The, Ulrich Bonnell Phillips (Rev.) 291
- Lilies, To the Edge of Tibet for 93
- Lindsey, Judge, and the Colorado Labor War (Week) 445
- Liner Thru the Gatun Locks, A (Pic.) 550
- Lippmann, Walter, A Preface to Politics (Rev.) 104
- Little Russians, The Sad Lot of the (Week) 17
- Little Travels 371, 380
- Livery of Society, The (Ed.) 237
- Lloyd George, Budget of (Week) 275
- Loading a Rapid Fire Gun (Pic.) 196
- Lobbying Charges, Inquiry Regarding, in Congress (Week) 12
- Lockwood, Professor Frank C., The Militant Anti-Saloon League 524
- Loeb, Jacques, Artificial Parthenogenesis and Fertilization (Rev.) 257
- London, Jack, The Strength of the Strong (Rev.) 491
- London Times, Growth of Circulation of (Ed.) 441
- Long, William J., Night Life of the Wilderness 555
- Look for the White Card 453
- Looking Down on the World (Ed.) 82
- Looking Glass Music, Raymond Pearl 457
- Lords, House of, and Gifts to Party Funds (Ed.) 11
- Lords, House of, and the Veto of the Home Rule Bill (Week) 309, (Ed.) 343
- Lords, House of, and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill (Ed.) 343
- Lorimer's Chain of Banks (M. P.) 568
- Lost Vocal Art, The, and Its Restoration, W. Warren Shaw (Rev.) 327
- Love and the Soul Maker, Mary Austin (Rev.) 491
- Luce, M. Roxana, Mount Mahomet 361
- Luring the Wild Duck 370
- Lynch, Rev. Frederick, The Meaning of Mediation 527
- Macfarland, Rev. Charles S., D.D., The Meaning of Mediation 527
- Madero to Mediation, A Calendar 516
- Maeterlinck, Maurice, Our Eternity (Rev.) 565
- Magic Wand, The 382
- Maine Coast, Vacation Journey on the 371
- Making New Microbes 409
- Making of a Town, The (Rev.) 143
- Making of an Oration, The, Clark Mills Brink (Rev.) 259
- Man, Prehistoric 222
- Man Who is Making a Tree Garden to Last a Thousand Years, and His Home, J. Horace McFarland 204
- Mann, J. E. F., The Real Democracy (Rev.) 104
- Many a True Word, Columbia Jester 381
- Many a True Word, Harvard Lampoon 163
- Many a True Word, The Yale Record 253
- March of White Wolf, The (Week) 17, 244, 479
- Margaret Anglin Plays Shakespeare 33
- Marines Boarding a Transport on Their Way to Mexico (Pic.) 192
- Market Place, The 66, 108, 144, 176, 228, 261, 296, 328, 430, 464, 500, 532, 568
- Markets for the People, J. W. Sullivan (Rev.) 494
- Marks, Marcus M., The Meaning of Mediation 529
- Marriage Service, Church of England's Proposed Reform of (Ed.) 120
- Mars, The Surface of 318
- Marsh, Fred Dana, The Work of (Pic.) 37, 40
- Marxism versus Socialism, Professor Simkhovitch (Rev.) 454
- Masefield, John, in Relation to the New Poetry (Ed.) 342
- Mason, A. E. W., The Witness for the Defense (Rev.) 54
- Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co., Increased Capital of (Ins.) 111
- Mathews, Shailer, D.D., The Meaning of Mediation 527
- May Magic, Clinton Scollard (Poem) 286
- Mayo, Rear Admiral, Henry T., Portrait 157
- McAdoo, Secretary, and the Income Tax (M. P.) 568
- McDermott, Charges Against (Week) 83, 121, 190
- McFarland, J. Horace, The Man Who Is Making a Tree Garden to Last a Thousand Years, and His Home 204
- McHugh, R. J., Modern Mexico (Rev.) 324
- Mead, Edwin D., The Meaning of Mediation 528
- Mead, Edwin D., Why Not a Commission of Investigation? 193
- Mead the Soul-Stirrer (Ed.) 509
- Meaning of Evolution, The, Samuel Christian Schmucker (Rev.) 289
- Meaning of Mediation, The, Comments on, by Directors and Officers of the Church Peace Union 527, 531
- Meat from Abroad (M. P.) 176, 297
- Meat Supply, Our (M. P.) 145
- Mediation Conference, Problem of the (Ed.) 268, 303, 472
- (See also "Mexico and Niagara Conference.")
- Mediation Deadlock and the Way Out (Ed.) 543
- (See also "Niagara Falls.")
- Mediation Ditty, A 520
- Mediation, Good Offices and (Ed.) 185
- Mediation Group (Pic.) 513
- Mediation, The Meaning of, Comments on by Directors and Officers of the Church Peace Union 527, 531
- Mediators at Niagara Conference, Portraits 506
- Mellen, Charles S., Portrait of 308
- Mellen, Charles S., Testimony Before Interstate Commerce Commission of (Ed.) 304, 341, (Week) 308, 346
- Memoirs of An American Prima Donna, Clara Louise Kellogg (Rev.) 48
- Memorabilia Mathematica, Robert Eduard Moritz (Rev.) 256
- Memoirs of My Youth, 1844-1865, George Haven Putnam (Rev.) 495
- Memphis, Carpeting the Mississippi at 167
- Men and Women of the Italian Reformation, Christopher Hare (Rev.) 256
- Mental Inventory, A (Ed.) 81
- Merits of the Pinhole Camera 98
- Merrill, Rev. William Pierson, The Meaning of Mediation 527
- Message of David Swing to His Generation 174
- Metcalf, John Calvin, American Literature (Rev.) 256
- Methodist Church, South, Defeat of, in Contest Over Vanderbilt University (Ed.) 10
- Mexican Arena, The, Map 158
- Mexican Army, The Flower of the (Pic.) 192
- Mexican Enigma, The 295
- Mexican People, The, Gutierrez de Lara and Edgcumb Pinchon (Rev.) 324
- Mexican Sharpshooters on a Housetop (Pic.) 191
- Mexican Snipers Fired Upon by Blue-jackets (Pic.) 241
- Mexico:
- A B C Powers' Mediation Offer and Acceptance 183, (Ed.) 184, 185, (Week) 189
- Administration's Program, Past and Future, Discussed 193
- Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine, Fifty Years Ago 434
- Attitude of Carranza Toward Huerta and the Mediators (Week) 239, 271, 345, 475, 511 (Ed.) 472, 508
- Benton, Official Report Regarding Killing of (Week) 14
- Carranza and the Spaniards (Week) 121
- Carranza Asks for Representation in Conference (Week) 443
- Chancellor Day on (Ed.) 473
- Chargé O'Shaughnessy Withdraws from (Week) 188

- Commission or Provisional Government Proposed for (Ed.) 303, 439, 508, 543, (Week) 307, 345, 443, 547
- Conference at Niagara, Delegates to (Week) 271, 307
- Conference at Niagara, Proceedings of (Week) 239, 345, 443, 475, 511, 547, (Ed.) 439, 472, 543
- Disagreement Over Choice of President for (Week) 443, 511, 547
- "Dolphin" Episode (Week) 121
- Four Factors in the Mexican Problem (Ed.) 508
- Huerta and the Salute (Week) 156
- Huerta, Arms Landed for (Week) 444
- Investments in (M. P.) 228
- Lower California Favors Carranza and Villa (Week) 14
- Map Showing Road from Vera Cruz to Mexico City 188
- Officers of Peace in (Pic.) 240
- Patriotic Spirit of Soldiers and Sailors at Vera Cruz (Ed.) 236
- President Wilson and the Agrarian Problem in (Week) 345
- President Wilson and Congress on the Situation in (Week) 155, (Ed.) 151, (Week) 156, 188, 190, 239
- Rebel Forces About Torreon (Pic.) 85
- Revival of Report Regarding Japan (Week) 14
- The Fight at Torreon (Pic.) 16
- The Masters of 448
- The Task of Mediation—and After (Ed.) 268
- The Wonderland of the South, W. E. Carson (Rev.) 54
- Treatment of Americans in (Week) 189, 239, 271, 307, 345
- Vera Cruz Seized (Week) 188
- Villa and Carranza, Relations of (Week) 188, 444, 548
- Villa Asks for Removal of Embargo (Week) 444
- Villa, Victories of, in (Week) 83, 156
- (See also "War Movements.")
- War Movements in (Week) 12, 83, 121, 156, 271, 307, 345, 444, 475, 511, 548
- Michigan, Result of Pure Food Campaign in 453
- Midstream, Will Levington Comfort (Rev.) 564
- Militancy, Condemning Methods of (Week) 514
- Militant Anti-Saloon League, The, Professor Frank C. Lockwood 524
- Militants, Reign of Terror of (Week) 274
- Milk and Cheese from the Soya Bean 487
- Mills Estate, The (M. P.) 229
- Milnes, Richard Monckton, England and America (Poem) 295
- Milwaukee, Defeats of Socialists in (Week) 121
- Mingling of Blood, The 387
- Minnesota, Commencement Exercises in Agricultural School of (Ed.) 119
- Minot, Charles Sedgwick, Modern Problems of Biology (Rev.) 213
- Miracle Man, The, Frank L. Packard (Rev.) 106
- Misadventures of Three Good Boys, The, Judge Henry A. Shute (Rev.) 324
- Mississippi, Carpeting the, at Memphis 167
- Mitchell, Mayor John Purroy, Attempt to Shoot (Week) 157
- Mitchell, John, Contempt Case Against (Ed.) 269
- Model Housing Law, A, Lawrence Veiller (Rev.) 536
- Modern City Planning and Maintenance, Frank Koester (Rev.) 565
- Modern Cities, H. M. Pollock and W. S. Morgan (Rev.) 142
- Modern Mexico, R. J. McHugh (Rev.) 324
- Modern Problems of Biology, Charles Sedgwick Minot (Rev.) 213
- Modern Society "Dances" (Ed.) 11
- Moffatt, James, New Translation of the New Testament (Rev.) 142
- Monahan, Michael, At the Sign of the Van (Rev.) 454
- Money Magnates, Has Their Prosperity Robbed Them of Their Humanness? William Frederick Dix 133
- Monopoly, The Holding Company Bill and (Ed.) 10
- Monroe Doctrine—A Pan-American Policy (Ed.) 184
- Monroe Doctrine, President of Argentina's Views on (Week) 84
- Montessori, Maria, Dr. Montessori's Own Hand Book (Rev.) 454
- Moonlight Night in the Rockies, A, Lloyd N. Nichols 361
- Moore, George Fort, History of Religions (Rev.) 140
- Morgan, Thomas Hunt, Heredity and Sex (Rev.) 256
- Morgan, W. S. & H. M. Pollock, Modern Cities (Rev.) 142
- Moritz, Robert Eduard, Memorabilia Mathematica (Rev.) 256
- Morley, Viscount, Politics and History (Rev.) 493
- Morocco, French Capture of (Ed.) 440, (Week) 446
- Morrison, Frank, Contempt Case Against (Ed.) 269
- Mother and the Child, The, Norman Barnesby (Rev.) 327
- Mother's Day, Joint Resolution Passed by Senate and House (Week) 271
- Mother's Pension in Michigan, The 424
- Motion Pictures. (See "The Moving World.")
- Motor Stethoscope, The 167
- Mount Mahomet, M. Roxana Luce 361
- Moving Pictures, Criticism of, to be Undertaken by the Independent (Ed.) 8
- Moving World, The 35, 165, 317, 561
- Mozume, Dr., Japanese Archaeologist 322
- Mt. Lassen, Eruption of (Week) 549
- Murder and Capital Punishment (Ed.) 119
- Murphy, Michael C., Athletic Training (Rev.) 258
- Murphy, Thos. D., On Old World Highways 174
- Murray, Gilbert, Euripides and His Age (Rev.) 142
- Mushroom, A New Edible 36
- Music Festival Week at Chautauqua 211
- Music Inside Out 554
- Music, Looking Glass, Raymond Pearl 457
- Musical Happenings 62, 221
- My Beloved South, O'Connor, Mrs. T. P. (Rev.) 53
- My Best Vacation Day, The Prize Stories and Some Others by Independent Readers 353, 361
- My First Years as a Frenchwoman, Mary King Waddington (Rev.) 259
- My Wanderings, Reminiscences of Henry Clay Barnabee (Rev.) 290
- Mystery of Life, The, William Hayes Ward 250
- Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists, Sister Nivedita and Ananda Coomarswamy (Rev.) 289
- Naón, Senor Rómulo S., Degrees Given to, by Yale and Harvard (Week) 547
- Naón, Senor Rómulo S., Portraits 189, 521
- Napoleon, The Avengers of 23
- National Academy of Design Should Investigate Borglum's Charges (Ed.) 11
- National Bank of Commerce, 75th Birthday of 108
- National Playground in the Southern Appalachians, A, Overton W. Price 455
- National Voters' League, The 382
- Nationality of New York's Babies, The, Robert E. Chaddock 525
- Naval Bill, Past in the House and Senate (Week) 271, 475
- Naval Cruisers, Bill Providing for New Uses of Introduced (Week) 12, 156, (Ed.) 120
- Navy, "Anti-Grog" Ordinance for (Ed.) 120
- Nebraska, Sunday Baseball in (Week) 121
- Nebulium 286
- Negroes, Intermarriage With, in District of Columbia (Ed.) 187
- Netherlands, the, Senate Ratified Renewals of Arbitration Treaty With (Week) 345
- Nettleton, George Henry, English Drama of the Restoration and Eighteenth Century (Rev.) 53
- New Edible Mushroom, A 36
- New France, The, John W. Cunliffe 26
- New Haven Railroad, Investigation of Dealings of (M. P.) 176, 296, (Ed.) 304, 341, (Week) 308, 346, 472
- New Haven Railroad Robberies (M. P.) 568
- New International Year Book 537
- New Jersey Elections, The (Week) 121
- New Reserve Banks, The (M. P.) 261
- New Tariff Laws, Result of, and the Depression of Business (Ed.) 544
- New York and the Valley: Comments of Our Readers on the Articles of Mrs. Harris 99
- New York City Bonds, Sale of (M. P.) 176
- New York, Free Zone Within the Port of (Ed.) 306
- New York Insurance Department, Statistics of (Ins.) 111
- New York, Municipal Gallery of 490
- New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, (See "New Haven R.R.")
- New York State:
- New Bank Law in (M. P.) 177
- Vote in Favor of Constitutional Convention in (Week) 121
- New York Stock Exchange, Sales in (M. P.) 465, 500
- New York's Babies, Nationality of 525
- News of the Current 67
- Newspaper Writing and Editing, Willard Grosvenor Bleyer (Rev.) 258
- Niagara Bridge, The Proposed (Pic.) 522, 523
- Niagara Conference, The 344, (Week) 307, 345, 443, 475, 511, 547, (Ed.) 303, 439, 472, 543
- Niagara Falls and the Hundred Years of Peace, William B. Howland 522
- Niagara Falls Mediation Conference, The, Hamilton Holt 517
- Niagara Peace Conference, Four Days of the, George Griswold Hill 344
- Nicaragua Canal Route, Our Opportunity to Control (Ed.) 118, 509, (Week) 513, 548
- Nicaragua Treaty, Terms of and Opposition to (Week) 513, 548
- Nicaragua, United States Asked for Teachers for (Ed.) 11
- Nicaragua. (See also "Central America.")
- Nichols, Lloyd N., A Moonlight Night in the Rockies 361
- Nickless, M. Wishart, Troubles Drowned in Dorchester Bay 359
- Nicoll, Sir Wm. Robertson, A Bookman's Letters (Rev.) 217
- Night Life of the Wilderness, William J. Long 555
- Nivedita, Sister, and Ananda Coomarswamy, Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists (Rev.) 289
- Nobel Institute, Prizes Awarded and to Whom (Ed.) 267
- Nonsense Now and Then (Ed.) 153
- North Africa and the Desert, George E. Woodberry (Rev.) 259
- North America Civic League for Immigrants 287
- Northcliffe, Lord, and the London Times (Ed.) 441
- Norwegian Parliament, Decision to Enforce Total Abstinence by Army and Navy Officers of (Ed.) 509
- Noyes, Alfred, A Port Professor (Ed.) 119
- Noyes, Alfred, Portrait 125
- Noyes, Alfred, The Wine-Press of Vengeance (Rev.) 454
- Number of Things, A, Edwin E. Slosson 41, 365
- O'Connor, Mrs. T. P., My Beloved South (Rev.) 53
- O'Donnell, Jr., William Charles, Creed and Curriculum (Rev.) 454
- O'Gorman, Senator James A., Portrait 87
- O'Gorman, Senator James A., The Panama Canal an American Highway 278
- O'Laughlin, John Callan, The President's War 194
- Off-day on the Farm, An, Mrs. C. W. Cherrington 356
- Oil Companies, Profits of the (M. P.) 66, 296
- Oil, Investment of British Capital in California (Week) 274
- Old Bank's Birthday, An (M. P.) 108
- Old Curiosity Shop, The, A Moving Picture Film 165
- Old Order Changeth, The (Ed.) 154
- On Being a Woman Senator, Helen Ring Robinson 131
- On Old-World Highways, Thos. D. Murphy (Rev.) 174
- On the Choice of English (Ed.) 154
- One Day, The, Franklin Bibbigaus 358
- One Hundred Cold Desserts, Linda Hull Larned (Rev.) 54
- One Hundred Salads, Linda Hull Larned (Rev.) 54
- One-Lung Jack, John Amid (Poem) 277
- Open Shop, John D. Rockefeller for the (Week) 122
- Opera, Democratizing, at the Century Theatre 171
- Oregon, Proposed Abolition of Senate in (Ed.) 186
- Origin of the Dollar Mark, The 412
- Osborne, Dr., and Professor Mendel, Feeding Experiments of 553
- Osborne, Thomas Mott, Within Prison Walls (Rev.) 454
- Other People's Money, Louis Brandeis (Rev.) 454
- Our Banking and Currency Experiment 126
- Our Eternity, Maurice Maeterlinck (Rev.) 565
- Our Friend John Burroughs, Clara Barrus (Rev.) 106
- Our Growing Foreign Commerce, Secretary William C. Redfield 552
- Our Irish Theatre, A Chapter of Autobiography, Lady Gregory (Rev.) 140
- Out of Doors in June 433
- Outlines, John D. Barry (Rev.) 402
- Over Mansfield, J. Pennyroyal 359
- Over the Hills, Mary Findlater (Rev.) 291
- Overland Red, Anonymous (Rev.) 398
- Owen, Senator Robert L., Leader for Equal Tolls, Portrait 86
- Packard, Frank L., The Miracle Man (Rev.) 106
- Page, Walter Hines, D. C. L., Portrait 542
- Palmer, Frederick, The Last Shot 526
- Panama, A Free Port, Bill to be Introduced to Make (Ed.) 306
- Panama Canal:
- A Gatun Lock Used as a Dry Dock (Pic.) 85
- An American Highway, The, James A. O'Gorman 278
- In Use (Pic.) 478
- Opened to Commerce (Week) 241, 512
- Plans for Formal Opening in March, 1915, of the (Week) 512
- Panama Canal Tolls Bill, Debate in Congress on (Week) 12, 121, 190, 239, 307
- Panama Exposition, a Boycott of the (Ed.) 474
- Panama, Independence of (Week) 548
- Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill, Majority Expected in Senate (Week) 477
- Panama Tolls Repeal Bill Past in House (Week) 83
- Panama Tolls Repeal Bill Past in Senate (Week) 511, 512
- Pankhurst, Miss Sylvia, Threat to Starve to Death by (Week) 550
- Paper, The Possibilities of 36

- Parcel Post, Delivery of Farm Produce by, to be Encouraged (Week)..... 12
- Paris Caves in (Week)..... 550
- Parker, Gilbert, You Never Know Your Luck (Rev.)..... 491
- Parliament, Members of, Portraits..... 321
- Parmentier, Introducer of the Potato into France..... 280
- Patriotic Superstitions (Ed.)..... 236
- Pattee, Mrs. Elsie Dodge, The Sampler, a Painting..... 288
- Patterson, R. J., The Happy Art of Catching Men (Rev.)..... 289
- Paul Verlaine, Wilfred Thorley (Rev.)..... 291
- Pauper Labor, Bill Regarding Foreign Goods Made by (Week)..... 12
- Peace Paragraphs..... 57
- Peace, Prospects for (Ed.)..... 439
- Peace with Great Britain, House Resolution for Celebration of 100 Years of (Week)..... 121
- Pearl, Raymond, Looking Glass Music Peck, Annie S., The South American Tour (Rev.)..... 325
- Pengelly, Labor Detective, Al Priddy.. 161
- Pennsylvania, Effort to Supplant Senator Penrose by J. Benjamin Dimmick (Ed.)..... 269
- Pennsylvania Public Service Commission Decision in Regard to Competition and Regulation by (M. P.)..... 261
- Pennyroyal, J., Over Mansfield..... 359
- Penrose, Senator Boies, Efforts of Republican Party to Supplant (Ed.).. 269
- Pension Bill, A New, Passed in House (Week)..... 83
- Pension Bill, The Annual Passed (Week)..... 547
- People Who Write..... 55, 218
- Persia, Invaded by Russians (Week).. 243
- Persian Oil for British Navy (Week) 478
- Personal Recollections of Vincent Van Gogh, Elizabeth Duquesne Van Gogh (Rev.)..... 401
- Peru, Deadlock of Political Parties in (Week)..... 85, 158
- Peru, President Elected and Situation in (Week)..... 309, 347
- Philippines, Bill for Self-Government of the (Ed.)..... 474, 477
- Philippines Past and Present, The, Dean C. Worcester (Rev.)..... 47
- Philippines, The, Administration of the (Pic.)..... 160
- Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell, The Life of Robert Toombs (Rev.)..... 291
- Photographic News..... 254
- Photography—Camera and Dark Room Photography, The Merits of the Pinhole Camera..... 98
- Piano Playing, with Piano Questions Answered, Josef Hofmann (Rev.).. 259
- Pinafore de Luxe (Ed.)..... 82
- Pinchon, Edgcomb and Gutierrez de Lara, The Mexican People (Rev.).. 324
- Pinhole Camera, The Merits of the..... 98
- Port Professor, A (Ed.)..... 119
- Poetry, The New (Ed.)..... 342
- Police, Guarding Buckingham Palace (Week)..... 514
- Politics and History, Viscount Morley (Rev.)..... 493
- Pollock, H. M., and W. S. Morgan, Modern Cities (Rev.)..... 142
- Portor, Laura Spencer, The Greatest Books in the World (Rev.)..... 175
- Possibilities of Paper, The..... 36
- Post Impressions, Simeon Strunsky (Rev.)..... 174
- Postage Stamps, Machine That Makes Potato Liniment..... 322
- Potatoes of Parmentier, The..... 280
- Powell, E. Alexander, Gentleman Rovers (Rev.)..... 106
- Powell, E. P., Better Folks..... 293
- Powell, E. P., Forward on the Farm.. 70
- Powell, E. P., Garden Homes..... 485
- Powell, E. P., Violets and Robins..... 172
- Practical Book of Garden Architecture, The, Phebe W. Humphreys (Rev.) 106
- Preface to Politics, A, Walter Lippmann (Rev.)..... 104
- Prehistoric Man..... 222
- Prehistoric Times, Lord Avebury..... 174
- President, The American People and Mexico (Ed.)..... 151
- President's Influence a Menace, The, Albert Baird Cummins..... 350
- Presidents of the United States, The (Rev.)..... 175
- President's War, The, John Callan O'Laughlin..... 194
- Price Maintenance, A Debate..... 139
- Price, Overton W., A National Playground in the Southern Appalachians..... 455
- Priddy, Al, Pengelly, Labor Detective.. 161
- Prince of Teck, Proposed Governor-General of Canada (Ed.)..... 442
- Princeton, Alfred Noyes to Be Professor at (Ed.)..... 119
- Prison of the Twentieth Century, A, O. F. Lewis..... 284
- Prisoners, Wrongfully Imprisoned, to Receive Justice in Wisconsin..... 92
- Pritchett, Henry S., The Vigor of Vermont..... 319
- Private Bank Robberies (M. P.)..... 432
- Problem of Human Life, The, Rudolf Eucken (Rev.)..... 398
- Programs for Children, Motion Picture Films..... 561
- Progressive Canada..... 64
- Progressive Convention in Indiana (Week)..... 190
- Progressivism and After, English Walling (Rev.)..... 564
- Prohibition, Advocates of Hobson and Sheppard Bill Heard by Judiciary Committee (Week)..... 156
- Promise of World Federation, The, William Howard Taft..... 136
- Prophets of Israel, The, Prof. Moses Bittenwieser (Rev.)..... 494
- Proportional Representation—The Basic Political Reform (Ed.)..... 79
- Proposal for an American Nobel Institute, A, Rudolf Eucken..... 283
- Public, The, and the Railroads, Henry Farrand Griffin..... 312
- Publicity for Congress..... 382
- Punic War, A Moving Picture Film.. 561
- Purdum, C. B., The Garden City (Rev.) 174
- Putnam, George Haven, Memoirs of My Youth 1844-1865 (Rev.)..... 495
- Puzzle of the Infinite, The, William Hayes Ward..... 169
- Quaintance, H. W., Will Women Vote Queen Mary, Visit to Paris of (Week) 191
- Quest of Life, The, Dean Brown (Rev.) 105
- R. L. S., Francis Watt (Rev.)..... 565
- Rabasa, Licenciado Emilio, Daughters of, Portrait..... 520
- Rabasa, Licenciado Emilio, Portrait... 309
- Radium, Administration Bill for Conservation of, in Senate (Week).... 121
- Ragged Trousered Philanthropists, The, Robert Tressall (Rev.)..... 454
- Railroad Employees, Dissatisfaction of, in Italy..... (Week) 514, (Ed.) 510
- Railroad Freight Rates (M. P.)..12, 66, 144, 464, 500
- Railroad Men's Homes..... 525
- Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Report on Federal Supervision of (Week).... 271
- Railroads:
- Deprest Condition of (M. P.) 500, (Ed.) 544
- Engineers Appointed by President Wilson to Go to Alaska to Locate (Week)..... 273
- Government Ownership of, Bills Introduced in Congress for (Week).. 156
- The Eastern, Reduction of Expenditures of (M. P.)..... 66
- The, From Interviews with Samuel Rea and Daniel Willard..... 312
- Senator Cummins on the (Week).... 156
- The Future of the (Ed.)..... 341
- Valuation of (M. P.)..... 228
- Vigilance Committee Needed for (M. P.)..... 328
- Railways, The, and Government Ownership (Ed.)..... 341, 472
- Railways, The, and Legislation (Ed.).. 472
- Rambles in Autograph Land, Adrian H. Joline (Rev.)..... 216
- Rayburn Bill, (See "Trust Bills.")
- Rea, Samuel, Interview with..... 312
- Rea, Samuel, Portrait of..... 314
- Real Democracy, The, J. E. F. Mann, N. J. Sievers, R. W. T. Cox (Rev.) 104
- Real Mexico, The, H. Hamilton Fyfe (Rev.)..... 217
- Real Novel of Imaginary War, A, War Correspondent..... 526
- Rebels, Progress of the (Week)....271, 475
- (See also "Mexico.")
- Redfield, Secretary William C., Our Growing Foreign Commerce..... 552
- Refugees, Treatment of, in Mexico (Week)..... 271
- Regional Bank Districts, Arrangement of Criticised in House..(Week) 83, (M. P.) 144
- Regional Bank Districts, Map Showing 84
- Regional Reserve Banks, The (M. P.) 108
- Reisner, Dr. Christian E., Church Publicity (Rev.)..... 495
- Religion and Burglary (Ed.)..... 120
- Religion and Today, Jonathan Brierley (Rev.)..... 454
- Religious Ideas of the Old Testament, The, H. Wheeler Robinson (Rev.) 216
- Religious World, The..... 224, 414
- Remensnyder, Rev. Junius B., D.D., The Meaning of Mediation..... 531
- Renaissance, Victor Starbuck (Poem).. 95
- Representation, Proportional, The Basic Political Reform (Ed.)..... 79
- Republican State Convention in Indiana (Week)..... 190, 191
- Reserve Banks, Map Showing Location of (Week)..... 84
- (See also "Regional Banks.")
- Resolute, The (Pic.)..... 302
- Revolutionists, Infant (Ed.)..... 80
- Revolutionists, The Advance of the (Week)..... 345, 444
- (See also "Mexico.")
- Reyes, General Rafael, The Two Americas (Rev.)..... 324
- Rhys, Earnest, A Century of English Essays (Rev.)..... 51
- Rhys, Earnest, English Lyric Poetry (Rev.)..... 289
- Richard Wagner: The Man and His Work, Oliver Huckel (Rev.)..... 216
- Richter, Louise M. Chantilly (Rev.).. 258
- Ridger, A. Loton, F. R. G. S., A Wanderer's Trail (Rev.)..... 454
- River and Harbor Bill Passed (Week) 12
- River's Dead, The (Ed.)..... 439
- Roberts College in Constantinople (Ed.) 474
- Robinson, Helen Ring, On Being a Woman Senator..... 131
- Robinson Helen Ring, The First Woman Senator in America, Portrait..... 130
- Robinson, Helen Ring, The War in Colorado..... 245
- Robinson, H. Wheeler, The Religious Ideas of the Old Testament (Rev.) 216
- Rockefeller General Education Board, Attack Upon by Senator Kenyon (Week)..... 273
- Rockefeller General Education Board, Vote of Senate to Reject Contribution of (Week)..... 273
- Rockefeller, John D., Jr., Claims in Regard to Colorado Mine War of (Week) 121, (Ed.) 235
- Rockefeller, John D., Jr., for the Open Shop (Week)..... 122
- Rockefeller, J. D., Jr., Refusal of President's Offer of Mediation in Colorado by (Ed.)..... 187
- Rockefeller, John D., Jr., The Operator's Side..... 248
- Rockies, The, of Colorado, Vacation Spent Among..... 374
- Rockwell, F. F., Gardener's Pocket Manual (Rev.)..... 212
- Rodman, Captain Hugh, Portrait of.. 14
- Rodriguez, Licenciado Augustin, Portrait..... 309
- Rogers, Henry Wade, LL.D., The Meaning of Mediation..... 527
- Rogers, Mrs. John S., Model Tenements Put Up by..... 92
- Roget's Thesaurus, Revised (Rev.).... 53
- Roman Imperialism, Prof. Tenney Frank (Rev.)..... 400
- Rome, The Glories of, in Moving Pictures..... 35
- Roosevelt, Col. Theodore, Denial of Acceptance of Payment for an Address by (Ed.)..... 270
- Roosevelt, Colonel Theodore, News Regarding South American Explorations of (Week)..... 84
- Roosevelt, Colonel Theodore, Opinion as to Panama Tolls and Colombia Treaty (Week)..... 274
- Roosevelt, Colonel Theodore, Portrait.. 348
- Roosevelt, Colonel Theodore, Return and Welcome Home of (Week), 241, (Ed.) 269
- Roosevelt, Kermit, and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Portraits..... 477
- Rugs Beaten by Electricity..... 453
- Rumanian Foreign Relations (Week).. 515
- Russell, Charles Edward, These Shifting Scenes (Rev.)..... 491
- Russia:
- Fight Against Vodka in (Week).... 16
- Karl Baedeker (Rev.)..... 398
- (See also "Little Russians.")
- The Country of Extremes, N. Jarintzoff (Rev.)..... 324
- Russian Invasion of Persia (Week).... 243
- Ruthenians, The Sad Lot of the (Week) 17
- Sahara, Aviation in the..... 32
- St. Helena Doomed..... 23
- Salandra, Antonio, The New Italian Premier, Portrait..... 159
- Salvador. (See "Central America.")
- Salvador, The Senate Ratified Renewal of Arbitration Treaty with (Week) 345
- Salvation Army, Loss of Members on Empress of Ireland (Week)..... 443
- Samson Film, Story of..... 35
- Samson in the Motion Pictures (Pic.) 34
- Santo Domingo, Presidential Election in Postponed (Week)..... 84
- Santo Domingo, The Revolution in (Week)...123, 158, 241, 274, 309, 346, 477, 550
- Sargent, Professor Charles Sprague, and His Home..... 204
- Savings Banks, Private, New Legislation Regarding (M. P.)..... 66
- Says the Scientist, Preston William Slosson (Poem)..... 168
- Scarborough, George, At Bay (Rev.).. 324
- Schmucker, Samuel Christian, The Meaning of Evolution (Rev.)..... 289
- School and College..... 462
- Schooling for the Press (Ed.)..... 471
- Schule and Jugendkultur, Dr. Wyneken (Rev.)..... 260
- Science of Happiness, The, Jean Finot (Rev.)..... 536
- Scollard, Clinton, May Magic (Poem).. 286
- Scott, Admiral Sir Percy, Judgment of the Usefulness of the Dreadnoughts (Ed.)..... 545
- Scott, Lady, Statue of Captain Smith of the Titanic (Pic.)..... 524
- Second Mexican War, The, Albert Bushnell Hart..... 195
- Secret of the Night, The, Gaston Leroux (Rev.)..... 256
- Securities and Trade (M. P.)..... 261, 500
- Seely, Colonel J. E. B., Part Played by, in the British Crisis..(Ed.) 9, (Week) 14, 15

- Seely, Colonel J. E. B., Portrait..... 15
 Seen and the Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon, The, William Dean Howells (Rev.) 324
 Seize Mexican Ports and Border Cities, O. B. Colquitt..... 193
 Self-Supporting Homes for Self-Supporting Girls..... 33
 Seligman, Prof. E. R. A., Distinction Between Closed Shop and Recognition of Union..... 235
 Senate Naval Committee Approves Sale of Battleships to Greece (Week)..... 443
 Senate Refuses to Make Its Executive Sessions Public (Week)..... 121
 Set to Partners, Mrs. Henry Dudeney (Rev.) 324
 Seton-Karr, Sir Henry, Lost Life on Empress of Ireland (Week)..... 443
 Setting the Clock Ahead (Ed.)..... 268
 Shackleton, Sir Ernest N., The Heart of the Antarctic (Rev.)..... 565
 Shakespeare and Sanity (Ed.)..... 117
 Shakespeare as Played by Margaret Anglin 22
 Shamrock IV (Pic.)..... 476, 515
 Sharp, William G., Portrait..... 549
 Shaw, Rev. Dr. Anna Howard, Portrait of 234
 Shaw, W. Warren, The Lost Vocal Art and Its Restoration (Rev.)..... 327
 Shaw's Pygmalion and Galatea Shocks British Public (Ed.)..... 154
 Shaw's Pygmalion in German..... 41
 Sheldon, Rev. Charles M., Jesus is Here! (Rev.) 494
 Shepherd, William R., Latin America (Rev.) 324
 Shihkai, Yuan, Power Given, by New Constitution of China (Week)..... 243
 Showing What They Can Do (Ed.)..... 119
 Shreveport Rate Case, The (Ed.)..... 509
 Shute, Judge Henry A., The Misadventures of Three Good Boys (Rev.)..... 324
 Sicily, Earthquake in (Week)..... 276
 Sievers, N. J., The Real Democracy (Rev.) 104
 Simkhovitch, Professor, Marxism versus Socialism (Rev.)..... 454
 Simplified Spelling Board, Presidential Address Before (Ed.)..... 11
 Simpson, James Y., The Spiritual Interpretation of Nature (Rev.)..... 50
 Single-Chambered Legislatures (Ed.)..... 186
 Slattery, Margaret, The Girl and Her Religion (Rev.)..... 142
 Slipping Laurels (Ed.)..... 545
 Sloane, Professor, The Balkans, a Laboratory of History (Rev.)..... 492
 Slosson, Edwin E., A Number of Things 41, 209, 365
 Slosson, Preston William, Says the Scientist (Poem)..... 168
 Small Boy, A, and Others, Henry James Smith, William C., The Business of Farming (Rev.)..... 495
 Smyth, Newman, Constructive Natural Theology (Rev.)..... 49
 Snakes and Spiders in Moving Picture Films 35
 Social Center, The, Edward J. Ward (Rev.) 142
 Social Justice Without Socialism, Professor Clark (Rev.)..... 493
 Socialist Vote, Increase of in French Elections (Week)..... 310
 Socialists, Turbulence of, in Italy (Ed.) 510, (Week) 514
 Society and the Feeble-minded, Gertrude C. Davenport..... 170
 Soul of America, The, Stanton Coit (Rev.) 491
 South Africa, Labor Questions in (Week) 124
 South American Tour, The, Annie S. Peck (Rev.)..... 325
 Southern College Women at Work, Mary Leal Harkness..... 456
 Soya Bean, Milk and Cheese Made from Spain, Politics in (Week)..... 159
 Speer, Robert E., D.D., The Meaning of Mediation..... 529
 Spelling English..... 69
 Spiritual Interpretation of Nature, The, James Y. Simpson (Rev.)..... 50
 Sport and Travel in Central Africa, Motion Picture Film..... 317
 Sportsmen, For Wandering..... 435
 Spring Opening, The (Ed.)..... 306
 Stamps, Machine for Making..... 525
 Starbuck, Victor, Renaissance (Poem)..... 95
 Stefansson Expedition, Captain Bartlett's Story of Loss of the "Karluk" (Week)..... 445
 Sterling Debenture Corporation Convicted (M. P.)..... 144
 Stethoscope, The Motor..... 167
 Stetson, Frances Lynde, The Meaning of Mediation..... 530
 Stickney, B. R., Inventor of Stamp Making Machine..... 525
 Stock Exchange, New York, Small Sales in the (M. P.)..... 465, 500
 Stone, Herbert L., The America's Cup Races (Rev.)..... 564
 Storied Windows, A. J. de Havilland Bushnell (Rev.)..... 495
 Storstad, Defense of Captain Anderson of the (Week)..... 443
 Story of the Jameses, The..... 367
 Story-Telling Vacation, A, Mattie Lee Hausgen 360
 Strange Races..... 535
 Strength of the Strong, The, Jack London (Rev.)..... 491
 Stricken Giant, The (Pic.)..... 316
 Strong, Benjamin, Jr., Interview With Strunsky, Simeon, Post Impressions (Rev.) 174
 Stuck, Hudson, Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled (Rev.)..... 289
 Studies in Stagecraft, Clayton Hamilton (Rev.)..... 492
 Suarez, Senor Don Eduardo, Portrait, 189, 518
 Substance of His House, The, Ruth Holt Boucicault (Rev.)..... 401
 Success with Hens, Robert Joos (Rev.) 212
 Suffrage:
 Woman, Action of House of Lords in Regard to (Week)..... 275
 Woman, Progress Made as Reported by Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw (Week)..... 310
 Suffrage, Woman, Resolution for a Constitutional Amendment Favorably Reported in Senate (Week)..... 239
 Woman, The Chicago Elections (Ed.) 120
 Woman, Will Women Vote?..... 320
 Woman, Women in the Illinois and Alaska Elections (Week)..... 121
 Suffraget Outrages (Week)..... 123, 348, 477, 514
 Suffragets Interview Premier Asquith (Week) 550
 Suffragist, An American, Portrait of Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw..... 234
 Sullivan, J. W., Markets for the People (Rev.) 494
 Summer White House, at Mt. Weather, Virginia, Bill Introduced for (Week) 443
 Sunshine Jane, Anne Warner (Rev.)... 54
 Superhens 318
 Support the Mediators (Ed.)..... 472
 Supreme Court, A Memorable Decision in Shreveport Case by the (Ed.)..... 509
 Supreme Court, Decision in Case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrisson (Ed.) 269
 Surgery of Prevention and Repair, The (Ed.) 151
 Sweden, Vote for Greater Armament in (Week) 192
 Swindlers Punished (M. P.)..... 144
 Swing, David, Message of to His Generation (Rev.)..... 174
 Syria and the Land of Lebanon, Dr. Lewis Gaston Leary (Rev.)..... 565
 Tacoma, High School and Stadium at (Pic.) 25
 Taft, Lorado, Symbol of Mother Instinct by (Pic.)..... 150
 Taft, William Howard, Experiments in Federation for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes..... 88
 Taft, William Howard, The Promise of World Federation..... 136
 Taking Home Gringo Food (Pic.)..... 276
 Tampico, "Antilla" and Shipment of Arms to (Week)..... 475, 511
 Tampico, Fall of (Week)..... 307
 (See also "Mexico.")
 Tariff Revenge (Ed.)..... 154
 Tariff Revision, Effect of (M. P.)..... 66, 328, 500
 Task of Mediation and After (Ed.)..... 268
 Taxes, War (M. P.)..... 228
 Teck, Prince Alexander of, Portrait.. 273
 Telling Chicago About the Babies, James Kilgour..... 168
 Tenements to Live In..... 92
 Tennessee, Vanderbilt University Victory in (Ed.)..... 10
 Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled, Hudson Stuck (Rev.)..... 289
 Termites in St. Helena..... 23
 Terrell, Robert H., Nomination as Municipal Judge Confirmed (Week)..... 190
 Terry's Japanese Empire (Rev.)..... 53
 That Farm, Harrison Whittingham (Rev.) 212
 The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd, D. H. Lawrence (Rev.)..... 324
 Theater, A Town and Gown..... 36
 Theology and Country Life (Ed.)..... 237
 Theology of the Gospels, The, James Moffat (Rev.)..... 215, 216
 Thesaurus, Roget's, New Revised Edition (Rev.)..... 53
 These Shifting Scenes, Charles Edward Russell (Rev.)..... 491
 They Who Knock at Our Gates, Mary Antin (Rev.)..... 565
 Thompson, Robert Ellis, The History of the Dwelling House and Its Future (Rev.)..... 494
 Thorley, Wilfred, Paul Verlaine (Rev.) 291
 'Tis True, 'Tis Pity (Ed.)..... 119
 To the Edge of Tibet for Lilies..... 93
 To the River Plate and Back, W. J. Holland (Rev.)..... 326
 Toaster's Handbook (Rev.)..... 256
 Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill (Week) 83, 240, 512
 (See also "Panama Tolls.")
 Torreon, The Fight at (Pic.)..... 16
 (See "Mexico.")
 Town and Gown Theatre, A..... 36
 Trade of the World, The, James Davenport Whelpley (Rev.)..... 492
 Training Newspapermen, A Forecast and a Fact..... 480
 Traveling Expenses in the House (Week) 158
 Travels, Little..... 371, 380
 Treaties, Canal, with Central American States..... (Ed.) 509, (Week) 513
 (See also "Central America and Colombia, Nicaragua.")
 Tressall, Robert, The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists (Rev.)..... 454
 Tridon, André, Huerta—Meteoric Tyrant 448
 Troubles Drowned in Dorchester Bay, M. Wishart Nickless..... 359
 Tristan and Isolda in Poetic Form (Rev.) 175
 Trust Bills, General Debate on, in House (Week)..... 156, 271, 307, 443
 Trust Bills, Three, Past in House (Week) 475, 476
 Trust Cases, Action in Regard to (M. P.)..... 465
 Trust, International Armament (Week) 311
 Trust Program, The Administration's, II—The Holding Company Bill (Ed.).. 10
 Turkey Prepares for War with Greece (Week) 551
 Turkey, Purchase of Dreadnought by (Week) 551
 Turkey. (See "Balkan States.")
 Turkish Memoirs, Sidney Whitman (Rev.) 566
 Two Americas, The, General Rafael Reyes (Rev.)..... 324
 Ulfer, S., Idylls of a Dutch Village (Rev.) 564
 Ulster:
 Alleged "Plot" Against (Week)..... 159
 Crisis in (Week)..... 191, 242, 309
 (See "Home Rule.")
 Under Handicap, Jackson Gregory (Rev.) 398
 Underwood, W. E., In the Insurance World ..72, 110, 178, 230, 262, 298, 330, 406, 466, 502, 534, 570
 Upper Reaches of the Amazon, The, Joseph F. Woodroffe (Rev.)..... 564
 Upton, Minnie Leona, The Foolishness of the Sugaring Off..... 253
 Urgent Deficiency Bill Past (Week)..... 345
 Usher, Dr. Abbott P., The History of the Grain Trade in France (Rev.) 401
 Vacation Day, My Best: The Prize Stories and Some Others by the Independent Readers..... 353, 361
 Vaka, Demetra, A Child of the Orient (Rev.) 398
 Valuation of Railroads (M. P.)..... 228
 Van Court, Robert H., The Home Garage 202
 Van Gogh, Elizabeth Duquesne, Personal Recollections of Vincent Van Gogh (Rev.)..... 401
 Vanderbilt, Mrs. George W., Portrait of Vanderbilt University, Case Decided Against the Church..24, 391, (Ed.) 10
 Vanitie, Racing with the Resolute (Pic.) 476
 Vasconcelas, José, Portrait..... 512
 Vaterland, The (Pic.)..... 349
 Vaughan, Lloyd, A Century of English Essays (Rev.)..... 51
 Veiller, Lawrence, A Model Housing Law (Rev.)..... 536
 Venezuela, Political Situation in (Week) 158, 191
 Venezuela, Revolution in (Week)..... 85, 309, 549
 Vera Cruz:
 America Proud of Her Soldiers and Sailors in (Ed.)..... 236
 Purifying of (Ed.)..... 441
 Services for Those Who Lost Their Lives at (Week)..... 272
 (See also "Mexico.")
 Vermont, Study of Education in..... 319
 Victor Henri, Madame, Making New Microbes 409
 Victory for Democracy in Education, A 24
 Vigilance Committee for Railroads Needed (M. P.)..... 328
 Vigor of Vermont, The, Henry S. Pritchett 319
 Villa and Carranza, Relations of (Week) 188, 444, 548
 Villa, Asks for Removal of Embargo (Week) 444
 Villa—Bandit—Patriot, Herman Whitaker 450
 Villa, Portrait of..... 452
 Villa, Victories of (Week)..... 156
 (See "Mexico, War Movements.")
 Vincent, George E., Portrait..... 182
 Violence and the Labor Movement, Robert Hunter (Rev.)..... 564
 Violets and Robins, E. P. Powell..... 172
 Vision of Spring, A, Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis (Poem)..... 134
 Viviani, Premier of France Succeeds (Week) 550
 Viviani, René, Portrait of..... 562
 Viviani, Spellbinder and Premier, Othon Guerlac 562
 Vocational Guidance, Professor Stephen S. Colvin..... 425
 Vodka, The Fight Against (Week).... 16
 von Bülow, Prince (Rev.)..... 493

- Vorse, Mary Heaton, *The Heart's Country* (Rev.)..... 565
- Waddington, Mary King, *My First Years as a Frenchwoman* (Rev.)... 259
- Wales, Religious Freedom for People of (Ed.)..... 343
- Walker, H. E., *Intimations of Heaven* (Rev.)..... 398
- Walling, English, Progressivism and After (Rev.)..... 564
- Walsh, James J., M.D., LL.D., *The Meaning of Mediation*..... 528
- Wanderer's Necklace, The, H. Rider Haggard (Rev.)..... 54
- Wanderer's Trail, A, A. Loton Ridger, F.R.G.S. (Rev.)..... 454
- War as Hell (Ed.)..... 151
- War in Colorado and the Road to Peace (Ed.)..... 235
(See "Colorado.")
- War in Colorado, The, Helen Ring Robinson..... 245
- War, Progress of in Mexico. (See "Mexico.")
- War Taxes (M. P.)..... 228
- War, The Game of..... 138
- Warburg, Paul M., Opposed as Member of Federal Reserve Board (Week)..... 549
- Ward, Edward J., *The Social Center* (Rev.)..... 142
- Ward, William Hayes:
Sixth Paper—*The Atomic Constitution of the Universe*..... 96
Seventh Paper—*The Puzzle of the Infinite*..... 169
Eighth Paper—*The Mystery of Life*..... 250
Ninth Paper—*Foresight in Evolution*..... 458
- Wardrop, G. Douglas, *The British Budget and Home Rule*..... 321
- Warfare Worth While (Ed.)..... 441
- Warner, Anne, *Sunshine Jane* (Rev.)... 54
- Watt, Francis, R. L. S., (Rev.)..... 565
- Weather, The..... 403
- Week in Congress, The. (See "Congress.")
- Wells, Carolyn, *Anybody but Anne* (Rev.)..... 143
- Welsh Church Disestablished, The (Ed.) 343, (Week) 347
- West Virginia, Lives Lost in Mine in (Week)..... 273
- Whalers in the South..... 382
- What I Believe and Why, William Hayes Ward..... 96, 169, 250, 458
- What's Ahead for Business?..... 126, 312
- What 125 Readers Know: the Results of the Voluntary General Information Test..... 102
- What Sculpture to See in Europe, Lorida Munson Bryant (Rev.)..... 491
- What the Birds Said, John G. Whittier (Poem)..... 260
- Wheeler, Benjamin Ide, *Firmness and Strength*..... 193
- Whelpley, James Davenport, *The Trade of the World* (Rev.)..... 492
- When Employers and Employees Cooperate—a Chicago Plan..... 370
- When Greek Meets Bulgar (Ed.)..... 305
- When Popocatepetl Showed His Face, Mary H. Howren..... 355
- When You Pay for Cheese..... 323
- Where No Fear Was, Arthur Christopher Benson (Rev.)..... 398
- Where Our Cities Get Their Money, William B. Bailey..... 453
- Whitaker, Herman, *The Childish Conquerors of Mexico*..... 488
- Whitaker, Herman, *Villa—Bandit—Patriot*..... 450
- White, John P., *President United Mine Workers of America, Connection with War in Colorado* (Ed.)..... 235
- White, John P., *The Worker's Side of the Issue in Colorado*..... 248
- White Mountains, The, A Vacation Journey to..... 372
- White Wolf's Depredations in China (Week)..... 17, 244, 479
- Whitman, Sidney, *Turkish Memories* (Rev.)..... 566
- Whittemore, William J., *Painting—In the Nursery*..... 288
- Whittier, John G., *What the Birds Said* (Poem)..... 260
- Whittingham, Harrison, *That Farm* (Rev.)..... 212
- Why Not a Commission of Investigation? Edwin D. Mead..... 193
- Why Not Trust the President? James Hamilton Lewis..... 279
- Wickersham, George W., *The Changing Order* (Rev.)..... 454
- Widdemer, Margaret, *The Housekeeper* (Poem)..... 457
- Will Women Vote? H. W. Quaintance..... 329
- Willard, Daniel, *Interview with*..... 312
- Willard, Daniel, *Portrait of*..... 313
- William, Prince, *Troubles at Durazzo* (Week)..... 551
(See also "Albania.")
- Wilson, E. H., *Plant-Hunting Expeditions of*..... 93
- Wilson, President Woodrow:
A B C Offer of Mediation Accepted by..... 185
Address to Congress Regarding Mexican Situation..... 155
And the Freight Rates (M. P.)..... 500
And the Mexican Crisis (Week)..... 156
Asks Congress for Approval of His Course in Mexico (Ed.)..... 151
Engineers Appointed by, to Locate Railroads in Alaska..... 273
Memorial Address for Dead From Vera Cruz by (Week)..... 272
Nominations for Federal Reserve Board by (Week)..... 512
Offer of Mediation in Colorado Mine War (Ed.)..... 187
Orders Warships to Tampico (Week) 156
Relations of, to Mediators. (See "Niagara Conference.")
- Wilson, Secretary William B., and the Colorado Mine War (Week)..... 240
- Wilson, Secretary William B., *Portrait* 244
- Winans, Walter, *Animal Sculpture* (Rev.)..... 216
- Wind of Spring, The, Madison Cawein (Poem)..... 95
- Wine-Press of Vengeance, The, Alfred Noyes (Rev.)..... 454
- Wireless Flashes..... 420
- Wisconsin, Justice to Prisoners in..... 92
- With the Chickens and Stars, Clara E. Hamilton..... 354
- With the Churches..... 56, 224, 414
- Within Prison Walls, Thomas Mott Osborne (Rev.)..... 454
- Witness for the Defense, The, A. E. W. Mason (Rev.)..... 54
- Woman Suffrage. (See "Suffrage, Woman.")
- Woman Who Has Found Freedom, A, Ernestine Evans..... 315
- Women and Morality (Rev.)..... 175
- Women in Illinois and Alaska Elections, Influence of (Week)..... 121
- Women of Bethulia (Pic.)..... 316
- Women Vote, The (Ed.)..... 120
(See "Suffrage.")
- Women's Liberal Federation, Condemning Militancy by (Week)..... 514
- Woodberry, George E., *North Africa and the Desert* (Rev.)..... 259
- Woodroffe, Joseph F., *The Upper Reaches of the Amazon* (Rev.).... 564
- Woods and Lakes of Canada, The Vacation Journey to..... 373
- Woods, Arthur, *The New Police Commissioner, Portrait*..... 135
- Worcester, Dean C., *The Philippines, Past and Present* (Rev.)..... 47
- Workmen's Compensation Laws (Ins.)... 111
- Wotherspoon, Brigadier-General William Wallace, *Portrait*..... 157
- Wright, Justice, *Charges Against* (Week)..... 121, 239, 271
- Wright, Wilbur, *First Flight of* (Ed.)... 440
- Writers, Notes on..... 55, 218
- Wu Ting-Fang, *America* (Rev.)..... 106
- Wyneken, Dr., *Schule und Jugendkultur* (Rev.)..... 260
- Yale Defeats Harvard on the Thames (Pic.)..... 549
- Yale Record, The, Many a True Word 253
- Yohannan, Abraham, *Catalog to Cochran Collection of Persian Manuscripts*..... 142
- You Never Know Your Luck, Gilbert Parker (Rev.)..... 491
- Young Boys and Boarding School, Horace Holden (Rev.)..... 258
- Youngest World, The, Robert Dunn (Rev.)..... 291
- Your Children..... 65, 539
- Zapata, *Contradictory Report of Friendship of Bandit with Huerta* (Week) 239
(See also "Mexico.")
- Zubaran, Rafael, *Portrait of*..... 444

ART AND ARTISTS

The Springfield Art Club of Springfield, Illinois, recently opened a handsome, spacious and well-lighted gallery in its new home with an exhibition of paintings by C. Arnold Slade.

Seattle now has a flourishing Fine Arts Society of more than two hundred members, which this year has opened a handsome new gallery in a fireproof building and held some successful exhibitions of works by Americans.

Thomas W. Mawson, lecturer on landscape design at the University of Liverpool and a well-known expert on city planning, has been chosen on the personal recommendation of the King and Queen of Greece to prepare a comprehensive plan for remodeling and beautifying the city of Athens.

Already in possession of one of the largest print collections in the country, the New York Public Library now profits greatly by a fine collection of rare prints bequeathed to it by its late president, John L. Cadwalader, who died on March 11, and who also left to the library the sum of \$100,000 for increasing its collections.

Dr. Alexander Humphreys, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, has lent his private collection of American paintings to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh for an indefinite period. It is a notable and representative collection in which the whole history of American landscape painting can be studied as in few other collections.

The fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Arts will be held at the Art Institute, Chicago, May 21 to 23, inclusive. A constructive program has been arranged dealing with art problems in cities and their solution. The prime object of the convention, as of the Federation itself, is to harmonize, unify and strengthen coöperative work to develop American art and the appreciation of art in America.

Hugo Reisinger has been made chairman of the American Fine Arts Committee for the Anglo-American Exposition to be held at Shepherd's Bush, London, during the coming summer. Associated with him in the work of assembling a representative collection of works by American artists in America are John W. Alexander, William M. Chase, Childe Hassam, Howard Cushing, Edward W. Redfield, J. Alden Weir, and Edmund C. Tarbell.

One of the most interesting and decidedly one of the most beautiful exhibitions brought from overseas this year is that of painting, sculpture and graphic work by Charles Ricketts and Charles Shannon, two English artists who have long lived and worked together at "The Vale" and who, dedicating themselves to beauty, and holding fast to the noblest ideals, have put something of the spirit of the old masters into their work. This, their first American exhibition, is on view at the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company, No. 305 Madison avenue, New York, until April 11th, after which it will be sent on a tour of the interior.

The Only Photograph in Existence of HAROLD BELL WRIGHT and his family



Place your order now for
The Eyes of the World

and receive, free of charge, through your bookseller on publication day, a reproduction of this photograph, size 5 x 7, with biography and interesting life facts printed on the reverse side, but in no way injuring the value or beauty of the picture. This Photographic Reproduction will be given free only to those placing their order for "The Eyes of the World" before publication day, August 8. It can be secured in no other way.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT'S GREATEST NOVEL

Will Be Published August 8th

Illustrations in Colors by F. Graham Cootes
Uniformly Bound with His Other Novels, \$1.35 Net

¶ "The Eyes of the World" is a Real Romance with wholesome action, plot, counter-plot, mystery and love. The vigor of "That Printer of Udell's," the sweetness of "The Shepherd of the Hills," the power of "The Calling of Dan Matthews," the grace of "The Winning of Barbara Worth" and the ripe thought of "Their Yesterdays" are all woven into the most delightful story that Harold Bell Wright has yet written.

By the Same Author

The Winning of Barbara Worth

The Book that Thrilled the World

Sales Nearing Two Million Copies

Now Published and Sold at 50 Cents Everywhere

Note: Harold Bell Wright does not contribute to any magazine. His books are not published as serials. His books are not shown in moving pictures but they are dramatized and produced on the regular stage under leased rights.

Publishers, The Book Supply Company, Chicago
Established 1895 E. W. REYNOLDS, President 231-233 West Monroe Street

YOU KNOW TEN PEOPLE

who would be very glad to receive a copy of The Independent with your compliments. If you will send their names and addresses by an early mail, we will send the copies promptly.

THE INDEPENDENT
119 West 40th Street, New York

F. A. RINGLER CO.
DESIGNING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING
AND
ELECTROTYPING
21 & 23 Barclay St. to 26 & 28 Park Place.
NEW YORK.



YOU Can Rise to a Position of Power

To hold a position of power you need to know more about *your particular business* than the men working beside you.

The secret of power and success is to KNOW EVERYTHING ABOUT SOMETHING.

International Correspondence Schools

Box 957-M, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X.

Automobile Running
Mine Superintendent
Mine Foreman
Plumbing, Steam Fitting
Concrete Construction
Civil Engineer
Textile Manufacturing
Stationary Engineer
Telephone Expert
Mechanical Engineer
Mechanical Draftsman
Electrical Engineer
Electric Lighting Supt.
Agriculture
Electric Railways
Structural Engineer
R. R. Construction
Metal Mining
English Branches
Gas Engineer
Foreman Plumber

Civil Service
Architect
Chemist
Languages
Commercial English
Building Contractor
Architectural Draftsman
Industrial Designing
Commercial Illustrating
Window Trimming
Show Card Writing
Advertising Man
Stenographer
Bookkeeper
Cotton Manufacturing
Woolen Manufacturing
Tool Making
Foundry Work
Pattern Making
Blacksmithing
Surveyor
Poultry Farming

Right along these lines the International Correspondence Schools train men for Positions of Power.

The I. C. S. gives you "concentrated" knowledge—specialized training—that enables you to *master* easily and quickly everything you need to know to work up to the Position of Power.

If you can read and write, the I.C.S. can help you to succeed in the occupation of your own selection. To be convinced of this, just mark and mail the coupon—the I. C. S. will send you detailed information as to just how you can be qualified to advance higher and higher.

Marking the coupon involves no obligation on your part—do it now.

Name _____
Present Occupation _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

Monday, April 6, 1914

Owned and published by The Independent Weekly, Incorporated, at the Publishers Building, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Hamilton Holt, President; Harold J. Howland, Vice-President; Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Single copies over six months old, 25 cents

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. An order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before the change is to take effect, giving both the old and new address.

We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and address envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Address all communications to THE INDEPENDENT 119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

Art and Artists..... 3
Calendar 5
The Emperor of Japan (Picture).. 7

EDITORIALS

The Birth of a New Art..... 8
The British Crisis..... 9
The Administration's Trust Program. II 10
The Vanderbilt Victory..... 10
The Easter Message..... 11

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Panama Tolls Question..... 12
Debate on the Bill..... 12
The Week in Congress..... 12
Farm Produce by Post..... 12
Villa's Fight at Torreon..... 12
A Call to America to Help Wretched Albania 13
Elsewhere in Mexico..... 14
The Strike of Army Officers..... 14
The Action of the King..... 15
Fall of Japanese Cabinet..... 15
Graft in the Japanese Navy.... 16
The Fight against Vodka..... 16
The Sad Lot of the Little Russians 17
White Wolf 17

Land is Land: An Ancient Fallacy Exposed 18
By Franklin K. Lane

The Garden of the Heart..... 22
By William Roger Burlingame

The Avengers of Napoleon..... 23

The Empress of Japan (Picture).. 23

A Victory for Democracy in Education 24
By a Special Correspondent

By Trolley from Jerusalem to Bethlehem (Picture) 25

The New France..... 26
By John W. Cunliffe

In Hoc Signo Vincas (Verse) 27
By George Benson Hewetson

For the Children of the Northwest (Pictures) 28

If You Must Come to New York— 29
By Corra Harris

Aviation in the Sahara..... 32

Self-Supporting Homes for Self-Supporting Girls 33

Margaret Anglin Plays Shakespeare 33

Samson in the Motion Pictures (Picture) 34

THE MOVING WORLD

The Story of Samson..... 35
Snakes and Spiders..... 35
The Roman Grandstand..... 35
The Heart in Action..... 35
A Lesson in Forestry..... 35

A New Edible Mushroom..... 36

The Possibilities of Paper..... 36

A Town and Gown Theater..... 36

Blind (Verse) 36
By Harry Kemp

ALLEGORIES OF INDUSTRY: PAINTINGS BY FRED DANA MARSH

Building the Bridge..... 37
The Bridge Builder..... 38
The Derrick Riggers..... 40

A Number of Things..... 41
By Edwin E. Slosson

THE NEW BOOKS

The Philippines 47
Today's History 47
A Great American Songstress... 48
Theology and Natural Science... 49
English Essays 51
Anthony Trollope 51
Literary Notes 53

People Who Write..... 55

With the Churches..... 56

Peace Paragraphs 57

Camera and Dark Room..... 60

Musical Happenings 62

Progressive Canada 64

Your Children 65

THE MARKET PLACE

The Eastern Railroads..... 66
Private Savings Banks..... 66
Effect of Tariff Revision..... 66
The Oil Companies..... 66

News of the Current..... 67

Pebbles 68

English Spelling 69

Forward on the Farm..... 70

In Divers Places..... 71

INSURANCE

Our Insurance Work..... 72

The State and Insurance..... 72

Fossils and Ice..... 74

174

If the figures 174 appear on your address label, your renewed subscription should begin with the fourth issue from this. It requires at least three weeks for routine, so kindly renew now—lest you forget.

You doubtless are interested in insurance. Therefore, don't fail to note the development work The Independent is doing in that connection. Write our Insurance Department for any information you may want on insurance matters.

C A L E N D A R

The annual spring production of the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard—"The Legend of Loravia"—is being given in Boston on April 4, 6 and 7.

The eighth annual meeting of the Simplified Spelling Board will be held in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on April 7 and 8.

The forty-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Cincinnati from April 7 to 10. Address Charles L. Parsons, Box 505, Washington, D. C.

The first National Efficiency Exposition and Conference will be open in New York until April 11, at the Grand Central Palace.

The Vacation Contest of The Independent for narratives of "My Best Vacation Day" and photographs will close on April 15.

Hearings on the proposed constitutional amendment for national prohibition will begin before the Senate Committee on Judiciary on April 16.

A Better Industrial Relations Exhibit will be held from April 18 to 25 at 2 West Sixty-fourth street, New York City. It will show the devices in modern business which tend to make more harmonious the relations between employer and employee.

On April 18 the eight-oared crews of the Navy and the University of Pennsylvania will race on the Severn.

The triennial meeting of the Sons of the Revolution will be held in Washington on April 19.

The collection of sculptures and paintings by Constantin Meunier is being shown at Chicago until April 19, and will be at the City Art Museum, St. Louis, from April 25 to May 25.

The Columbia Varsity Show, "The Merry Lunatics," will be given at the Hotel Astor, New York, during the week of April 20.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law will be held at the New Willard, Washington, from April 22 to 25. The Monroe Doctrine and the teaching of International Law will be discussed. Address James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson Place, Washington.

Harvard's Varsity crew will meet the Navy on the Severn on April 26.

The eighty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York will be open until April 26.

The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, on May 8.

Columbia, Princeton and Pennsylvania will row an eight-oared race for the Childs Cup on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, on May 9.

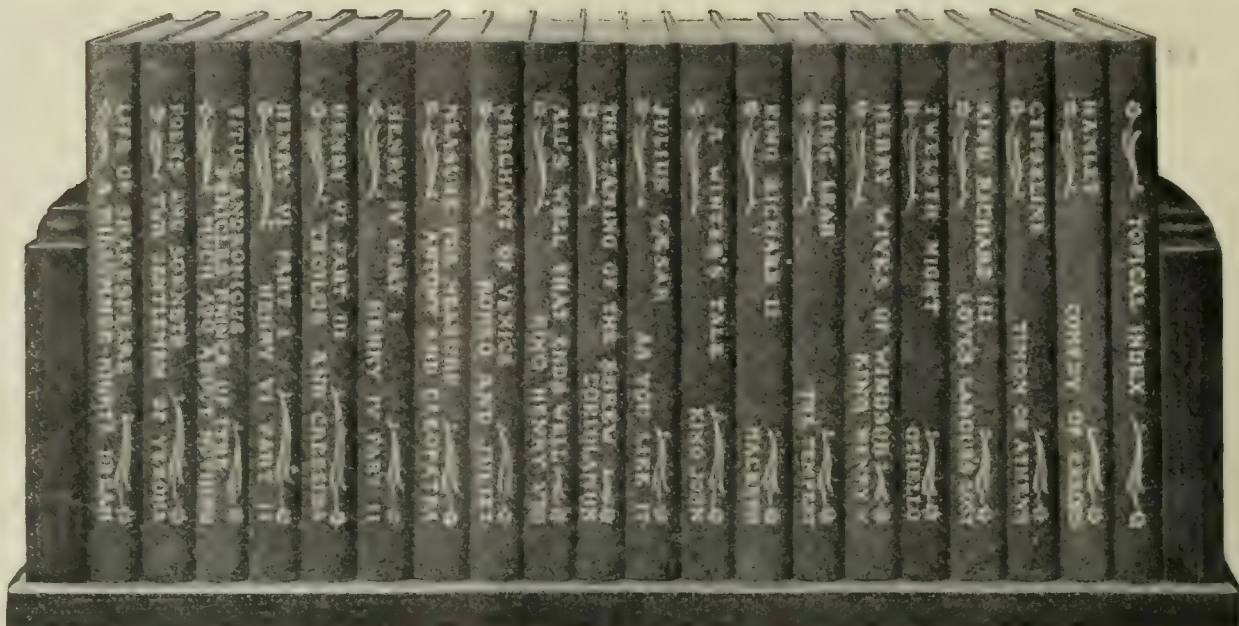
On May 13 the Southern Baptist Convention meets at Nashville, Tennessee. Address Lansing Burrows, Americus, Georgia.

On May 27 the College of History, the first completed building of the American University, a national Methodist institution at Washington, will be dedicated and opened for use.

At Sheepshead Bay, beginning May 30, will be held the Long Island Kennel Club's annual show.

The Northern Baptist Convention meets in Boston from June 17 to 25, not in May, as earlier announced.

One hundred sets of this new limited First Edition, in full red leather and gold, have been reserved for subscribers of The Independent



The Wonderful Thin Paper Edition of the Booklovers Shakespeare

has just come from the press

Every Home Has Been Waiting

for this Shakespeare. It upsets publishing precedents by being sold for less than ever before. It has one volume for every two of the original edition. Its thin Bible paper has every advantage of the old-style paper, *without its cumbersome weight and bulk*, and without sacrificing the reading and wearing qualities in any way. It is a triumph of the paper makers' art. And, best of all, this wonderful paper *will not easily tear or wrinkle*.

The Thin Paper Edition has 20 sumptuous volumes, richly bound in full Red Leather, and stamped in gold, with gold tops. There are 7,000 pages in all, 40 magnificent full page illustrations *in color*, and hundreds of rare wood cuts.

Every Word Shakespeare Wrote

is included in the famous Booklovers. Every hidden meaning, every obscure word is thoroughly explained, making the Booklovers *as easy to understand as a popular novel*, and at the same time the complete and unabridged edition for the most exacting and discriminating Shakespearean scholar.

Two Hundred Famous Scholars

Shakespearean authorities of the world, contribute to make the Booklovers the greatest edition ever published. Its an-

CUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, NEW YORK

Ind.

Please send me prepaid for my examination, one of the sets of the Booklovers' Shakespeare, 20 volumes in full red leather and gold, which you have reserved for Independent subscribers, at your special price of \$29.50.

If the books are satisfactory, I shall pay you \$1.00 within five days after their receipt, and \$2.00 each month thereafter until the balance is paid. If not, I shall notify you and hold them subject to your order. Also send, prepaid, the Mahogany Rack and the \$8.00 Art Portfolio, both of which I am to retain without cost if I keep the books. [If cloth binding is preferred, charge \$29.50 to \$19.50.]

Name
Address

notations, commentaries and glossary are as thorough as scholarship can make them, yet clear so that anyone can understand and enjoy them.

Our Eight Dollar Art Portfolio Free

We will present to each purchaser of the first 100 sets of the Limited Edition, *absolutely free of charge*, a magnificent Art Portfolio, which would cost Eight Dollars in an art store. It contains 16 Gravure Plates of famous Shakespearean pictures and views of the Shakespeare country. Plates 9½ by 12½ inches, ready for framing to beautify the home. The number of these Art Treasures is limited. Send your order now and obtain one *free of cost*.

A Beautiful Mahogany Rack Free

Our cabinet maker has built a handsome rack, of solid mahogany, to hold the 20 volumes on your library table. This rack will be included with your books without any additional charge. It is ideal for your summer home and can be easily transported (if you save the original box) when you leave for the country this summer.

It Costs You Only a Stamp

to secure the Entire Set of 20 Volumes, charges prepaid, free for inspection.

No money need accompany the coupon. Our knowledge of the rare value of this set makes us feel safe in incurring this expense.

But if the set is not all that you desire, return it *at our expense*. Examination places you under no obligation and costs you nothing.

Once you have the set we know you will wish to keep it. This will cost you *only* One Dollar. You can then pay the balance at the rate of two dollars a month.

The University Society
44-60 E. 23d Street New York

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1914

NUMBER 3409



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Yoshihito, the 122nd Emperor of Japan, is the third son of the late Emperor Meiji and was born August 31, 1887. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father on the 30th of last July and will be crowned on the 13th of November. Pictures of the Royal Family of Japan are infrequently taken and very rarely published. This is the latest photograph of His Majesty and was furnished us thru the courtesy of the Japanese Consul General in New York, the Hon. K. Iijima. A photograph of the Empress will be found on another page

THE BIRTH OF A NEW ART

IT is interesting to live at a time when we can witness the birth of a new art. Such was the last quarter of the fifteenth century when the art of printing books was being developed. Such is the first quarter of the twentieth century when the art of depicting motion is being developed. In fact the moving picture has a better title to the term "a new art" than had printing to which it was applied so long ago. Printing was not so much "a new art" as a mechanical extension of an old art, one of the oldest and best developed of the fine arts, the art of calligraphy. The first printed books were but cheap and inferior imitations of the handsome hand-written volumes of that day. Even today with 450 years of progress it is in cheapness and convenience rather than beauty that the modern book surpasses the ancient manuscript.

NOW in the same way the moving picture does for the drama what printing did for literature, that is, it brings it within reach of the multitude thru a process of mechanical manifolding. But it does something vastly more important than this. It makes possible for the first time the unlimited reproduction of actual events. This world of ours is a moving world and no static art can adequately represent it. There is no such thing as still life, or still anything else in the whole universe. Everywhere and always there is motion and only motion and any representation of reality at rest is a barefaced humbug. The more realistic the painting or sculpture the more obvious the failure. Myron's "Discobolus" and Meissonier's "Friedland" are as unnatural and fictitious as a centaur or a hippogrif. The most beautiful painting ever put on canvas, the finest statue ever carved, is a ridiculous caricature of real life compared with the flickering shadow of a tattered film in a backwoods nickelodeon. We have now for the first time the possibility of representing, however crudely, the essence of reality, that is, motion.

Bergson has shown us what a paralyzing influence static conceptions of reality have had upon the history of philosophy and how futile have been all attempts to represent movement by rest. The scientist of today thinks in terms of motion. All modern thought is assuming kinetic forms and we are coming to see the absurdity of the old ideas of immutability and immobility. A similar revolution is impending in art. At least we glimpse the possibility of a new form of pictorial art which, if capable of development as it seems to be, will make our present pictures appear as grotesque as the reliefs carved on Egyptian tombs or the scrawls on the caverns of Altamira. What will our posterity, familiar with moving portraiture, think of our admiration of Mona Lisa's smile, frozen on her lips for four centuries? A smile is essentially a fleeting thing, an evanescent expression. A fixt smile is not a smile at all but a grimace. It is only by the most violent effort of the imagination that we can ignore the inherent artificiality and limitations of paintings sufficiently to get from it the illusion of reality.

But we need not speculate as to the future of the motion picture. Its present progress is sufficient for consideration. Its advance has been much more rapid than that of printing. It has reached more people in the first

twenty years of its life than printing did in two hundred after its invention. It has in fact already overtaken the older art in some respects. There are very likely at this moment more people looking at moving pictures than there are reading books, if we except students and others who read books as a business.

BUT there is this important difference. One who wishes to read the best books can easily find out which they are by reading the reviews in reputable periodicals, but one who wishes to see or procure for exhibition the best motion films has no such guidance. The photo plays that are being turned out by the hundred every month are of the same general character as the short stories and novels of the cheap and popular fiction magazines, innocuous for the most part but also for the most part devoid of distinction and literary or dramatic value. The "movies" are on the whole the decentest form of popular amusement we have. Their most objectionable feature is not the films, but the vaudeville stunts interposed between them. The censorship has practically eliminated indecency and reduced vulgarity and vice to their lowest terms. To go further in the direction of restriction and prohibition would be to impose upon the new art limitations that have been found impolitic in regard to the older arts of literature, drama and painting.

What is needed now is work upon the other end of the business; that is, selection of the best rather than further suppression of the worst. It must in some way be made possible to pick out what is worth while from the mass of trash in which it is now submerged. The way to do it is doubtless the same as that which has been found most effective in the case of books, pictures and plays, that is, independent and conscientious criticism from the standpoint of the public.

THIS duty The Independent proposes to undertake in so far as it finds opportunity. The growing use of the motion picture in school, lyceum, church and Sunday school makes it imperative. That there is a demand for it we know. When we published in our issue of February 13, 1913, an article on the use of motion pictures in religious instruction we received a large number of letters from pastors and superintendents asking where the films on the life of Christ there discussed could be obtained. Some readers will think it beneath the dignity of a periodical like The Independent to take cognizance of this new and unestablished art. But those who have by means of the moving film been with Scott in the Antarctic, with Rainey in Africa, with Curie in the laboratory, with Sienkiewicz in Rome, with Ditmars in the reptile-house, with Dante in the Inferno or with Homer in Ilium, will appreciate the importance of motion pictures as an educational factor. We think it worth while occasionally to tell how a player played in Berlin, how a singer sang in New York, how a picture looked in Paris, altho not one in a hundred of our readers will ever have an opportunity of verifying our opinion. But if we describe a film upon its release millions of people in the United States will have a chance to see it within a week.

We shall confine our attention, at least for the present,

to films of educational value such as those in natural history, physical science, travel, industries, hygiene, social reform and the like, and we shall include only such photoplays as have some special historical, literary or religious interest. Since this is a new field in which freedom of criticism has not yet been established, it may be necessary to state that our criticism of motion films will be as careful and unbiased as our criticism of books and plays has been. We will include no pictures that have not been seen by a member of our editorial staff or some representative in whom we have equal confidence.

THE BRITISH CRISIS

THE events of last week in the British Parliament emphasized anew the wide gulf that separates the Government from the Opposition in everything that makes for political effectiveness. The Opposition has no leadership worthy of the name, no constructive program, no assurance of popular support. The Government, on the other hand, continues to enjoy the public confidence, has a broad, constructive program, and rejoices in the leadership of the most astute parliamentarian and the wisest statesman since Gladstone. For years the Conservatives have been trying vainly to put the Liberals with their Labor and Nationalist allies "in a hole." Every attempt has recoiled upon their own heads. They have been outgeneraled at every point.

The whole thing began with the rejection by the House of Lords of the famous Lloyd-George budget of 1909. On an appeal to the country the Coalition won and the budget with its revolutionary taxes became law. Determined that such an unwarranted interference with the taxing power by the Upper Chamber should not occur again, the Coalition proceeded to shear the Lords of their veto power. The Parliament Bill, providing a process by which the Commons could legislate without the consent of the Lords, was introduced. It was only when Mr. Asquith secured the promise of the King that he would create five hundred peers in order to change the political complexion of the Upper House, that the Lords—and with them the Opposition, of which they are only an adjunct when the Liberals are in power—backed down.

The next conflict came over Home Rule. With its majority in the House of Commons kept intact, the Government past the Home Rule bill twice and prepared for the third passage which should under the Parliament act make it law without the consent of the Lords.

Foiled in their attempts to shake the popular approval of the Coalition, the Opposition proceeded to encourage and foment civil war in Ulster. The astonishing spectacle was presented of prominent members of Parliament going directly from the House of Commons to recruit and drill rebel forces in northeastern Ireland.

Mr. Asquith entered into numerous conferences with the Opposition in search of a basis for a compromise which should at the same time secure Home Rule and avert civil war. The conferences were fruitless.

When the Home Rule bill was introduced for the third time several weeks ago Mr. Asquith announced the compromise which the Government was prepared to offer to Ulster. It provided that each county of Ulster should decide by popular vote whether it should come

under Home Rule or not. If any county voted, even by a bare majority, in the negative, it should be excluded for six years, at the end of which time it should come under the rule of the Irish Parliament, unless the Imperial Parliament had in the meantime made other provisions.

The proposal was acceptable neither to the Opposition nor to Ulster. The revolutionary preparations in Belfast were redoubled. Then members of the Government made a blunder. Orders were given for the movement of Imperial troops to strengthen the protection of military depots in Ireland. A number of officers of the troops involved tendered their resignations, demanding that they be given assurances that they were not to be ordered to coerce the people of Ulster into accepting Home Rule.

At a meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to make certain replies to the resigning officers. After the Cabinet meeting Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, who had not been present at the Cabinet meeting, added to the letter drawn up by the Cabinet a paragraph which declared that

The Government must retain its right to use all the forces of the Crown in Ireland or elsewhere to maintain order and support the civil power in the ordinary execution of their duty, but it has no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right in order to crush political opposition to the policy or the principles of the Home Rule bill.

In giving this assurance to the recalcitrant officers in Ireland, Colonel Seely was supported by Field Marshal Sir John French, Imperial Chief of Staff and virtual head of the British army, and Adjutant General Ewart, and by Viscount Morley, the Government leader in the House of Lords.

When the assurance which had been given to the officers by the Secretary for War was repudiated by Mr. Asquith, Colonel Seely offered his resignation, taking full responsibility for the paragraph added to the letter and completely absolving the Cabinet from any share in it. The Premier refused to accept the Secretary's resignation.

Subsequently General French and General Ewart offered their resignations from the army, and in spite of every effort to persuade them to reconsider their action, persisted in demanding their acceptance.

The Government faced a serious crisis. But on Monday evening Mr. Asquith, with a characteristic combination of intrepid courage and almost uncanny adroitness, took decisive action which dumfounded the Opposition and completely changed the face of affairs. He accepted Colonel Seely's resignation, announced that he would himself assume the office of Secretary of War, and retired from the House of Commons in order to seek reelection at the hands of his constituents.

It was a master stroke. It dismayed the Opposition, put heart into the supporters of the Government, and made a powerful appeal to the imagination and the sentiment of the country. The Premier will be out of the House of Commons for possibly two weeks, but his advice and counsel will be constantly at the service of his associates. There can be little doubt that he will be triumphantly returned to Parliament by his constituents.

By such marvelous generalship, never allowing himself to be put upon the defensive, meeting impending disaster with disconcerting attack, Mr. Asquith has once more put to rout the forces of the Opposition.

The conflict is at the present moment on the face of

it over Home Rule. Before that it was over the right of the House of Lords to use its veto power for purposes of partizan warfare. Before that it was over the question of taxation.

But fundamentally and thru it all the real struggle is between aristocracy and democracy, between the rights of property and the rights of man. The Opposition has now used its last weapon, the aristocratic control of the army. Its frantic efforts can hardly stay, at this late date, the coming of Home Rule. Until the country shifts its allegiance from the Coalition which represents democracy and social justice to the party that represents aristocracy and the special interests of property, His Majesty's Opposition can have no hope of becoming the Ministers of the Crown. Especially will the Opposition fight a fruitless battle until it finds some leadership to match that of the statesman who has left the House of Commons until, in his words, "my constituents shall have given their approval of my acceptance" of the additional office of Secretary for War.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S TRUST PROGRAM

II—THE HOLDING COMPANY BILL

PRESIDENT WILSON said in his trust address to Congress, "We are agreed, I take it, that the holding companies should be prohibited."

The bill to accomplish this purpose—the abolition of the holding company—has been introduced in the House. It provides that no corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall acquire any part of the capital stock of another corporation or corporations, when the effect of the acquisition is to eliminate or lessen competition either between the acquiring corporation and the corporations whose stock is so acquired or between two corporations whose stock is so acquired, or when the effect is to create a monopoly. One corporation may acquire the stock of another corporation solely for investment. The test of illegality under the proposed law is the lessening of competition. If competition is lessened by the acquisition, the acquisition is unlawful.

The bill is aimed at the two classes of corporations. The one class is illustrated by the Northern Securities Company, where the parent corporation was a holding company and nothing more. The other class is illustrated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which was both a holding company and an operating company. In both of those cases the holding company was used as a device for the establishment of monopoly. Both uses of the device were condemned by the Supreme Court. They should have been so condemned. The use of the holding company as a screen behind which monopoly can be established and carried on should be prohibited with all the power the Federal Government has at its command. In so far as the proposed bill does this, it is good. But it does more than this, and the more that it does is bad.

The bill sets up an unsound test. If it merely provided that the acquisition of stock of another corporation was prohibited if it created a monopoly no fault could be found in it. For monopoly is intolerable. But when it adds another test of illegality, namely the lessening of competition, it assumes too much. Not all lessening of competition is detrimental to the public welfare. Not all combination in business is reprehensible. Competition is

no Ark of the Covenant, to lay hands on which is sacrilege. Combination and monopoly are not synonymous terms. The phrases monopolization of trade and lessening of competition do not describe identical processes. Unregulated combination may produce monopoly. The unrestricted lessening of competition may bring about the monopolization of trade. But to put the two things on a par as tests of illegality is to indulge in confusion of thought.

The bill would be a good one if the word "lessen" as applied to competition were stricken out. But then the bill would probably be superfluous. For the Sherman act effectively covers the same ground.

THE VANDERBILT VICTORY

AN editorial word needs to be added to the account given on another page of the liberation of Vanderbilt University from the trammels of the Methodist Church, South.

Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, is the foremost institution of learning in the South, only the University of Virginia competing with it. When, like the College of William and Mary in Virginia two hundred years before, it had for some years only a paper existence, Commodore Vanderbilt gave it a million dollars, and his family added largely to the gift. These benefactions will give distinction to the Vanderbilt name when all the descendants that bear it shall have mingled with the indistinguishable mass of common humanity.

The first plan for the university came from several annual conferences of the Methodist Church, South, and the gift was made thru Bishop McTyeire. Certain bishops were made Visitors with a right of partial control, but while the trustees had for forty years had full charge, at last the Methodist General Conference, led by Bishop Hoss, claimed ownership of the university and elected three trustees to whom the board of trustees refused to give seats. The real occasion for seeking possession of the university was the fear that Chancellor Kirkland and some of his professors who had sought a wider theological liberty in the Church, would exert a too liberalizing influence over the students. A lower court sustained the right of the Methodist Conference, but the Supreme Court of Tennessee has reversed that decision and given full authority to the trustees. The General Conference contended that the Church founded the university; the decision says that Commodore Vanderbilt founded it and that his family "provided the blood, bone and sinew of the body corporate." They contended that the Church owns the university, even Mr. Vanderbilt's gifts having been made thru the Church; the court decides that the Church does not own the university, and that Mr. Vanderbilt's gifts were made neither to the Church nor thru the Church. They contended that the bishops were a Board of Visitors with an authority superior to the Board of Trust; the court decided that the bishops are not Visitors and have no authority over the university. The General Conference is utterly, totally and finally defeated, and many in the Church, and even some among the bishops, are glad of it.

Our interest in the case rests in our conviction that a great university which appeals for support to the general public should be free from ecclesiastical control. To be sure, we may have Presbyterian or Methodist or

Catholic colleges anchored to a faith and meant for youth of that faith, but they will be in the nature of the case of second rate importance. To tie a college to a creed is like tethering a horse to a post in a pasture. It limits freedom of thought. Professors are fettered in their studies and their teachings. It is against the free spirit of the age. Brown University has got rid of its Baptist bonds. Wesleyan University has just now been in trouble over the matter. And his insistence on the Presbyterian creed has just caused the forced resignation of the cultured president of Lafayette College.

We are glad that Vanderbilt University can now receive the gift of a million dollars from Mr. Carnegie which was refused by the Methodist bishops.

THE EASTER MESSAGE

LESS than a century ago there were growing up in some of the cultured Christian homes of New England many children who later realized with regret that during their childhood days they had never known the symbolism or even heard the name of Easter. Yet no more significant, spontaneous, or universally attractive festival has ever been instituted than that which celebrates the return of spring, the budding of leaves and flowers, and the triumphant hope that eternally beckons forward the human race.

Older than Christianity and deeply rooted in the love of life itself, the spirit of Easter finds its most perfect expression in the Resurrection story of Jesus. There is, indeed, good cheer in the sight of flowers lifting their faces once more toward the sunlight, after the frosts and storms of winter have spent their force. The swelling seeds and changing tints of green give promise of the coming harvests and assure us of nature's ready response to our physical needs. The songs of the birds and the humming of the bees remind us of the rising tide of life that surrounds us and thru countless channels is rushing onward with the pulse beat of recurring years. In all this stir of creative energy, this bursting of winter's fetters and the renewal of life's struggle for undisputed supremacy, we feel a kindling interest and secret joy, which carry us outside the old limitations and broaden the horizons of our purposes and hopes.

But did the springtimes come and go with no other message of inspiration, the world of mankind would grow old and weary and discouraged with its toil and disappointment, its wasting wars and ceaseless oppressions, its heroic attempts and saddening failures, and the oft recurring sight of its shining ideals cast to earth and trampled upon by the gross feet of selfishness and indifference. Humanity knows but too well its own weakness and defects. Memory as well as science reminds us that one spring is like another, that man's life too is but a coming and a going, as the budding spring bursts into summer and comes at last to rest beneath the winter's snow. But Easter adds the everlasting crown to man's hope and inspiration in the Resurrection story. Therein we pass from the intimations of nature into the realm of human struggle and aspiration where the organizing forces of life surge to and fro with tragic consequence and man more often questions the worth of the final result.

Back to the Gospel source go those whose faith in

human possibilities and courage for unmeasured tasks must needs be renewed in some lifegiving stream. Not only in the buds and blossoms may we see the victory of life, but also in the story of Calvary and the Garden, where we find goodness and righteousness eternally triumphant over villainy and injustice, non-resistance over aggression, humility over pride, holiness over sin, love over hate. We are assured that tho evil may hold the reins for a season, dominion and power belong ultimately to justice and right. However complete may be the temporary defeat of truth, error shall not always abide.

Easter proclaims that man shall overcome all his foes, including death itself. His pathway may lead him thru the sorrows of Gethsemane, the pain and darkness of Calvary, nevertheless his winter of distress will yet turn to the spring of delight, defeat will be forgotten in the joy of final victory, and the life of the spirit will rise in glory from the shadows of the grave.

Modern Society "Dances." So reads the sign on a certain New York establishment where the agile may master the tango, for a price. Perhaps the superior sinuosity of the serpentine letter better fits the word today; more probably it is merely another example of the tendency of smart fads to take to themselves Gaulish terminology. But whatever the motive it is a clear case of simplification. Fashion, we have said, is now and then a dress reformer; is she also turning to the new orthography?

A most extraordinary statement was made some days ago by Mr. Borglum, a well known sculptor, to the effect that "nearly sixty per cent of all the monuments and statues in the United States, including those in Statuary Hall, Washington, were not made by those whose names they bear." Humbler men, he says, do the work on small pay, and others get the thousands of dollars and the honor. This is a matter to be referred for strict investigation to the National Academy of Design. Their credit demands it.

Nicaragua is asking for teachers from the United States for its new elementary schools. Here is a chance to do for the Central American republic what Horace Mann did for the Argentine. One of the reasons why Argentina is now put into the A B C class as one of the most progressive of the Latin-American republics is because President Sarmiento on the advice of Horace Mann introduced our school system there in 1868.

The presidential address this week before the Simplified Spelling Board will be by Professor Grandgent, of Harvard University. It has the cryptic title "Numeric Reform in Nescioubia." But where is Nescioubia? We do not know; but we imagine it was the site of an old Roman colony where now is the town of Weissnichtwo, noted especially as the residence a hundred years ago of a learned German professor named Teufelsdröck.

A new London quarterly says that one rich man in England gave \$250,000 to the party fund and was made a baronet. Another gave \$750,000, another \$1,000,000, and another \$2,000,000 and they were made peers and have seats in the House of Lords. In this country we would call that abominable bribery. It calls for the best speed to reform the House of Lords.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Panama Tolls Question

The most exciting debate of the session at Washington was begun last week, in the House, the subject being the bill to repeal the act which exempts our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. In the days immediately preceding, the opponents of repeal had been very active, and their labors had caused a reduction of the estimated majority for the bill. President Wilson, in his conversations with members, asked for repeal not on the ground that the treaty had been violated, or because exemption was economically unwise, but on account of international expediency or the exigencies of our foreign relations. The main point, he said, was that exemption was opposed by the unanimous opinion of the civilized world. This was also the position taken in a published statement by Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, representing the Administration, who said Mr. Wilson could not take the country fully into his confidence as to the international problems involved.

There was some curiosity concerning the attitude of Speaker Clark until he published a statement saying that he would not stultify himself by voting for the proposed rule to limit debate on the repeal bill. He had led the fight to liberalize the rules and practises of the House, he continued, thereby imperiling his political future, and if he should vote for the proposed rule (limiting debate to twenty hours) he could not look the House in the face. There should be at least a week for discussion. It was then assumed that the Speaker opposed repeal and the President's policy.

Debate on the Bill

When the special rule was taken up in the House the galleries were crowded. In the course of the brief debate on the rule, advocates of exemption asserted that repeal would be humiliating surrender to Great Britain, and those who sought repeal accused the Speaker of working in the interest of shipping monopolies. In the test votes, the President won a victory. The motion for the previous question was adopted by a vote of 207 to 176, and the rule itself was accepted by a vote of 200 to 172. Of the Democrats only fifty-seven stood against the President, but all except eight of the Republicans opposed the rule. This was also the at-

titude of the Progressives, led by Mr. Murdock.

In the following debate much bitterness was shown. The Speaker was sharply criticized. Mr. Hardwick asked him if he did not realize that if the President should be torn down there would be no chance for the election of any Democrat in 1916. An impression prevailed that the Speaker not only recalled his defeat at the Baltimore convention, but also was making a bid for the nomination two years hence. In one of the speeches it was suggested that Mr. Clark was trying to stab the Administration in the back. Mr. Underwood said repeal would be a surrender of United States sovereignty over the Canal, and would show an un-American spirit. Mr. Knowland, of California, virtually charged that the President had made a bargain with Great Britain, yielding exemption in return for aid in Mexico. Prominent Democrats said it would be unpatriotic to question the President's veracity, or to embarrass him with respect to foreign relations.

In the Senate Mr. Owen spoke at

length for repeal, and was opposed by Mr. O'Gorman. Mr. Chamberlain, an advocate of exemption, said Mr. Carnegie in any other country would be called a traitor; he had made more trouble in this country than any other resident of it. After the vote in the House there will be debate in the Senate, where the discussion will consume several weeks.

Farm Produce by Post

Postmaster General Burleson is about to test a plan which

provides that postmasters shall serve as agents in promoting the direct shipment of farm produce by parcel post from the farm to individual buyers and consumers. He recently gave orders that the use of crates and boxes for parcel post shipments of butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruit should be permitted, and now the new plan, which involves the use of such crates and boxes, is to be tested in the ten cities of Boston, Atlanta, St. Louis, San Francisco, Washington, Baltimore, Detroit, La Crosse, Lynn (Massachusetts) and Rock Island (Illinois).

The postmasters in these cities have been directed to receive the names of those willing to supply farm produce at retail by parcel post, and to distribute among city patrons printed lists of the names, indicating the kinds and quantities of commodities available. These lists, the department says, will enable city consumers to get in touch with farmers and will relieve the farmers of the burden of transportation, as rural carriers will make daily collections at the farmers' doors. Mr. Burleson is convinced that in this way the cost of living can be reduced.

Villa's Fight at Torreon

Villa and his army found a very difficult task at Torreon. At

first it was reported that part of his forces had entered the city. The next day the dispatches said he had been driven back ten miles. So far as can be learned, he was notably successful at the beginning, was then dislodged from the suburb of Gomez Palacio, fought fiercely for two days in the vicinity of that place, and at last recaptured it. The Federal commander, Velasco, made most stubborn resistance, winning Villa's admiration. At the beginning of the present week a considerable part of the city of Torreon was held by Villa's men. It was said that only the barracks were still occupied by Federals. There had

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Debate in the House on the River and Harbor bill, which was past. It appropriates \$43,400,000.

Rule limiting debate on Panama tolls exemption repeal bill adopted in the House. Discussion of the question followed. Speeches on the same subject in the Senate.

Resolution requiring publication of the record of the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry as to increase of freight rates adopted in the Senate.

Bill excluding foreign goods which are the product of convict or pauper labor past in the House.

Bill for the regulation of trade in futures on cotton exchanges, and for Government standardization of grades, past in the Senate.

Senator Weeks introduced a resolution favoring the use of naval cruisers for carrying the mails, passengers and freight to South American ports, by way of the Panama Canal.

Bill creating a bureau of farm loans in the Treasury Department introduced by Senator Gronna.

A House committee considered the Administration bill for leasing public lands containing deposits of oil or minerals.

Among other subjects of committee inquiry were the following:

Woman suffrage.

The copper mines strike.

Charges about lobbying.



THE WORK OF SERVIAN TROOPS IN CENTRAL ALBANIA

Ruins of the Mohammedan quarter of Stebléva, burned ten months after the war ended, and without provocation by the inhabitants



FATIMA, WHO STARVED

A Mohammedan refugee from Krasnichi, who died of starvation. Thirty thousand will starve before the next harvest

A CALL TO AMERICA TO HELP WRETCHED ALBANIA

In the mountain regions of Albania devastated by Servian and Montenegrin troops last October, ten months *after the close* of the Balkan war, men, women and children are dying of starvation at the rate of 100 a day. Thirty thousand will die of hunger before next harvest. More than 125,000 are homeless, and in need of food, clothing and shelter.

One hundred villages have been destroyed, 12,000 houses burnt and dynamited, about 8000 men, women and children shot, stabbed or burnt to death, and property worth \$10,000,000 annihilated.

These facts are made public by William Willard Howard, of New York City, who has returned from a journey of 400 miles, partly on foot, thru the stricken regions. Mr. Howard is known for his relief work for the Turkish refugees of the Balkan war and for work of a kindred nature. He is appealing now to the farmers of the United States for seed corn and for corn bread for these victims of Servian and Montenegrin aggression.

The photographs here reproduced were made by Mr. Howard and are the only ones ever taken in the interior of Albania. They are printed now for the first time in the United States.



SKELETONS ON THE HILLSIDE

Where eight men killed one another on Déchich Mountain. Eight thousand people have met a violent death



THE VALLEY OF SHALA IN NORTHERN ALBANIA

The Shala River, with typical farm buildings and terraced corn fields



REFUGEES UNDER A HAY ROOF

A family at Vuksanléke. More than 125,000 people are homeless

been much desperate fighting. Three of the Federal Generals were dead, about 2000 soldiers had been killed, and Villa had sent 588 of his wounded to Chihuahua. They had suffered greatly from heat and the lack of water. With a rifle in his hands, Villa had fought by the side of his men.

Huerta sent reinforcements to Torreon, but it does not appear that they arrived. At the capital there were conflicting reports, but a majority of them asserted that Villa had been routed. On the 29th, Carranza, at the end of a leisurely march overland, entered Juarez, his troops carrying an American flag by the side of their own. There has been no further inquiry about the killing of Benton. The official report that he was stabbed to death in the presence of Villa, and that his body was buried in Juarez, was written by Mr. Perceval, the British Consul at Galveston, at the close of an investigation made for his Government.

Elsewhere in Mexico Huerta will soon obtain about \$20,000,000 by inducing several banks to issue notes upon the unsold remainder of the bonds authorized nearly a year ago, when a loan was procured in Paris. Because the banks aid him in this way, he has abandoned his project for a Federal bank and the proposed tax on the capital of corporations.

Lower California has turned against Huerta, the Governor of the state, with his guard of 200 men, having gone over to Carranza and Villa. The old report about an agreement with Japan concerning Magdalena Bay has been revived. It is said that six Japanese engineers have been surveying the harbor. The story, which comes from Los Angeles, has attracted the attention of Representative Ainey, of Pennsylvania, who attacked the President's policy again in the House, last week.

Along the boundary there has been no serious disturbance in the last few days, except at a point near Eagle Pass, where rebels, pursued by Fed-



THE BOSS OF THE CANAL

Colonel Goethals is to be Canal Zone Governor, but Captain Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., is to be in actual charge of operating the Canal. His pilots will take all ships, with sealed engines, thru the locks, and the officials of all vessels passing thru must report to him

erals, crossed the river and surrendered to the United States cavalry patrol. The Federals, in defiance of warnings, continued to shoot at the fugitives. After they had killed three horses held by cavalymen, the fire was returned. It is said that five of the Federals were killed. They retreated, carrying the bodies of five who were either dead or severely wounded.

The Strike of Army Officers It is said that nine hundred officers of the British army had signed an agreement to resign rather than engage in active military operations against Ulster. The brunt of the conflict, however, fell upon Brig.-Gen. Hubert Gough, commander of the Third Cavalry Brigade, at Curragh, and the fifty-seven officers under him, who demanded assurances that they would not be called upon to undertake anything more than the maintenance of order and preservation of property. Gen-

eral Gough was called to London and informed by Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, commander of the troops in Ireland, that he must obey orders or resign. It was explained to him that the movements ordered were not intended as an attack upon Ulster, but were merely precautionary. General Gough asked for a written statement from the Cabinet and this was given to him. Finding this too vague and involved he insisted upon a more explicit assurance, and accordingly two paragraphs were added to the document by Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, with the approval of Lord Morley.

When this came out there was an uproar from the radical wing of the Government's support that the Government had surrendered to the dictation of the army. Premier Asquith repudiated the pledge as amended by Colonel Seely and demanded the return of the document. Then Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of the general staff, and Adj.-Gen. Sir John Spencer Ewart tendered their resignations to the Government because of Colonel Seely's action. Mr. Asquith asked them to reconsider their resignations, and to prevent such misunderstandings in the future the Army Council, these two officers being present, issued the following order to the army under the heading, "Discipline":

I.—No officer or soldier shall in future be questioned by his superior officers as to what attitude he will adopt or as to his action in the event of his being required to obey orders dependent on future or hypothetical contingencies.

II.—An officer or soldier is forbidden in future to ask for assurances as to orders which he may be required to fulfil.

III.—It is the duty of every officer and soldier to obey all lawful commands given them thru the proper channels, either for safeguarding public property or to support the civil power in the ordinary execution of its duty, or for the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants in case of a disturbance of the peace.

Colonel Seely made a full explanation to the House of Commons of his action and took the whole of the



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE GREAT BRIDGE THAT LINKS CEYLON AND INDIA

The Ceylon Railroad has just been opened by the Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers. The Paumben Viaduct and Scherges Swing Bridge connect the island with the mainland



Copyright by International News

BRIGADIER GENERAL HUBERT DE LA POER GOUGH

Commanding the 3rd Cavalry Brigade at Curragh, who with all the officers under his command declared that they would resign their commissions rather than to force Home Rule upon Ulster

blame for the unauthorized addendum. He also tendered his resignation, which the Premier at first declined but later accepted and himself assumed the office of Secretary of State for War. This necessitates his reelection and Mr. Asquith has left the House of Commons until his return by his constituency of East Fife.

The Action of the King The rumor that King George had forced the Government to yield to the army officers roused great resentment among Laborites and Liberals which seemed likely to develop into a pronounced anti-monarchical movement. In order to check this Premier Asquith made the following statement to the House of Commons:

I associate myself with Colonel Seely in regard to what I think has been the most unfair, inconsiderate and improper attempt to bring the name of the King into this controversy. These attempts have not been made on one side of the House only. They proceed, I regret to say, from different quarters, but as the chief responsible Minister of the Crown, I take this occasion to say, and I say it with the fullest conviction and assurance and with all respect and humility, that from first to last in regard to all these matters His Majesty has preserved every rule that comports with the dignity and position of a constitutional monarch. However strenuous and excited our debates may be we shall continue in all quarters to recognize that the crown in a constitutional country is beyond the range of party controversy.

In the same speech the Premier restated the position of his Government in clear and positive terms:

The Government must retain its right to use all the forces of the Crown in Ireland or elsewhere to maintain order and support the civil powers in the ordinary execution of their duty, but it has no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right in order to crush political opposition to the policy or the principles of the Home Rule bill.

I am strongly of the opinion that the Government has not the right to ask in advance what an officer might or might not do in a contingency that has not arisen; and still less was it right for an officer to ask assurances of the Government to give such a thing. So long as we are the responsible Government of this country, whatever the consequences may be, we shall not assent to the claim of any body of men in the services of the Crown, officers or men, to demand from the Government in advance assurances as to what they will or will not be required to do in circumstances which have not arisen. That was a new claim, and if we were to assent it would put the Government at the mercy of the military.

This declaration of independence was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the majority in the House, and may serve to reassure the radicals of the coalition. The cry of "military dictation to Parliament" would probably carry the country if dissolution should take place now, but unless the present Parliament holds its ground long enough for the



Copyright by International News

COLONEL J. E. B. SEELY

Secretary of the State for War, whose unauthorized addendum to the assurance given to General Gough put the Government into an embarrassing position. He offered his resignation but Premier Asquith at first refused to accept it. Later the Premier permitted him to withdraw from the ministry and himself assumed the War portfolio



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH

Chief of the Imperial Staff, who has tendered his resignation to the Government because of a difference of opinion as to the character of the assurances given to the officers refusing to fight against Ulster. Sir John commanded the cavalry forces in the relief of Kimberley and the attack on Pretoria in the Boer war of 1900

third passage of the Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and other bills vetoed by the House of Lords, all this legislation will be lost and two years must elapse before it can be enacted even if the elections are favorable to the Liberals.

Fall of Japanese Cabinet The ministry of Admiral Count Yamamoto, which has held office for a year, resigned on March 24, and parliament has been prorogued. According to a statement of the retiring Government the resignation is due to the failure to carry thru the naval budget. The appropriation recommended for the navy was \$77,000,000. This was cut down to \$62,000,000 in the House of Representatives and to \$42,000,000 in the House of Peers. In both houses and the press furious attacks have been made on the Ministry because of revelations of graft and corruption in the supply and construction departments of the navy, in which officers of high standing are supposed to be implicated.

The Government has also had to withstand a wave of popular indignation over its failure to deal firmly with the United States. In this country we hear very little of the California controversy, so most people probably regard it in a vague way as somehow disposed of, but in Japan it remains a burning question, and there is an insistent demand that the Government defend the rights of the Japanese in America. A society has

been formed for that purpose, the Nishi Bei Doshikai, and as time goes on without any diplomatic settlement of the question, the anti-American feeling continues to gain strength. The visit of the Mexican envoy, Señor de la Barra, was, in spite of the efforts of the Government to minimize it, made an occasion of enthusiastic demonstrations. The incoming Administration, whoever may compose it, is likely to be less tolerant than the last of American procrastination in the negotiation of the questions at issue between the two countries.

The overthrow of the Yamamoto ministry because it became unpopular is an indication of the development of democratic government in Japan. Count Yamamoto is a leader of the Satsuma clan, as his predecessor as premier, Prince Katsuma, represented the Choshu clan. These two clans, the remnants of the ancient feudal system, have virtually ruled Japan under constitutional forms ever since the overthrow of the old regime. Now the younger men of other classes are coming to the front and demanding an active share in the government.

Graft in the Japanese Navy The indignation aroused by the disclosures of corruption in the navy and the belief that the Government was shielding "the men higher up" led to the introduction into parliament of a petition for the impeachment of the Yamamoto Ministry. Rear-Admiral Fujii

and Commander Sawasaki are among those under suspicion. The chief evidence against them is the correspondence of the Siemens and Schuckert Company, of Berlin, on the sale of electrical apparatus. A letter from the firm to its Tokio agent, V. Herrmann, reveals the fact that Admiral Fujii, as well as his predecessor, Iwasaki, had been receiving a rake-off of twenty-five per cent on all supplies sent to the navy. In a contract made by Siemens and Schuckert with the Japanese Government for the establishment of a wireless telegraph station, fifteen per cent of the amount, nearly \$400,000, was estimated for a "credit present." In answer to an inquiry from the London branch of Siemens and Schuckert as to how much should be allowed for presents to secure the contract for the electrical apparatus to be installed on a torpedo boat, the Berlin firm replied that \$12,500 would have to be given to a Japanese friend.

Herrmann was arrested and put in jail. The next victim of the inquiry was Andrew M. Pooley, an Englishman and the Japanese representative of Reuter's news agency. He was charged with levying blackmail and receiving stolen documents. Vice-Admiral Tsurutaro Matsuo, Inspector-General of Naval Construction, is also under arrest. Mr. Yoshida, a Japanese agent of Siemens and Schuckert, committed suicide in jail. A Japanese paymaster of the Sasebo Naval Station, being conveyed by a gendarme to Tokio for court-martial,

jumped thru a window of the train while running at full speed and disappeared.

The Fight Against Vodka The Tzar and the Duma are agreed on one point, that is, the necessity for energetic measures to overcome the growing menace of alcoholism. Count Witte, who when Minister of Finance some ten years ago devised the present policy of the Government monopoly of the liquor business, now denounces the measure as "the Mephistopheles of Russian national existence." It had not fulfilled his expectations, he said, but on the contrary had increased the consumption of spirits and enlisted the interest of the Government on the side of the distillers and against the people. He advocated the restriction of the revenue from the sale of liquor and the appropriation of the surplus to the temperance movement.

To this the Minister of Finance, Mr. Kokovtsov, would not consent, since the Government derived a quarter of its revenue from the liquor monopoly, and to curtail this income would upset the financial system. He argued that the increase in the consumption of liquor had barely kept pace with the increase in population, while the expenditure for national education had risen in the last decade from \$21,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

In the Duma, which corresponds to our House of Representatives, the temperance sentiment was very strong and a local option bill was past which may result in prohibition over a large part of the empire. Any commune, village or township may prohibit all liquor selling by a majority vote or may restrict it to certain hours or places. Women are to have a vote in the *mir* or town meeting on this question, and it is expected that this will cause most of the rural communes to go "dry." The Upper House past the Duma local option bill with slight modifications. During the debate in this body one of the bishops said: "We believe in complete prohibition or nothing." The Czar has declared his sympathy with the reform and asked his ministers to discover some other source of revenue than that based upon the vices of the people.

The new Premier, I. L. Goremykin, proposes to combat drunkenness, first, by cutting down the sale of vodka; second, increasing the penalty on illicit trading; third, instructing the people on the evils of intemperance thru the medium of church and school; fourth, by not admitting a plea of drunkenness as an



Photograph by Press Illustrating Co.

THE BLOODY FIGHT AT TORREON

Villa's men attacking the suburb Gomez Palacio, which they won, lost and recaptured after two days of hot fighting. They are using hastily constructed breastworks, under fire from the forts

extenuating circumstance in the case of crime. Besides these negative measures, it is proposed to extend aid to small rural industries by some system of agricultural credits.

The Sad Lot of the Little Russians The process of compulsory nationalization now being enforced in Russia and in Austria-Hungary bears hard upon those of the Little Russian race on both sides the boundary. Those who by a dynastic accident became separated from their blood brothers in Russia and brought under Austro-Hungarian rule are called by their neighbors Ruthenians. Tho they number only three millions, and are mostly of the peasant class, they hold to their religion and language with great tenacity and have in recent years made strong efforts to revive their racial traditions by a literary propaganda emanating from Lemberg. A movement led by an Orthodox priest of fascinating presence, Father Alexis Kabalyuk, resulted in large numbers of the Ruthenians in Hungary leaving the Greek Catholic for the Russian Orthodox Church. Such a change of faith is apparently permitted by Hungarian law but in the eyes of the Government the movement seemed more political than religious and to have as its aim ultimate annexation to the Russian empire. This suspicion was confirmed by the activity of certain Russian emissaries including a member of the Duma.

Accordingly 189 Ruthenians were accused of treason and put on trial at Marmaros Sziget. The trial lasted two months and resulted in the finding of thirty-two of the accused guilty of incitement against Church and State. The heaviest was that imposed upon Kabalyuk, four and a half years' imprisonment. A similar trial will soon be brought at Lemberg, where two priests, a writer and a university student are the defendants.

Why the Ruthenians should want to come under the jurisdiction of the Czar it is not easy to understand for the Little Russians of the Ukraine have their troubles, too. The school inspector of Kiev prohibited the singing of the old Christmas carols by the children because they are in Ukrainian. Preparations had been made at Kiev for a celebration of the Ukrainian poet Shevtchenko on April 11 and imperial permission had been received for the erection of a monument to him but Governor General Trepoff has forbidden the celebration on the ground that it might be made the occasion of a disloyal demonstration.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE WOMEN OF THE SACRED BATTALION IN "THE ULSTER OF ALBANIA"
Among the fighters of the Epirotes, who are refusing allegiance to the new King of Albania, are these women, who are doubtless more martial than they look

The anarchic condition of China is shown by impunity with which the band of brigands under the leadership of White Wolf continues its depredations in the central provinces. A year ago the provincial troops were ordered out to suppress the bandits and in due time returned with the report that they had accomplished their mission; White Wolf was slain and his forces annihilated. For this achievement they were duly rewarded and praised by the President. Nevertheless, White Wolf did not seem to have been as easily convinced of his death as the Peking Government, for his raids continued as tho nothing had happened.

In fact, he extended the scope of his operations eastward into the province of Anhui and ravaged the city of Liuan-chow, which was defended by a force of only eighty soldiers. Here a foreigner was killed, Father Rich of the French mission, doubtless by inadvertence, for White Wolf has been careful not to injure foreigners. President Yuan Shih-kai, realizing now that something must be done, sent the Minister of War with an army of 40,000 to Anhui. This force was reported to have surrounded the brigands and to be about to annihilate them again; news not incredible, since White Wolf had with him probably no more than two or three thousand men. But somehow he slipped out of the trap and made his way back to the Honan province, and since then has been more active than ever, not only in

this province but in Hupeh, to the southward. Recently he captured an important town of Hupeh, massacring 300 of its inhabitants and burning most of the houses.

Whenever the brigands enter a town they indulge their lusts without restraint, destroying what property they cannot take away, torturing men, women and children with wanton cruelty, and carrying off young girls to their camp. They are said to be mostly young men, some mere boys, and are dressed in silks and embroidered robes and loaded down with loot. In some respects they resemble the Tai-pings, who held Southern China in their grasp until defeated by the Ever-Victorious Army under Chinese Gordon.

The Chinese name of White Wolf is Pei Lang-chai and he was educated at the same military school in Japan as the officers of the regular army now fighting him. He took part in the revolution, but refused to submit to the rule of Yuan Shih-kai. According to Yuan, White Wolf is supported and supplied with arms by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of southern republicanism in the hope of starting another rebellion against the Peking Government. It is no wonder if the republicans who inaugurated the revolution should feel dissatisfied with the outcome of their efforts, by the regime of President Yuan becomes daily more and more like the reign of the Manchu emperors. Yuan has abolished the provincial assemblies as well as the national assembly, and proposes to modify the constitution to suit himself.

LAND IS LAND: AN ANCIENT FALLACY EXPOSED

BY FRANKLIN K. LANE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

THERE was a time when the Government did not appreciate the invaluable nature of its national assets, but there were many individuals who did. It might almost be said that the Government regarded its lands as a burden rather than an asset; there seemed to be land for all, and it was the Government's glad function to distribute it, with all its hidden wealth, and let those profit who could. It looked as if the Government wished to rid itself of all available territory; the sooner the land got into other hands the better. There was no thought then of creating timber barons or cattle kings or coal monopolists. Land was *land*. The generous donor was not so petty as to discriminate between kinds of land, the uses to which they could be put, or the purposes which those who got them might have. To classify was a task too difficult or not worth while. The lands would classify themselves when they past into individual ownership.

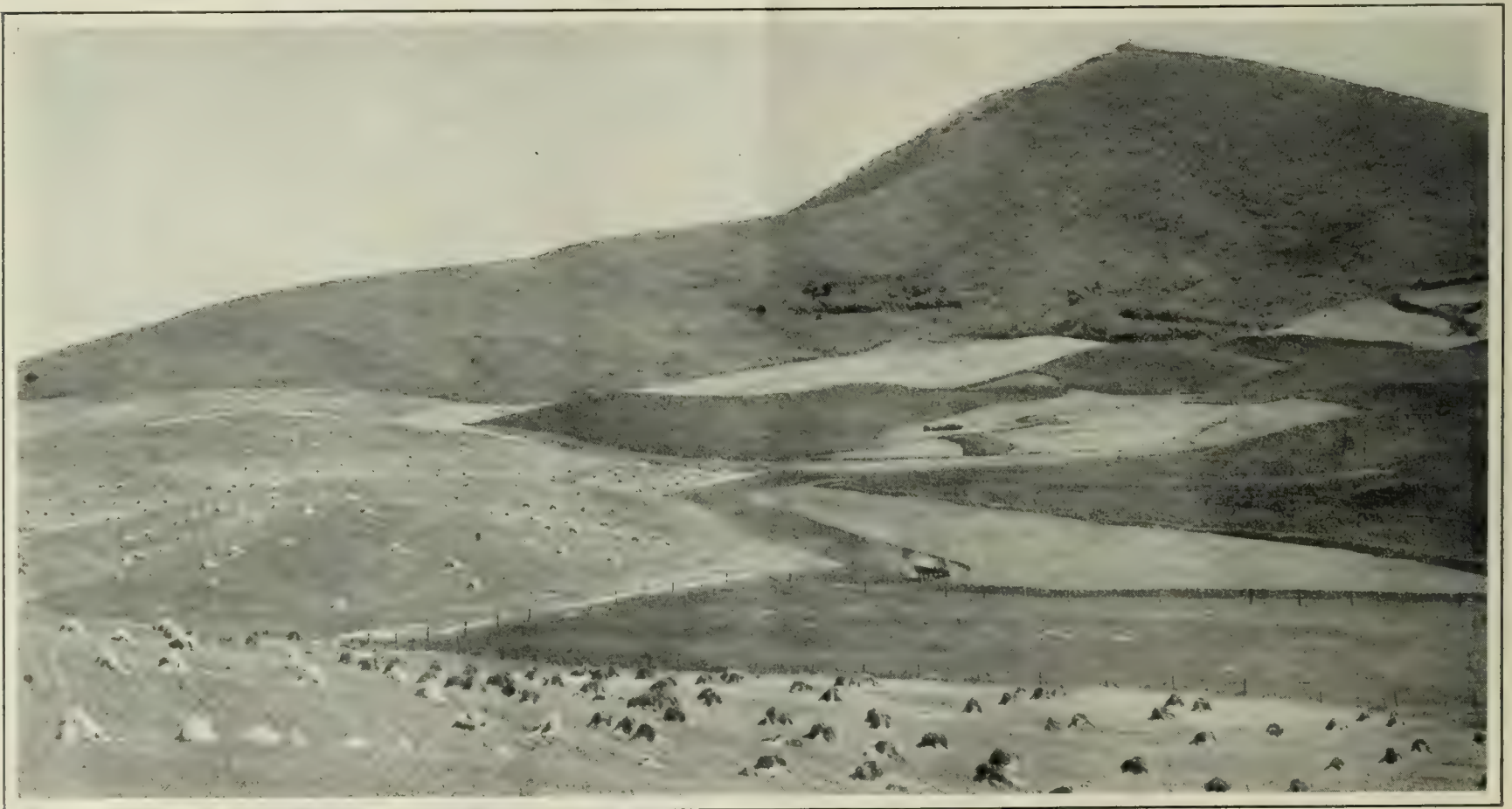
And so the door was opened for monopoly and for fraud. Great fortunes were laid in vast holdings of what had but a short time before been the property of the people. Word reached everywhere of the wonderful finds on or from useless, virgin and abandoned lands, until there came the danger that the many still to settle in the West would by necessity become the servitors or the dependents of a fortunate and early few.

With this discovery our indifference at once took flight, and out of the abuse of the nation's generosity there came a reaction against a policy that was so liberal as to be dangerous.

The reaction was inevitable. From it there has slowly evolved in the public mind the conception of a new policy—that land should be used for that purpose to which it is best fitted, and should be disposed of by the Government with respect to that use. For not all land *is* land; at least not in a country of vast acreage, where land is sometimes timber and sometimes coal; indeed, where land may mean water—water for tens of thousands of needy neighboring acres. For the lands of the West differ as men do, in character and condition and degree of usefulness. We had not recognized this fact when we said that land *is* land. Lands fitted for dry farming and lands that must forever lie unused without irrigation; lands that are worthless save for their timber; lands that are rich in grasses and lands that are poor in grasses; lands underlain with the non-precious minerals essential to industry or agriculture; lands that are invaluable for reservoir or dam sites—these varieties may be multiplied, and each new variety emphasizes the fact that each kind of land has its own future and affords its own opportunity for contributing to the nation's wealth.

For many years the nation sought and wanted home-makers for the West, but found its lands drifting into the possession of corporations which were withdrawing them from the market, awaiting a time when land would be scarcer; it gave opportunity for many competing coal operators and iron manufacturers, but found the sources of raw material centering in a few large holdings; it wished its lands cleared of forests to make way for farms, but it found hundreds of consecutive miles reserved from use by the fiat of the fortunate few who appreciated their worth, and many more miles of watershed despoiled of needed covering in places where homes were not possible.

We are now committed to a new land policy, which caused dismay and discontent from the time it was first put into force. But let me explain that after all the new land policy is, in fact, but a new application of an old policy. Congress has always been most generous as to the disposition of the national lands. To our new policy I believe the West is now reconciled. Fortunately, the West—unable to understand why ways have not been found by which the great bodies of coal and oil lands, phosphate and potash lands, may be developed, and the waters of the mountains made available for the generation of power and the redemption of the desert—asks for action. It is reconciled to the



THE FERTILE NORTHWEST—IN THE SPOKANE DISTRICT

"The spirit of our land laws today is in essence that all suitable lands shall go into homes, and all other lands shall be developed for that purpose which shall make them of greatest service"



THE SHOSHONE FALLS OF THE SNAKE RIVER

This tremendous cataract in Idaho, with a sheer drop of 210 feet, is the second largest waterpower in the country. The power plant is seen at the left. "Water is the greatest conservator of coal."

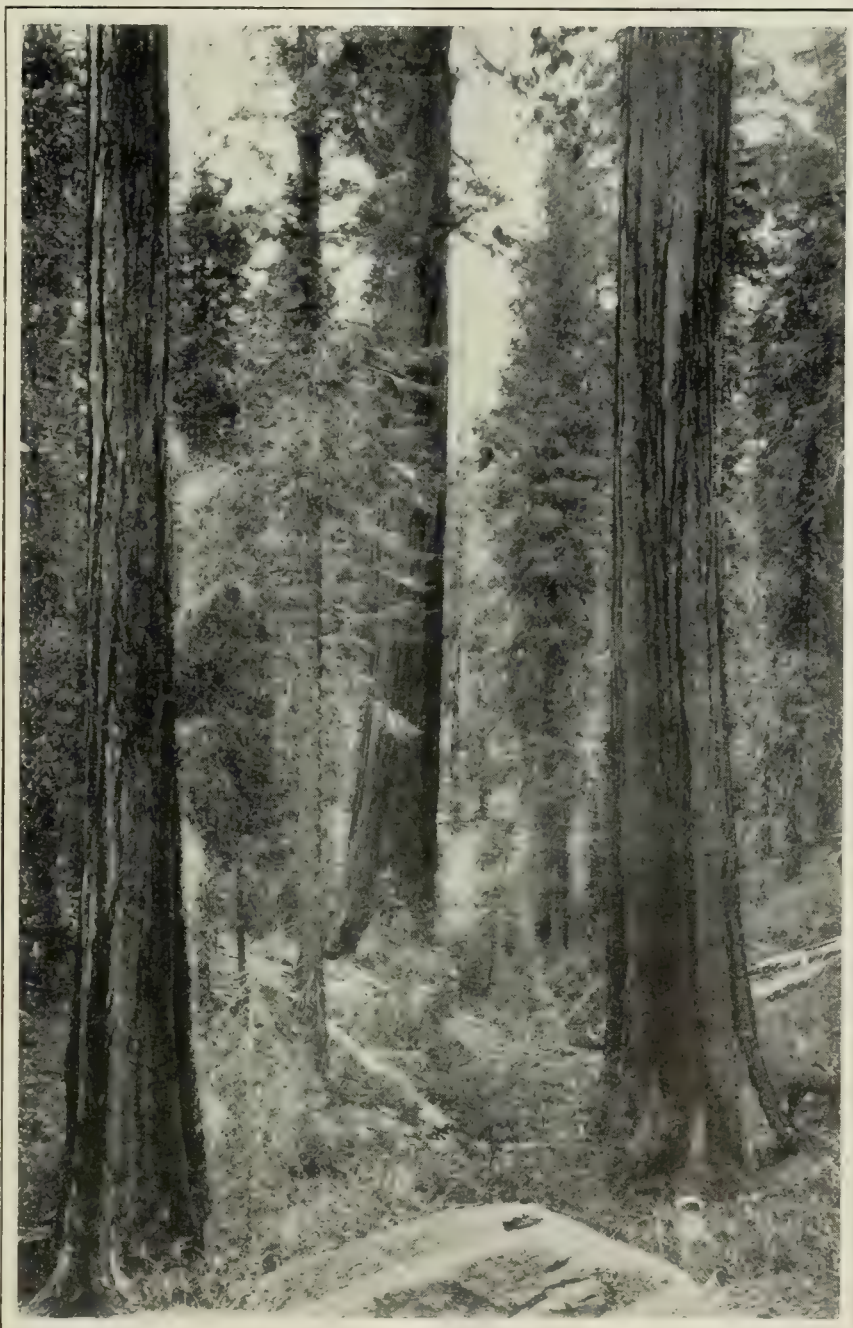
Government's making all proper safeguards against monopoly and against the subversion of spirit of all our land laws—which is in essence that all suitable lands shall go into homes, and all other lands shall be developed for that purpose which shall make them of greatest service. But it asks—and justly so—that the machinery be promptly established in the law by which the lands may be used. This demand is reasonable. We have ventured upon a new policy of administering our affairs in the conservation of our national resources and have not developed adequate machinery. We have called a halt on methods of spoliation which existed, to the great benefit of many, but we have failed to substitute methods, sane, healthful and progressive, by which the normal enterprise of an ambitious people can make use—and full use—of their own resources. We abruptly closed opportunities to the monopolist, but did not open them to the developer.

The old plan of putting priceless assets into the hands of a comparatively few far-sighted men for a trifling consideration has been replaced by the present plan of appraising all properties on a scientific estimate of contents upon which the land is sold; really nothing

more than a demand for a full but discounted royalty in advance. This plan, when used in connection with coal lands, has against it, in my opinion, at least two

objections. Our Western coal land is not being used under this plan save under exceptional conditions of local and immediate demand, and the purchaser, when there is one, is speculating on the best guess that an honest geologist can make as to the amount of coal in a given tract.

Yet we are confronted with a frank impossibility—competition without waste, a problem with which other countries have wrestled. We wish cheap coal and at the same time a minimum of waste. We wish the people to take the larger share of the profits and yield no more to the operator than will make the work sufficiently attractive to keep him at it. It is certainly not for the public interest that our coal deposits shall be opened ruthlessly, but I cannot feel that we should suppress any present need for fuel or willingly surrender ourselves to a demand for exorbitant prices because of a fear that some day the coal supply may be exhausted. For already there has been developed a substitute for coal in the flowing stream. Water already is, and will be, the greatest conservator of coal. The turbine converts the water into heat and light, which can be distributed over a constantly widening area. I think we



IN THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST IN CALIFORNIA

Timber cutting in the national forests is carefully controlled; but the timberlands subject to homestead entry are open to fraud and waste



GROWING FRUIT ON IRRIGATED LAND IN COLORADO

The most pressing irrigation problems are now (1) to prevent inflation of land prices, (2) to bring competent farmers to the land, and (3) to get the most appropriate crops grown on irrigated farms

have now arrived at that point in scientific achievement which justifies the belief that the wheels of industry will not cease, nor our houses go unlighted or unheated, so long as dams may be built upon our streams.

The reclamation of arid lands forms another very important part of the work of conserving our national resources. There are now over 1,200,000 acres provided with water, and reservoirs and canals are under way which when completed will supply water to a total of about 3,000,000 acres. The problem of chief concern, however, is not that of providing water for the lands, but rather that of seeing to it that these irrigable lands are promptly made productive and useful in the extension of agriculture in the West. It must be admitted that the slowness of development and use of the reclaimed lands has been a source of disappointment. Out of the 1,200,000 acres which have been provided with water at or near the land at a cost of approximately \$40 per acre, only a little over half were cropped during 1912. The cause of this slowness of development was at first attributed to the fact that newcomers were unable to provide the distributing system for bringing water to lands, and the Government assumed the burden, with a notable increase of cost, of providing a distributing system which otherwise would have fallen directly

upon the settler in the early years when he was least able to assume such burden. It has since been found that the real or greatest obstacle to progress lies far deeper, being inherent in human nature, and is a cause of delay whose magnitude up to the present time has not been fully appreciated. This obstacle is the spirit of speculation aroused by the opportunities offered thru the reclamation of arid lands whether by public or private capital. There are thruout the western half of the United States millions of acres of desert land, which without water have little, if any, value. With water and full development the land is capable under good agricultural management of producing crops which will pay a good interest on an investment of several hundred dollars per acre. Under pioneer conditions men of energy and vision were attracted by this cheap land, built small irriga-

tion canals from the nearest streams, and by individual or collective effort made for themselves homes and farms which ultimately became salable at large prices. Men have argued this way: if this could be done by the unaided efforts of the pioneers, how much more could be accomplished by the use of ample capital, and consequently what large profits may be expected if, with the expenditure of \$50 per acre, lands worth only \$1.25 can be made to have a value of \$500 per acre.

The prospective profits have been among the most alluring of inducements to the investor. The results already attained show, however, that there has been no one class of investments which has uniformly been so unprofitable. The great trouble is that the successful development of agriculture within the reclaimed area depends wholly upon the agricultural experience of the homesteader or settler. Often, very often, the slowness of development of irrigated lands arises from lack of experience and of capital on the part of the individual settler; the experience can be acquired only thru lapse of time and thru the study of existing conditions.

Lands so reclaimed have been advanced rapidly in price, but this advance has been based upon the hopes of future productivity rather than upon actual crop returns. The spirit of speculation has been aroused by these advances and the phantom of unearned profits in selling the land has obscured the clear vision of the actual profits to be had from the cultivation of the soil.

The problem of how to insure development of the reclaimed lands is one of the most serious which has been presented. How shall we induce the farmer, or make it possible for him, to devote his energies to the raising of the most profitable crops and to market those crops to the best advantage to himself? It has been difficult to convince the farmer from the East that certain crops upon which he places great reliance are not those best adapted to irrigation. The problem is to get an entire community to produce the kind of crops

CONSERVATION

of your vacation memories adds to the charm of each new holiday. But conservation without development is waste. Let us remind you that we want the story of your best vacation day by April fifteenth and will pay fifteen dollars for the best one, ten dollars for the second, and two dollars apiece for all we use. The Independent for March 16 had full particulars

which can be marketed to the best advantage; to solve the problem is a matter requiring great skill and tact.

The conclusion reached after a general review of the whole condition of irrigation development is that for the present the maximum energies should be given first to the safeguarding of land prices, trying to prevent their inflation; second, to bringing to the attention of competent farmers the opportunities of securing land at reasonable prices; third, to assisting indirectly in the best cultivation of the land by the diffusion of information concerning methods of irrigation and cultivation.

Beside safeguarding coal and arid lands susceptible of irrigation, the United States is beginning to appreciate the extent and value of its oil deposits, to say nothing of other deposits of potash and phosphates. The Department of the Interior, however, feels that the application of the placer mining law to the development of petroleum lands is absurd. The placer law provides that no location shall be made without a discovery of valuable minerals on the claim, that the boundaries of the location shall be plainly marked on the ground, and that upon compliance with a number of requirements the claimant is entitled to a patent on his claim. This law is inadequate. It was based upon the fundamentals of the miners' codes of early days, and was past without thought of other deposits than placer gold.

We should stimulate the search for oil and protect the prospector with adequate laws. Under existing conditions where occupancy without discovery is respected, large areas are withheld from exploration and development, and where such occupancy is not respected, the oil prospector—thru the operation of the placer mining law—must assume undue risk of the loss of investment prior to discovery. Inasmuch as the United States will need oil for its navy, and in increasing quantities as the modern oil-burning or gas-burning engines are recognized, it would seem of the highest expediency that the



THE ROOSEVELT DAM IN ARIZONA

This great reclamation project brought 375 square miles under possible cultivation. The dam was finished in 1910. It impounds the waters of the Snake River for the use of the district around Phoenix, sixty miles away

Government make such offers and make such legal provisions as will induce the proving of our lands, and of these proved lands retain sufficient to make our ships independent of the world for their fuel supply.

Another drawback exists with regard to timber lands. Experience justifies the statement that few men take up their tracts of timber land under a bona-fide attempt to meet the purpose of the homestead law. As the law now stands a man may enter upon 160 acres of these lands, and by living a total of twenty-one months on the land during three years and cultivating at a maximum twenty acres of land, the claim becomes his. By the investment of a few months' time and a few hundred dollars the homesteader gains a property worth many thousands of dollars, yet all conditions of the law are complied with and the patent must issue. He proceeds promptly, if he is wise, to

sell it to some lumber company for from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The Government loses the timber and the land and does not gain a real homemaker. Such homesteaders add nothing to the wealth of the nation. The law should punish them, in fact, as frauds.

I am beginning to doubt the wisdom of applying the homestead law to any land which has not first been declared fitted for agriculture. It is now a blanket law which is used to cover a multitude of frauds. Whether with or without the connivance of the lumber companies, the law is defeated and the lands are now conveyed where it is not intended that they should go.

In the work of the Department of the Interior there is much need for constructive legislation that meets the requirements not only of today, but of the future as well. I have already outlined a constructive program in my annual report that would meet any reasonable demand and with the least burden place our resources at the service of the people.

I sincerely hope that thru the cooperation of Congress and that of the states the Federal Government will be enabled to carry out the suggested improvements in the control and development of the nation's own resources.

Washington

EXPLOITATION

of vacation places and pleasures by the camera is twice blest: it blesses him that takes and him that sees. Share your best picture with Independent readers: we will pay fifteen dollars for the one we like the most, ten dollars for another, and two for every one we publish in the Vacation Number. But we must have them by April fifteenth



TERRACED POOLS AND CASCADES IN NEW YORK'S "GARDEN OF THE HEART"

THE GARDEN OF THE HEART

BY WILLIAM ROGER BURLINGAME

IN the midst of New York's complexities, only a little apart from the roar of its traffic and the atmosphere of its every-day commercialism, there lies a luxuriant little acre of pure sentiment, an old-fashioned garden blooming with old-fashioned ideas. On the side of a steep slope which is mostly rock, in the outskirts of Central Park's "Ramble" lies the Garden of the Heart—a bright spot of color in a dull landscape.

If you go down Lovers' Lane to the Belvidere—an ugly stone tower that overlooks an apparently meaningless reservoir—and then down a few steps on the other side, you come suddenly on this quaint little plot, and its beauty in the midst of its commonplace park surroundings is a strange surprise. And, if you chance to meet—as you generally will—stooping here and there among the flowers, a tall, elderly man, you have but to ask and he will tell you a quaint old-fashioned story that will take you back to the stories of your grandfather—of some other garden of a long ago, half faded in the haze of years.

The man is Dr. Southwick—for thirty years botanist and entomologist of the park. One day, a little over a year ago, Mr. Stover, the Park Commissioner, came to him and said:

"Doctor, we want a garden. Make one."

So the doctor called together the

best of the park gardeners and was about to start them at work when he was interrupted.

"No," said the Commissioner. "That is not the way I want it done. This is not to be a commonplace park garden. It is to be your garden, and you must make it yourself, according to your own ideas."

In the heart of the elderly doctor there sprang up a little flame that had long been smouldering—doomed to smoulder by the hampering ways of the world.

"My garden," he repeated to himself. "Why not bring into this age of commercialism where the Great Coin reigns supreme, just one touch of sentiment to educate the people—to civilize and refine them away from the sordidness of their everlasting pile? Why not give the old people a chance to reminisce; the children a chance to imagine, and the poor and afflicted a little haven where they may forget?"

So it was done. The little flame grew and was kept alight by the doctor's growing desire. In September and October he planted seeds in hot-beds—the seeds of old-fashioned flowers; the roses of a hundred years ago, the flowers of Shakespeare, the curative herbs, the little rock flowers that grow and bloom in cracks, and the water flowers that live on the edge of the stream. In March these were transplanted to cold frames, and in May they were set out in beds

adapted to the nature of the plants. If you show a real interest in his garden the doctor will show as real an interest in you and will take you along the winding paths and show you why each flower blooms best where it is—for in this garden nothing is forced, every arrangement dovetails into a whim of nature's—and what each flower means. First we walk on ground that is made of peat, and here are the Irish flowers, the shamrock and the Killarney rose. Then comes a quaint little Japanese bridge and at the left is a succession of little terraced pools that flow into each other by cascades. Over the edge of the cascades hang pale green vines that cling to the rocks and dip in the water. In the pools are twenty-two islands, covered with straight little green plants that instantly suggest primeval forest. The banks of the pools are shores of great inland seas perfect in miniature.

Then there are the flowers of Shakespeare, the eglantine, the rosemary and the must-rose; and the flowers of the Puritans in America.

Thence to the garden of herbs, pungent with wormwood, rue, balm, enceliptus and a hundred others, to the roses of a hundred years ago, to the roses of today—and in all there are a hundred and forty-five varieties of roses—and finally up a perilous ascent to the very apex of the great rock where the dry plants grow; the lichens and the vivid portulaka.

The fame of the garden has spread slowly. At first it was known only to a few children who came there to play among the growing flowers, one or two enterprising newspaper reporters, and a few of the people who knew the park best and watched with interest every new development.

It is a commentary on the respect of the public for the doctor's accomplishment that no attempt has been made to rob the garden of any of its flowers, and vandalism has kept quite away from its borders. Dr. Southwick is one of the few New Yorkers who has never suffered from the depredations of the New York street boy. He pursues unmolested his peaceful life in his peaceful little oasis of beauty.

So under his ceaseless watchfulness has grown and flourished, on a bleak and barren rock—an unsightly blot on the landscape—a wealth of color that intoxicates the artist, and a wealth of sentiment that delights the children, the aged and the poor. And with its color and its fragrance there comes inevitably into our minds the strange consciousness of some other garden of a long ago that has been mellowed by the haze of years.

New York City

THE AVENGERS OF NAPOLEON

WHEN the great French emperor died in exile in 1821 there was probably a wish buried deep in his Corsican heart that the island which had been the scene of his humiliation might be wiped from the face of the seas.

Whether or no such a curse was ever past upon the island, it is certain that St. Helena is doomed; if not to extinction, at least to become an uninhabitable rock. With the advent of steam navigation the island ceased to be a regular port of call, so that its always scanty exports dwindled almost to the vanishing point; plagues of insects destroyed its vegetation; rats, brought thither by foreign vessels, multiplied and overran its soil until the government was compelled to offer a bounty of one penny for every rodent captured. Then the English garrison, which had been practically the sole source of income to the inhabitants, was withdrawn and the needs of the natives became desperate.

Then, as if this series of misfortunes was not enough, the termite—that curse of tropical and semi-tropical countries—invaded the island and will, unless controlled, reduce the city of Jamestown to a pulp of sawdust. Woe betide the city or hamlet invaded by these pests; it might almost as well be swallowed by an earthquake—for, like the latter, the presence of the termite is not often detected until it is too late.

In their native Africa the various species of termites serve a somewhat useful purpose; they are insatiable devourers of wood and of similar substances, and keep the jungles cleared of much fallen timber and vegetable matter. Transferred to a civilized community, with their appetites brought to bear upon human habitations, they are capable of unbelievable damage—particularly as they work upon the interior of the wood, being careful never to emerge upon the surface. Often the timbers of a house may be eaten thru in a single night, beams and girders—while apparently as substantial as before—remaining but a shell of paperlike thinness, filled with an impalpable powder.

Cases are on record where the termite has so undermined the supports of a house that a dinner party given by the unsuspecting host was dropt unceremoniously into the cellar by the collapse of the floor beams, or where a soldier, slipping on the stairs and seizing an apparently substantial newel post for support, had it crumble in his hands. Tables have had their legs so hollowed out in the

course of a few hours that they collapsed by their own weight; undermined chairs have dropt their occupants solidly to the floor.

Occasionally the termite, instead of absolute destruction, effects a curious transformation, because of the fact that it frequently lines its galleries with clay, which, when mixed with the saliva of the insect, hardens to the consistency of stone. Thus, while the pillars of one infected house were entirely eaten away, save for a surface shell of wood, the structure still stood—because the supports had practically been turned to stone!

Unfortunately, there seems to be but one remedy effectual against

this pest, and even that is inefficient since it cannot be applied until the ravages are detected. It is said that chlorine gas injected into the termite nests or borings will smother the occupants; but it is a slow and laborious process, of scant value unless the apathetic inhabitants can be aroused to concerted action.

One cannot, of course, know the thoughts that past thru the mind of the Corsican as he trod the rocky shores of the British prison isle—a British guard always within sight. Whatever they were we may be sure that the fate now overtaking St. Helena, the scene of his last humiliation, would seem a sufficient vengeance to even his fierce and relentless spirit.



THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN

Empress Sadako is the fourth daughter of the late Prince Kujo, and was married to the Emperor May 10, 1900. They have three sons, Hiro-hito, Yasu-hito and Nobu-hito

A VICTORY FOR DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION

THE VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY CASE DECIDED AGAINST THE CHURCH

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

A GREAT thing has happened here today. The Supreme Court of Tennessee handed down its decision in the Vanderbilt University Case and the Church lost! I have just witnessed a tremendous demonstration. A thousand students came up the street about an hour ago, accompanied by a brass band, firing skyrockets and yelling to split the heavens. They crowded into the lobby of the hotel where the Supreme Court judges are staying, called for the judges, got some speeches out of some of the lawyers who had represented the Vanderbilt side, sang songs and finally departed. The youth of the South has come into its own this day and education in this section has been emancipated. The cool-headed, cool-hearted people of the North can hardly realize what it means to us. I have seen men shaking hands and shouting, women crying and laughing.

THE BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT

For more than fifteen years the authorities of the Methodist Church South have been dissatisfied with the management of Vanderbilt University. But nine years ago the fight was precipitated when they made the demand that the faculty should be composed entirely of members of the Methodist Church. A year later fuel was added to the flame by an editorial which appeared in *The Independent*, stating clearly that the board of trustees of the university is a self-perpetuating body, and had the right to elect its own members and to control the policies of the university.

When the General Conference met in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1900, a commission was appointed by that body to look into the claims of the church. This commission was composed entirely of Methodists and presided over by Judge O'Rea, of Kentucky. The decision of this commission upheld the church in all of its claims. But it was not a court of justice, and the church was therefore unable to force the trustees of the university to abide by the decision. The General Conference in 1910 brought suit in the civil courts and appropriated a large sum for this purpose. The church at this time had elected over the head of the trustees three men to fill vacancies in the board of trust. At the same time the board of trust elected three other men to fill the same vacancies. This was the first issue involved in

the suit—which three men were entitled to seats in the board of trust. The court presided over by Judge Allison decided in favor of the church and the three men elected by the church authorities.

The board of trust appealed to the Supreme Court, assigning errors in the lower court. It is this last decision from the Supreme Court which frees the university from the control of the bishops of the church.

The contention of the church that it is the corporation which owns the university, and that the board of trust is composed of directors subject to its will, is denied. The ownership of the university is vested in this self-perpetuating board of trust.

It is denied that Commodore Vanderbilt gave the original endowment to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but he gave it to the university which is called by his name.

It is denied that the church "breathed the breath of life" into this institution, which has been one of the main contentions of the church, but that Mr. Vanderbilt, and not the annual conferences of the Methodist Church, was the founder and original patron of this institution, and that it has been supported chiefly by gifts from Mr. Vanderbilt's family since that time. The church has contributed little to its support, and most of that has gone to the theological department.

The third contention of the church that the bishops were members of the board of trust and held visitorial rights of supervision of all its policies is also denied. For forty years the bishops never attempted to exercise this right, and it is showed in the briefs submitted by the lawyers representing the university that years ago they denied having this privilege. It was only after this suit was brought by the church that they attempted to exercise this right. Therefore the Supreme Court decided that if they ever had it, they had long since abrogated it.

A POPULAR DECISION

A more popular decision was probably never handed down by a Supreme Court in the South, nor one which so vitally affects the future of higher education in that section. The fight has been long and bitter, marked by all the medieval features of religious persecution on one side, and by dogged determination on the other. Too much credit cannot be

given to Chancellor James H. Kirkland and to the board of trust, and to the faithful body of Methodists and alumni who stood by him in the struggle. A man with less courage, less faith and less ability would have yielded years ago. The university has been sadly crippled for funds owing to the position taken by the church. The lawyers who represented the university served for merely nominal fees, while the church was able to appropriate almost unlimited sums for the prosecution of its case. Nevertheless the church suit has not been as popular among Methodists as might have been supposed and the decision is extremely gratifying to a very large and influential body of them. It is heralded as the breaking of episcopal power in this church which has been carried too far in recent years to be acceptable to a people essentially democratic in their beliefs rather than monarchical, which is the distinct quality of episcopal authority in the Methodist Church.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

One admirable feature of the situation at present is the good temper and good will of the victors. Their chief concern is to eliminate all further discussion of the matter, to insist upon no reference to the animosities which have grown out of the struggle. Chancellor Kirkland is especially concerned upon this point. He is a singularly cool-headed, dispassionate man, having given no sign during these ten years of a terrific struggle of his real ability to overcome except an exceedingly choleric blue eye and a most offensive capacity for keeping his own counsel and his head, which was no easy thing to do in the emergencies which arose on every hand. At the same time he is a man without the vindictiveness which would stain his victory. His chief concern now, as at all times since this suit began, is for the university, not against the church. His energies are entirely absorbed in the development of the institution, which will now become one of the great educational centers of the country.

It is too soon to say what the church will do, but the prediction is general that the theological department of the university will be moved and connected with some other college or university entirely under the control of the church.

Nashville, Tennessee, March 21, 1914

FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE NORTHWEST



THE HIGH SCHOOL AT TACOMA, WITH THE FINEST PUBLIC STADIUM IN AMERICA
Two thousand students can be accommodated in this building, which cost half a million



ON EXHIBITION IN THE STADIUM

The citizens of Tacoma built it from the public purse. It seats 30,000. In the East only the endowed universities enjoy such facilities for sport and spectacle

THE NEW FRANCE

BY JOHN W. CUNLIFFE

Last summer Professor Cunliffe of the Columbia School of Journalism paid a visit to France and was, like every observant traveler, struck by the change which is taking place in the taste and temperament of the younger generation. The new interest in athletics has had an excellent effect upon morals, but on the other hand it has, as in this country, diverted attention from intellectual pursuits. The reality of the change is attested by the authors here cited and many others, and it is already giving a new tone to the French literature and drama of the twentieth century. Closely allied to this movement and manifested in the same classes is a revival of patriotism and militarism, a renewed interest in religion and a reaction against corrupt politics.—THE EDITOR.

EVERY reader of French newspapers and reviews has probably been dimly conscious that some new witchcraft is brewing in the ever-bubbling caldron of the French mind, to enchant or distract the nations if the pot boils over; but one needs to be in Paris to hear and to see for one's self, before one can realize how profound the change is and how disturbing the developments are likely to be. It is, of course, always difficult for a foreigner to judge between the contending currents of opinion, but there are some facts as to which there is general agreement, however different the conclusions that may be drawn from them. There is, for instance, no question that a wave of athleticism has swept over French youth, with resulting changes of a moral and intellectual character, which are approved or condemned, in whole or in part, according to the point of view of the individual critic, but are denied by none. Instead of the intellectual and artistic (or frivolous) amusement which occupied the leisure hours of the last generation outside of their studies, football, cross-country or track running, rowing, boxing, bicycling now fill the minds of the young collegian in France much as they do in the Anglo-Saxon world. "Our young men," says M. Henry du Roure, "are well poised, practical, enterprising, courageous, not at all sentimental, hard on themselves and on other people. They read hardly anything—and the *Auto* in preference to *La Revue des deux Mondes*—appreciate the beauty of a sixty horsepower better than that of a picture or a cathedral, pass their time in the open air, are acquainted with the laws of health, and are not

subject to inordinate passions. They have pride in their bodies, in their vigorous and well-controlled muscles. To see them at play—active, supple, overflowing with physical life—is to think of horses galloping in a field. They look on life as a fight, a good fight with fists, to which they bring, with genuine loyalty and praise, with endurance, the joyous ferocity of a prizefighter eager to win." Equally direct and unequivocal is the testimony of M. François Poncet, *agregé* and holder of a graduate fellowship on the Thiers foundation: "When I was at the Lycée there was a handful of students, who with some timidity, played at football and interested themselves in sports; we regarded them with contempt as idiots or roughs. Nowadays my young brother (ten years my junior) takes me on Sunday to rugby matches at the Parc des Princes and finds there every member of his class." This devotion to athletics is, of course, most marked in the upper classes, who send their sons to college, but it is by no means confined to them. The Socialist paper, *L'Humanité*, devotes a large share of space to "La Vie Sportive," and in recent issues of the paper a number of writers have been urging that the Socialist party should give greater attention to athletic organization. M. Maurice Pillet writes: "When the young apprentice comes home in the evening along the narrow streets of the faubourgs, it is not of the Revolution that he is dreaming, but of a boating trip, a game of football, or a run on his bicycle. The majority put off connecting themselves with political organizations until they have satisfied the natural thirst of youth for physical exercise in the open air." On this very day on which I write, President Poincaré is attending the races of the "Union Velocipédique de France," and I read in the *Matin* that the Government is to be asked for a subvention of \$100,000 to be spent during 1914, 1915, and 1916 in training French athletes for the next Olympic games.

The causes and effects of this new devotion to sports are variously interpreted. To the Anglo-Saxon mind it appears a natural result of the love of play, common to all young creatures, and no other explanation seems necessary. French observers, however, attribute it in part to English example and influence, but predominantly to a desire for action in a more general sense and to a revolt against the intellectualism of the last generation. M. Faguet says: "The reaction is very strong, stronger than

I could have believed, against Auguste Comte, Taine, and Renan, who are referred to (if they are mentioned at all) with the bitterest contempt." The words of a young philosopher, M. René Gillouin, bear out this general impression: "It is difficult to exaggerate the evil influence of Taine on some of the generation which preceded ours. His theories led straight to moral nihilism theories which are false and even absurd. A vigorous thinker assuredly, sincere and loyal in the strict sense of these words, but lacking finesse and discernment to an incredible extent, jumbling, confusing, and confounding everything under the pretext of unity, Taine was one of the falsest minds of the nineteenth century. That he had so much influence is not merely a disaster but a scandal, and it would remain incomprehensible if we did not know the indigence in which philosophic culture vegetated in the middle of the nineteenth century, and if on the other hand we were not witnesses today of the power exercised by literary skill in the service of a specious mixture of truth and error." This last compliment is probably intended for M. Anatole France, altho it appears that his influence upon the younger men is already passing. "The work of Anatole France," says M. François Poncet, "was, for me and my friends, when we were eighteen, a source of delight and ravishment; his lucid intelligence, his scepticism, his smiling nihilism, his finished and melodious style, seemed to us perfection itself. Since then I have heard more than one young reader acknowledge that Anatole France appeared to him tiresome, perpetually given to dialectic, lacking emotion, false and arid, useless, and already belonging to another age." The influence of Bergson is, of course, predominant among the young men who interest themselves in philosophy, but most of them apparently acknowledge no intellectual leader, and do not give much time either to reading or to thinking.

Whatever may be the causes of the new movement, there is general agreement that the moral effects are good.

Two young and enterprising Parisian journalists, who have published under the signature of "Agathon" a book on *Les jeunes gens d'aujourd'hui*, which has attracted a great deal of attention, say: "The moral benefit of sports, especially of these collective games such as football, so popular in our lycées, is that they develop the spirit of solidarity, the sentiment of common action, in

which the individual will must sacrifice itself to the good of the whole." The physical advantages are too obvious to need comment. The remark of a young French athlete that he could not sit up late because he would not be in form for the next match would seem perfectly natural, if it had been made by a young American or Englishman. M. Marcel Prévost, an acknowledged authority on sex relations, recounts a conversation with a youth of eighteen in which the latter said: "When I read certain novels of Zola or Maupassant, the feverish sensuality of the characters appears to be ridiculous. I do not understand them. . . . The idea of an engagement for a marriage five or ten years later does not terrify me at all." M. Prévost asked: "But why, if you are so calm in your young bachelorhood, are you in such a hurry to make an engagement?" "Oh," he replied, "for that very reason." "Then," comments the novelist, "I understood—disgust in advance for bohemian passions; a vague fear of yielding to temptation; the idea common among English youth, that a serious affection is a defense."

There is a general agreement that the young University men are marrying earlier. M. Bergson testifies: "In my time, cases of young people marrying in the course of their studies were mentioned as very exceptional. Now I see a much larger number of them." "And a young marriage appears to you a pledge of happiness?" asked the interviewer. "Perhaps," replied the philosopher prudently. "In any case it moralizes the young man by giving him a full sense of his responsibility, and that is what I find attractive in him." The legendary bohemianism of the Latin Quarter is, according to Agathon, a thing of the past. "Many students even avow a purity of morals which a little time ago would have met with ridicule." M. Marcel Prévost says: "Except for inevitable race differences, our young men will become more and more like the Anglo-Saxons of their own age. . . . French youth will lose thereby that amorous effervescence which sometimes produces poets and precocious artists, and which lends a languid charm to the youthful recollections of the men of my time. But marriage, the nation, and the race will be the gainers by it." While Agathon ascribes this

change to *le culte du sport*, M. Prévost is more inclined to associate it with sex equality. M. Hoppenot, a young graduate of the School of Political Science, puts it down partly to religious influences, partly to the emancipation of unmarried women, who now come much more into contact with the young men of their own class, as in the English-speaking world. The consequences are in his opinion sometimes salutary, but often disastrous. "There is a force in us which the modern young woman excites without satisfying, which she enfeebles and fatigues. The polite and superficial intercourse sometimes described as 'flirtation' saps our energies. But while exercising this evil influence, the modern young woman does preserve us from other and lower indulgences. *Les jeunes filles, même ou parce que nous affaiblissant, nous préservent des filles*. It remains to be seen which is the greater evil from the point of view of society."

The terms of friendship on which young men and women meet to the benefit of both (in my opinion) on intellectual and moral grounds, may be of more doubtful advantage on the score of manners, tho many other considerations must be taken into account in view of the decay of old-fashioned politeness, not merely in France but on both sides of the Atlantic.

The hurry of modern life, the lessening of parental authority, the growth of commercialism and athleticism, whatever advantages they may bring in other directions, are not favorable to the repose and polish which our forefathers associated with good manners. M. Poncet, whose judgment of the new generation is in

the main favorable, laments a decline in the grace and elegance of the younger men, especially in conversation with women; and he suggests that a reaction is needed against "the excessive influence of Americanism" to preserve for French manners the charm, amiability and politeness which used to characterize them and which seem to have been sacrificed to some extent by the modern addiction to athletic sports.

A more serious misgiving felt by some of the older men is aroused by the apparent lack of interest in intellectual things. One does not see how an anti-intellectual movement could have any other result, but it is nevertheless deplored and is beyond question deplorable. A leading official whose ideas are in the main those of the last generation, tho he is still in the prime of life, said to me when I pointed out the advantages of athletics: "I would rather have our young men less chaste and more intelligent. No Frenchman can do two things at once, and if our young men pay attention to the development of their muscles, they lose interest in the things of the mind." M. Hoppenot, while he congratulates his fellows on their praiseworthy common sense, good morals and reverence for tradition, states as a fact: "We are less intelligent. We have more intelligent ideas; but we are more and more inclined to accept them ready-made, and we do not go beyond the excellent system prescribed for us."

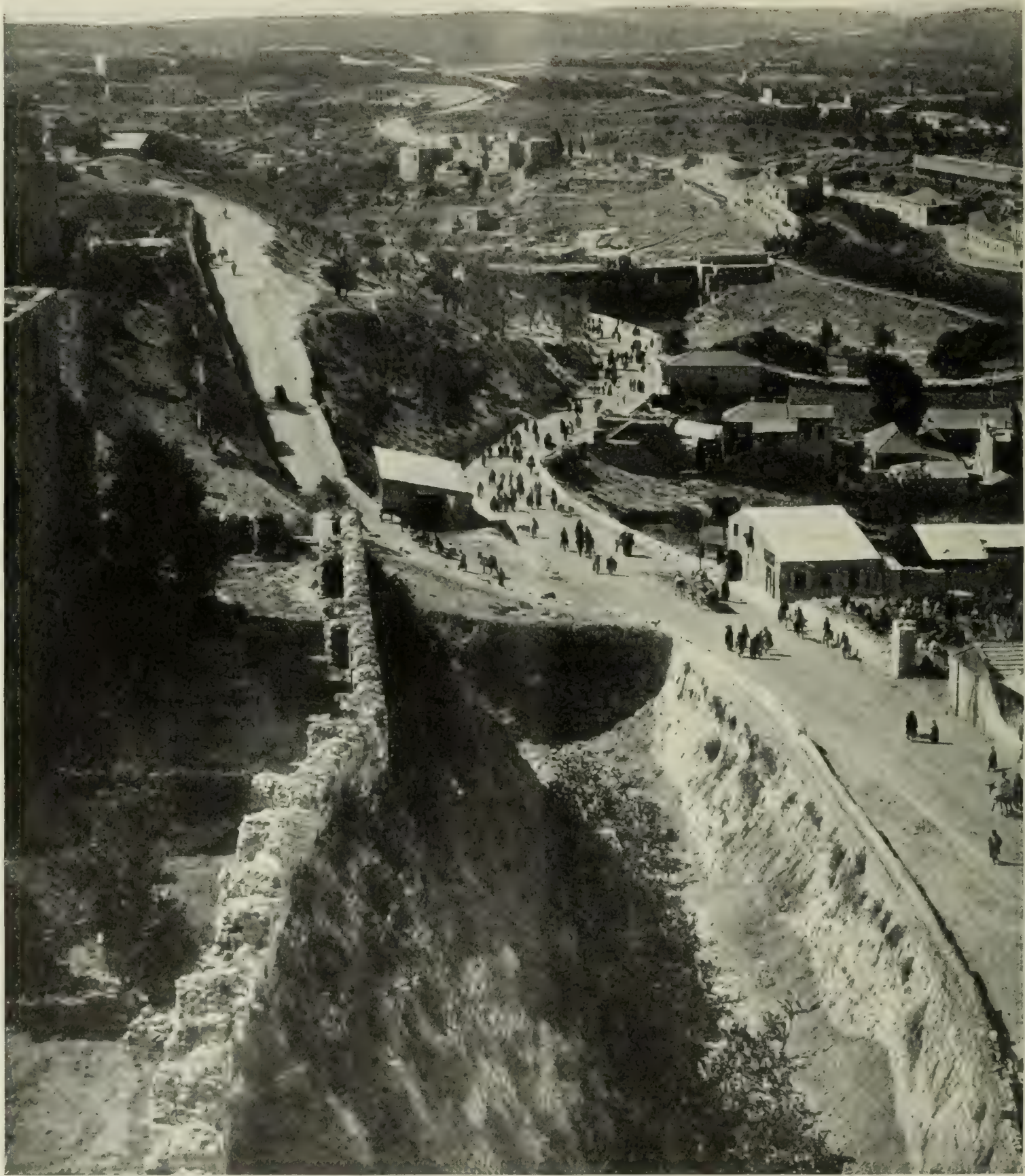
"Our libraries are full of manuals: manuals of individualism, of romanticism, of republicanism, and they are better than the manuals used by our fathers. But we do not write them ourselves; we read them without mental energy—there is not the natural reaction of the mind that wishes to be above all free and sincere." A notable illustration of this is to be seen in the failure of the new movement to produce its own intellectual leaders. Barrès, Bergson and others who might be mentioned as sympathizing with one side or another of the youthful spirit, and meeting therefore with a share of applause, belong really to the last generation and are rather men of transition—preparers of the way—than the prophets of a new era.

New York City

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES

BY GEORGE BENSON HEWETSON

When Love's grim crest in majesty of light
Blazed in the zenith, and these words of flame
Lifted from darkness the dread cross of shame,
To the proud summit of resistless might,
The panting armies eager for the fight
Met, and the cohorts warring in Christ's name
Crushed his fierce foes, and with one wild acclaim
Drove them to perish in their own red night.
Sign by embattled legions unwithstood,
Chastening to silence the loud hosts of strife,
Flashing glad visions on the heart that grieves,
Till, in the wonder of that Victim's blood,
The Crown of Thorns shall yield the Tree of Life
With healing for the nations in its leaves.



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

BY TROLLEY FROM JERUSALEM TO BETHLEHEM

The curving road winds from the Jaffa Gate, in the old city wall, five and a half miles to Bethlehem. The work of laying the rails for an electric line is to begin this month. Four lines are planned, one to circle the city, touching the Mount of Olives. The ancient walls will be demolished to accommodate the street-car lines and the electric lighting and water systems

IF YOU MUST COME TO NEW YORK—

NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM THE VALLEY—LAST PAPER

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "THE RECORDING ANGEL," "IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND"

I AM about to return to the Valley—for several reasons. I cannot pretend that the most important of these is that the arbutus is blooming on the hills, the hickory buds are swelling, that the dogwood will soon fill the forest about the cabin with virgin whiteness, the red bud trees will be making a lavender gloom in the deeper shade, and the spring road is already fringed with ferns. All this is so, and it is a good enough reason for getting back home, but it is not the immediate and imperative one I have for leaving New York.

This is the truth: the longer I remain in this place the less inclined I am to leave it at all, the fewer faults I find with it and the more charms I discover in it.

When I came here two months ago I saw clearly that the whole thing was wrong, out of drawing with that larger, simpler life to which I was accustomed. I missed those great people of the earth who are so much in the majority—the trees. I missed the locust and wild honey flavor in my own thoughts. I was decently horrified by the evidences of extravagance and idleness on the one hand and by the equally obvious pauperism and frightful penury on the other. I perceived that wealth was used to gratify pride, foolish ambitions, selfishness and all vanities; that poverty, which is the only sane and normal state of man, was a form of degradation here; that the efforts of the poor to resist the pressure from above deprived them in a large measure of self respect, of dignity and of many virtues to which the poor alone are entitled. The enormous charities of this place seemed to me sentimental evasions of the real issue. The everlasting agitation of reforms seemed futile, the way a certain class of good people attempted to justify themselves.

I SAY that I saw all this clearly at first. Now I do not. A thousand mitigating circumstances have entered to blur the lines of these convictions. I begin to make excuses, to find righteousness potential in the situation. It is only by a tremendous exertion of will-power that I am able to persist in the position which I held so definitely in the earlier papers of this series, which was to the effect that nothing, no charity, no wisdom, no reform, no energy, can correct

what is wrong here, from the bread line of the ragged unemployed, to the limousine line of the other unemployed, but to deport about three million nine hundred thousand of these people to the country.

If so great a change as this can take place in the mind of a normal person within the short period of two months, what would be the awful condition of that person if he or she remained in this place for a year? I might begin to believe in divorce, in the municipal ownership of children, in the militancy of the feminist movement. I might line up the Socialists, or with the somnambulant conservatists. I might begin to reason about Providence and exchange my own cerebral excitement for religious faith, I might mistake the egocentric uplift movement for piety. I might forget the glory of God in producing an incandescent halo for myself. Worst of all, I might forget the home life of the heavens and the earth and become indigenous to the beehive existence of New York. I might become an inhabitant of its art museums, its cultural centers, its shops and pavements.

NOW, it hold it is a very bad sign that I am no longer so keenly aware of what at first appeared to me so shockingly wrong in conditions here. They are not changed. It is I who am changing, becoming accustomed to them, and overwhelmingly attracted by them. It would be only a question of time when I should become a near citizen of New York—not a real citizen, for only men have the rights of citizenship. I should no longer be indigenous to the earth, a much broader-minded country which requires a hardier nature, more fortitude of the spirit. The people here could not endure the hardships of a normal, simple, thrifty existence, tho they live under far greater pressure than these impose. They could find neither joy nor peace in the wider sunlit spaces of the earth where all men and all women belong. They are no longer autochthonous to the earth, but to these pavements. They are artificial, being produced by artificial conditions.

One reason why these conditions have been created is because of the belief held so widely in our times that human progress depends upon the acquiring of wealth, knowledge and what we call "refinement." But

it does not. Wealth never contributed to any man's happiness nor to the advantage of the many, but to the selfishness and indulgence of the few. Even when it is employed for the best purposes, it only alleviates those evils for which it is chiefly responsible. As for knowledge, much that we have gained under this name should be suppress as dangerous, immoral, indecent and unbecoming to the mind of man. So great a part of it ministers to the egotistical rationalism of our own littleness, and to destroy the spiritual faculty which alone distinguishes us from the other animals, I do not call them "lower animals." For the lowest animal I know anything about is one of our own species who does not know enough to believe in those things unseen which are the evidence of the things we should hope for. No man is fitted for the triumphs and vicissitudes of this life who is not clothed in a fair illusion. We must believe beyond what we know and are. And faith is its own justification. But, I say, what we think is knowledge is often destructive to this illusion, to the better faith. Still, we do not escape illusions. We only substitute the smaller, thinner, less adequate ones offered by the wrong use of reason and bad knowledge—the kind a man gets without prayer, merely by studying the pismire manifestations of humanity, by the study of men for the purpose of making the most out of them, or to keep them from making the most out of him, or for the purposes of developing his own senses and sensibilities until the average human being is offensive to his delicacy. This is called "refinement." It is all wrong. The only decent wealth is the wealth of the fields, the woods and streams, the sunlight by day, and the stars by night. The only right sensibility and refinement is that which loves all men and despises no man. The only wisdom is that which is based upon a practical use of the ten commandments and the Beatitudes, the Book of Job and the Psalms of David. This is not the wisdom which governs New York. If it was, New York would not exist. It is mired to the depth of its tallest "skyscraper" in the other kind of knowledge.

Yesterday a man referring to my criticism of great cities made this objection to my point of view: "But only very superior men and women can live happily and intelligently in

the country." That is the truth! When the good God creates an environment for mankind, He makes one that can only be inherited by the best in us. When men create one, they make it so we cannot inherit thru what is best, but thru that which is greedy, overbearing and cowardly. Even then we do not get it, unless we are terribly able in the business of ousting the other fellow!

BUT so long as New York does exist men and women will be drawn to it by their desires, their ambitions, and their illusions. The best people come here to find out how to do good on wholesale lines. That is queer, but they do. For this city is one of the headquarters of the great philanthropies and all manner of good will enterprises. They come to do business, because it is one of the frontier markets of the world, a magazine of supplies. They come for purposes of education, because its educational institutions, while not better than many others, are flanked with so many phases of life that these are supposed to be important parts of education. They come for pleasure because there is no form of amusement or gratification which New York does not offer with prodigality. And they come because one of the overwhelming charms of this place is its hospitality. No man need be a stranger within its gates. The boasted hospitality of the South is not more genuine nor more cordial than one receives here.

IN this last paper, therefore, I purpose to offer some advice, designed for the guidance of persons in ordinary circumstances who contemplate visiting New York. I shall address myself to those of my own section, more particularly women. And my advice will be so practical as to seem egregious to many. But there is one thing more egregious than the presumption of offering this kind of counsel—that of not accepting it.

In choosing a hotel, do not be governed by the letter head on the note paper which you will use in writing back home to your friends. I have known persons who could not afford it to stop at the most expensive hotel for no better reason than this. And your friends will also know it. Neither is it worth while in New York to seek for a *perfectly* proper place. If you think you have found it, that only indicates how gullible you are. The biography of any hotel if it were written would be an excellent, almost a complete encyclopedia of human nature. In short, do not be too squeamish; a hotel is like yourself. They all have skeletons in their closets even

as you and I. The important thing is to choose one which aims at respectability, and where you can honestly afford to stay. Having lived in the Valley where real ferns are a distinctive feature I prefer a hotel which does not caricature nature in the dining room. After all, a dining room is not a dell. The point is, if you lodge in one with ferns, you must pay twice as much for your food. These poor, green things are not an article of diet, but they simply stand for "style" in prices. Another reason why I like this kind of a hotel is because guests are not penalized by the service for not tipping. This is really an unusual recommendation. I tried both methods—"ignoble stinginess!" says some one. Well, there is another way to look at that. Unless one is quite alone in the world, a very small, insignificant person who cannot win nor deserve attention by the merits of his own character, why should he buy a dime's worth, or even a dollar's worth, of sycophancy of a poor bell boy or a waiter who has nothing else to give? It is a contemptible form of cowardice, begun by people who were willing to buy flattery, since they felt they did not deserve respect from the only class from which they could purchase the commodity.

NEVER attempt to eat a biscuit north of Mason and Dixon line. They are sometimes offered on the menu, and one occasionally meets what is called a biscuit in a private house here, but they are a deadly compound, far removed from the native light-hearted biscuit of the South. The same caution should be observed with regard to what is called "southern rice pudding," a frightful, tasteless, purple-dyed concoction that not one of us ever saw in the South. In short, avoid every dish described as "southern." They are shameful libels upon a section which deserves some reputation for its culinary attainments. But one may order eggs here now with confidence. New York has really made wonderful strides in its eggs. They no longer taste as if they were produced from the bitter end of a drug store.

Do not accept as your friends men and women whose views and conduct would not be tolerated by the people you know at home. They are the easiest friends made in the world, and the most expensive. In New York, they are marvelously clever, and generous. You will never be able, for example, to answer the arguments they offer in rebuttal for your narrowness and stupidity concerning certain old-fashioned vir-

tues. Cleverness is one of the commonest crimes of this place. Do not permit it to put your ten commandment convictions out of commission. These merely smart people do not last, and those old commandments do.

DO not go to places or do things here that you would not do at home. One sometimes suspects that one does not really know whether one's entirely upright neighbor is upright or not until one knows how he conducts himself away from home where he has no reputation for virtue to defend. Look at Villa, the "Mexican" bandit. He was a nice young man, brought up in Maryland. Consider some of the people who were distinguished for their almost ruthless piety who have become the leading citizens of lawless ideals in the West. I know a quiet little Sabbath school teacher at home, who gratifies her decadent instincts when she comes to New York by attending the seances of spiritual mediums, who goes into the worst dives of this city, who does nearly everything she would not do at home.

At home, a woman who indulges in a certain kind of gossip, whose stories are risqué, is barred from the best society. Avoid such women in New York. They are barred here also. They inhabit the dust-bins of polite society. What they tell about it may or may not be true. That is not the point. They are casting the stuff out of the dust-bin which should not be scattered abroad, which should be left to the garbage man. They are the ash cats of social life here as they are everywhere else; they may be in their self-preservation decent, but mentally they feed upon the offal, the refuse of their fellow creatures' lives. Do not dine with them.

Be careful never to discuss the divorce question with men and women whom you meet here, especially if you are opposed to the divorce evil. Very likely you are expressing your opinions to a person who is divorced, or who wishes to be divorced. A woman whom I had met for the first time, a really famous woman, took my breath away by saying that she regretted not having divorced her husband.

"But why?" I asked.

"Oh, he is devoted to me, entirely faithful, but he doesn't understand me."

Poor man, suppose he did understand her!

Remember not to be natural, pleasant or friendly when you meet a man here. He will not understand it. He will be terribly alarmed, and one cannot blame him. They are

often afraid of women. They will not admit it, but they are nearly all antagonistic to our sex. Read the newspapers, and you will see that they are justified. The only business many women have followed here is that of getting alimony. And then they retire from business. A man takes his life in his hand and risks his fortune often when he pays that gallant attention to a woman, which no Southern man would mean, or fear to pay, and which no intelligent woman among us would take seriously. But here it may lead upon the slightest pretext to a breach of promise suit, with an enormous demand for damages done to the fair lady's feelings. It seems to me that a woman who could accomplish the boldness of bringing such a suit cannot have feelings fit to discuss or to preserve with "damages."

THERE is another reason for the sullen shyness of men here. They are continually abused and shamefully misrepresented by many women connected with the feminist movement. Far be it from me to defend the conduct of men toward women in withholding suffrage from them, in many of the laws they have made injurious to the honor and safety and property of women and their children. But even further be it from me to proclaim that this was his purpose. It was not. He is and we are the victims of his chivalry and his selfishness. But the time will come shortly when a great many of us would prefer to be the victims of that, rather than to become the victims of his even more ruthless treatment of his fellow men, his fiercer competition, his realization that we no longer have a right to plead our helplessness and inferior strength as a reason why he should favor us. My advice is not to join the feminist movement here, nor any movement which has for its slogan an abuse and reviling of men. We should not like for them to unite against us for such a purpose.

I believe in the ballot for women for the same reason I believe in a wife for every man, one who is the mother of his children and the careful keeper of his house. The house of this nation is a bachelor establishment, and it is badly kept in many ways for this reason. It lacks the cleanness, the humanity, the loveliness which women bring. But it will not be better kept with a termagant suffragist fighting inside with the poor bachelor government which has been induced to marry her, politically speaking. Time will show that the feminist movement will never suc-

ceed so long as it is based upon antagonism to men, for that is monstrously unnatural. Men may hate and fight and subdue other men, women may despise and envy other women, but the most sacred law of life is violated when men have come to distrust women and women make a cause of distrusting and traducing men.

There is in New York already one of the exaggerated results of this state of affairs: It is a very old commandment that we shall not take the name of God in vain, based upon the fact that the needs of man and man's faith require that this name shall be sacred. Of course there have been many in all times who have not obeyed this commandment, but the great majority do obey it. If you doubt that, stand in a public place and blaspheme loud enough for a policeman to hear you. Now there is another commandment, which has grown out of the needs of men the same as this first one. It is, "Thou shalt not take the name of woman in vain." There have been always a certain class of men who did, but they have not been the most honored or respected class. And the customs of society barred them among the best men. Now, this commandment no longer holds. Women become the objects of ridicule, of contempt in the funny pages of the newspapers, in the vaudeville shows, on the streets, in politics and in society. It has become the fashion to take her name in vain. And these vicious-minded ballot-banging suffragists are even more to blame for this sacrilege than the men are who do it.

My belief is that we ought not to step off the pedestal they have given us, till they provide another for us. For they will never be satisfied to have us anywhere else but upon some kind of pedestal, and one of their own choosing, not ours. So, I say to you in all seriousness, avoid the spit-ball suffragist movement in New York. For every ball they send, they get in return a man's handful of mud, better slung, because men have been at it longer and know how to aim better than we do.

IF you associate with thoughtful people here, you are bound to hear much about "problems." This place is the factory of problems in human life, working overtime, night and day, with the largest force of employes in the world. The effect is depressing beyond hope if you do not keep your single eye and the mental balance of a normal person. Do not boil your mind in "problems." They do not really exist. Consider this, every little green pair of leaves that

comes up out of the ground in the spring folded together like hands clasped in prayer faces the great problems of all existence, the first danger of frost, the later danger of heat, of blight, of draft, of a thousand forms of death. The storms do come, the hail, the winds, the land is famished for rain. The little green thing never gives a thought to them. It simply *grows*. The vicissitudes of earth and sky do not destroy, but they strengthen it. It survives because of these things, not in spite of them, and it survives by minding its own business of just growing. The same thing is true for us. To grow in the right place and in the right way solves all problems. You cannot uplift your neighbor, no matter how far down he is. You can only supply the right condition for him to uplift himself by behaving your own self, by taking no advantage of his helplessness, by setting no temptation in his way, by being without offense before him. A lot of people would die of starvation here if this rule should be followed. But a lot of grass dies also. It is not so great a misfortune to die sometimes as it is to live. Besides, whether one is sure of this life or not, the next is assured.

THE rule here is to compliment yourself as much as possible by what you profess to enjoy. For example, it is the fashion to "revel" in exhibitions of art, pictures, sculpture, bronzes, pottery, tapestries, rugs, everything of that kind. By doing so you prove the uplift of your own nature. The same is true about music. These people are enthusiastic about music, about nearly every form of art except the drama and literature.

They bite a work of literary art, if it is a modern composition. They destroy it if they can with the false teeth of their mind. This is really to their credit, for most of it deserves no better fate. The curious thing is that they will persist in producing it, and of very nearly the same quality. But the thing about which they are most rabid is the drama. They go persistently to every kind of play, but they would almost rather die than admit that what they see pleases or entertains them. One evening I sat next to a couple during the performance of *Grumpy*, a wonderfully endearing little play. As the curtain fell on the last act the man turned to his companion and said:

"You did not like it, you were disappointed?"

"Oh, dreadfully! It was so dull, so poorly acted!"

"I knew you wouldn't care for it!" he exclaimed triumphantly.

If she had been pleased he could never have respected her judgment again.

I was so curious to discover why so many of them go to the theater, and what would be considered a good play, that I asked a woman who never misses if she can help it, and whose disgust for the drama is really formidable, what she would consider a good play.

"To me," I explained, "a play is designed to represent some idea, some phase of life. I accept the illusion and find pleasure in that!"

"Oh, you are entirely wrong!" she exclaimed. "You must put your whole mind upon *not* accepting the illusion. If in spite of this the acting is so good you are compelled to feel that it is real, you may know it is well done. That is the test!" An ill-natured test. If fiction was subjected to the same one, few novels would be read at all.

Be not conformed to the critical spirit of these people who go to the theater as some saints attend divine worship—to find fault with the sermon, to try to trip the preacher with a heresy. It is decadent. Permit yourself the egregious liberty of enjoying the theater here. It is one of the most moral institutions in the city, and the standard of the plays given is higher as a rule than those we see in the South.

IT is better to do your shopping before coming to New York. The prices here are based upon what rich people are willing to pay regardless of value. But if you are determined to do it here, be careful not to choose the "latest fashion" in any thing. It is as bad to be too far ahead of the prevailing mode at home as it is ridiculous to be behind it. And we are always at least six months bringing ourselves to the point of adopting New York fashions. Meanwhile there is nothing so offensive as the parading of some style of clothes among us which has not yet been accepted. The rule in this matter is "first endure, then pity, then embrace." No sensible woman would wish to appear in a frock which had not gotten beyond the initial stage of being pitied! The most pathetic example of this I remember was the case of Mrs. C. at home. It was the winter when we were all wearing hats on the back of our heads. Mrs. C., who had just returned from Paris, appeared at one of our afternoon teas with a small grass-green plaque, ornamented with a flowing tail of iridescent Paradise feathers. She wore this thing (we called it a "thing"!) so far forward that her forehead was entirely concealed and

the back of her head was entirely exposed. She was right in her contention that it was the "very latest thing in hats." But we who did not have them were in the majority, which is the ultimate criterion so far as fashion is concerned. Mrs. C. was a timid woman, yet she had been guilty of this boldness.

This is one of the strangest effects of fashion upon the conduct of women. It has nothing to do with wisdom nor modesty nor health. For example, the fact that every girl one meets now wears a slit skirt does not mean that she is no longer a proper girl, but that slit skirts are the "fashion." Three years ago she would have been horrified at the very idea of doing such a thing. Health is even less regarded. One sees women and girls wearing low quartered shoes and the thinnest silk stockings, mincing over snow-covered pavements with a blizzard blowing. At least we may be thankful that the climate of the South is more in keeping with the present fashion in women's garments, which is becoming more and more tropical in its tendencies.

I have no advice to give about the care of the spiritual life here. Doubtless it can be done, doubtless there are old-fashioned Christians here who are mightily concerned about their own salvation, and the salvation of others. But if they are, they regard it as a matter too sacred to discuss. Still, one might go to church and try it. For my part, I feel as queer in a church here as I should feel in a department store in Paradise. I cannot get my cue. The gospel does not seem to apply to the situation. I prefer to hear a lecture on "social uplift," I mean something they really understand even if they cannot accomplish it. But I must confess it would sound very queer and futile to hear a sermon in one of these splendid churches, crowded with its rich congregation, upon such a text as this from Isaiah, "For thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed in thee, because he trusteth in thee!"

I do not know where the mind of this place is stayed, but it does not give the impression of resting upon any such foundations as that.

New York City

AVIATION IN THE SAHARA

THE most difficult problem with which France has been confronted in her vast colonial empire in Africa, extending from Algeria and Tunis on the north to Senegal, the Ivory Coast, and Dahomey on the south, has been that of communication. Between the thriving colonies on the north and the south lies the greatest desert in the world, the Sahara. Here Nature and man have combined to hinder travel and traffic; for the barren wilderness is infested with wild nomads, the Tuaregs, whose predatory habits keep them in continual conflict with the French authorities. The task of policing the Sahara can never be successfully carried out until better means of communication have been established.

The trans-Sahara railway will probably be an accomplished fact in a few years, but in the meantime another mode of communication has been inaugurated, and will doubtless become a permanent institution, serving as a valuable auxiliary to the railways when constructed. In October, 1911, the French Government established an aviation camp at Biskra for the purpose of settling the disputed question as to whether aeroplanes could be successfully used in the Sahara. At that time most aviators were pessimistic on this subject. It was believed that motors

would quickly become clogged in the dusty air of the desert; that the excessive heat would warp the planes; and that the lack of suitable facilities for repairs and reprovisioning in the immense trackless wastes between the oases would prove an insurmountable obstacle to any regular system of aerial travel.

One by one the difficulties in the way of desert aviation have been solved. Special devices protect the engines from dust, which, moreover, can be to a certain extent avoided, even during violent sandstorms, by flying high. The first flights were made early in 1912, and in March of that year two French officers flew from Biskra to Touggourt and back—a total distance of 342 miles. Subsequently flights were made in all directions from Biskra. In the near future the aviation center is to be moved far southward, into the very heart of the Sahara.

A novel device in connection with these Saharan flights is a vehicle which the French call the "aéro-sable," and which now replaces the slow camel in distributing provisions along the contemplated route of the aeroplane. This is a sort of "wind-wagon," consisting of the landing-wheels of an aeroplane, equipped with a motor and propeller, which travels at a rate of from ten to twelve miles an hour.

SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING GIRLS

AMONG many signs of the growing independence of women is the movement among working women to establish co-operative, self-supporting homes for themselves. An example of these was set twenty years ago, in the "Jane Club," near Hull House, Chicago, and among the other best known co-operative homes are the four "Eleanor Clubs," also of Chicago, which have existed for many years. Now the movement is rapidly growing in many cities, as no self-respecting girl really likes to patronize a "charitable home."

One of the best demonstrations that working girls need not be recipients of charity, nor oppressed by the arbitrary rules of the average charitable home, is the very great success of the Chelsea House, 343 West Twentieth Street, New York. This is a co-operative living club which accommodates thirty-eight girls of various races and creeds, at a weekly cost of from four to six dollars per girl. A "resident" rooming alone pays six dollars for room and board; four girls in a very large room, with an alcove and four closets, pay four dollars each. And from prices ranging between these two sums, every single item of expense of the club is defrayed, including high rent and a salary for the "House Mother."

Ample light, heat, air, closet room and bath rooms are provided for all; and the food problem is solved by an artist in the kitchen on a modest salary who cooks for sheer love of cooking, and for the joy of contributing to the "good and welfare" of the club. Besides a good breakfast and substantial dinner, a light luncheon is served those at home at noon hour, while sandwiches, cake, fruit, etc., are furnished those who must lunch in the factory or office.

The Chelsea House girls have beaux galore, thanks partly to the social gifts of their House Mother, who declares that she believes Chelsea House is almost as great a boon to the working boy as to the working girl. The members of this club do not have to "flirt up" beaux at Coney Island. Oh, no! Their "Mother" introduces the right sort of young men, as any natural mother would, and she is rather pleased than shocked at "sweethearting" of the good old standard style. Brothers and friends of residents and their friends are invited to informal card parties and "hops," and at least once each winter a formal and beautiful dance is arranged.

The discipline of the home is

largely in the hands of the girls themselves, who take pride in the good reputation of Chelsea House.

The House Mother of the club was formerly a society woman, and is a lady of culture and independent means, yet she accepts the usual salary, believing, with the girls, that the home should be entirely self supporting. Her very unusual social gifts have endeared her to all the members, and she fully reciprocates their appreciation, and says, "if other bored society women in our great cities only know what new life and inspiration they might gain from their sisters who are helping to do the work of the world, hundreds of other Chelsea Houses would soon spring up all over the land."

MARGARET ANGLIN PLAYS SHAKESPEARE

MISS MARGARET ANGLIN has cause to congratulate herself upon the spirit in which she has been presenting three of Shakespeare's comedies—*As You Like It*, *The Taming of the Shrew* and *Twelfth Night*. There is a fresh-

ness to these productions, a simplicity to the outward scene wholly in accord with the delightful romantic youthfulness of the plays themselves. She has approached Shakespeare modestly, with no intention of eclipsing the realistic productions of others. Following the artistic designs of Livingston Platt, she has combined some of the best characteristics of Gordon Craig's theories as to stage sets and stage lighting, and the results are no less artistic than they are original. In her *Forest of Arden*, much of her woodland depth is procured by means of effective lights and shadows on a flat drop; in her scene where Sir Toby, Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Maria plot against Malvolio, simplicity of line, rather than real waterfalls, gives beauty to Olivia's gardens; while the final scene where Katharine acknowledges the will of her lord and master, Petruchio, the color scheme is in the flat, like a Boutet de Monvel watercolor. These are a few innovations which pleased us. Miss Anglin has illustrated how easily all the richness of Shakespeare's environment may be obtained in inexpensive ways, leaving the eye, not free, but stimulated rather than surfeited.

Miss Anglin herself is happiest as Katharine and as Viola. In all these comedies, her blank verse readings are commendable, in spite of a certain faulty diction which makes her speech often too highly colored with emotion. With memories of Ada Rehan still vivid, we can say that Miss Anglin's Katharine is just as high-tempered if not wholly prompted by the spirited breeding which Petruchio found in the lady he came to court and which Miss Rehan always suggested. As *Rosalind*, while there is little sunlight, there is a youthful zest to her interpretation which is commendable. But the production of *As You Like It* is the one of the three lacking in originality and a touch of springtime. As Viola, Miss Anglin found a rôle more nearly suited to the color of her voice.

But in all three of her productions, whether or not we found the details in accord with tradition or correct in interpretation, Miss Anglin's ambition, her fresh approach, and her generosity to her associates, are uppermost. Such factors are deserving of warm-hearted approval, wherever she seeks a hearing in Shakespeare. Her taste is of the highest quality, and her mountings much better than the over-elaborate scenes used by Marlowe and Sothorn. Pictorially she has taught us a lesson; histrionically she has given us pleasure. Such accomplishment is worthy of enthusiastic support.



MARGARET ANGLIN AS ROSALIND
Her productions at the Hudson Theater, New York, were especially well staged and of a pleasing freshness



SAMSON IN THE MOTION PICTURES

And he found a new jawbone of an ass, and put forth his hand and took it, and slew a thousand men therewith. And Samson said, With the jawbone of an ass, heaps upon heaps, with the jaw of an ass have I slain a thousand men.—JUDGES, xv:15-16

A critique of this photo-play appears on the opposite page



THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



IN our editorial pages of this issue we explain the reason for the starting of this new department for the appraisal and criticism of motion picture films of special interest to schools, lyceums and churches.

THE STORY OF SAMSON

Whether the *Samson* film is especially adapted for "Lenten" fare as advertised may be doubted but certainly the story provides good material for a scenic play. The movies make nothing of miracles and Samson with the jawbone of an ass slays successive relays of Philistines until the spectator too is ready to accept, without counting, a thousand as a fair estimate of the victims. The gates of Gaza are impressively huge and the final catastrophe, where the blind hero pulls down the temple of Dagon with three thousand spectators on the roof, is presented in a form to rival Doré. The Philistines are quite as ugly as our Sunday School imagination pictured them, tho we did not suppose they acted so crazily when excited.

The strong points of the production are the fine photography and the capital impersonation of the title role. Southern California makes a very fair substitute for Palestine and some of the open air scenes, such for instance as the raid on Judah by the Philistines, are a delight to the eye and quite impossible on stage or canvas. J. Warren Kerrigan plays the Danite hero in the proper spirit, his youthful vigor and self-confidence, his manifest delight in his practical jokes and feats of strength. Then, too, the picture of him, blind and broken in spirit, toiling at the prison mill, is one not soon to be forgotten.

But it is a pity that so elaborate and expensive a production should be marred by conspicuous defects due to sheer carelessness and inattention to detail. One does not have to be an archeologist to question the historical accuracy of some of the costumes and architecture. The deviations from the scriptural narrative are not demanded by the exigencies of dramatic construction, but on the contrary, they spoil the story. For instance, Samson tells his father and mother how he rent the lion, at least so we interpret his pantomime. But the Bible expressly states that he did not tell them anything about it and this is the very point on which the story turns, for it must be under-

stood by the reader that his wife was the only one who could give the secret away. The management took the trouble to provide a real live lion. That was good, but why did they not also show us the swarm of bees and the honeycomb which Samson held in his hands, eating as he walked, and brought to his parents? Surely, too, in spending \$100,000 on the production as advertised they could have put a few dollars into showing the foxes with firebrands tied to their tails. Why did Delilah cut off Samson's hair, when we read that she called in a barber to do it? It would not have been beyond the magic of the moving film to have shown us the water jetting from the jawbone, cleft to relieve Samson's thirst. To be sure that miracle is nowadays eliminated by a different interpretation of the passage, but a dramatist should not bother his head with higher criticism. Finally to conclude this fault-finding, why should such language as "fell a victim to her fascinating charms" be put into quotation marks as Judges xv, 4? Even in these days of little Bible reading this will hardly pass muster as King James's version. This is a six-reel film, requiring about an hour and a half. (*Universal Film Company, New York.*)

SNAKES AND SPIDERS

Schools that have adopted the curriculum of Alice in Wonderland and give instruction in "Reeling and Writhing and Fainting in Coils," will find no films better suited to their purpose than the new snake pictures prepared by Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles in the New York Zoological Park. Professor Ditmars' reputation as a reptilist is widespread from his handsomely illustrated books and now he is preparing to reach a still wider public by establishing a laboratory expressly designed for the purpose of taking motion pictures of animal and insect life in the natural habitat. One of his pet black snakes, "Old Trusty," as he is called at the Zoo, takes the star role with as much aplomb as any biped actor whose postal portrait is sold at the box office. The act that brings him most applause is swallowing a rabbit much larger than himself. The hatching of snakes from the eggs is also a curious sight. To give full effect to the twenty-foot (screen-length) rattle-

snake, incidental music is required. Another reel is devoted to a subject of even more horrid fascination, spiders. Here we see the tarantula in the bunch of bananas, the trapdoor spider barricading his home, the hosts of baby spiders swarming on their mother's back and many similar sights. Another Ditmars film, *The Hunting Spiders*, has just been released by Pathé. (*Ditmars, Zoological Park, New York.*)

THE ROMAN GRANDSTAND

We scarcely should expect so firm a thing as the Colosseum to figure in a motion picture, yet it does. A set of films forming part of the "Glories of Rome" series taken under the direction of W. Stephen Bush shows the gigantic amphitheater from top to bottom and inside and out. No attempt has been made to reproduce a gladiatorial combat or in any way to revive its historic scenes, but the views taken with the motion picture camera give a better idea of the extent and solidity of the ruinous structure than the ordinary stereopticon slides. Four reels. (*Vero Educational Society, New York.*)

THE HEART IN ACTION

A new French reel, *La Vie du Coeur*, illustrates the way the blood is pumped thru the body. The structure and mode of operation of the reptilian and mammalian organ is shown by the hearts of the tortoise and the ox and the streams of corpuscles are seen flowing thru the capillaries. In schools where dissection is not practicable this film would make a very fair substitute and might in any case be useful as a preliminary explanation or a review. The teacher should, however, take care to "rehearse" the film first so that he can time his explanations with the pictures. The movie machine does not wait on academic leisure like the stereopticon. (*Pathé Frères, Jersey City.*)

A LESSON IN FORESTRY

The Forest Fire is a film designed to show the need and method of forest conservation but successfully sugar-coats its moral with spectacle and action. There is even a plot; the careless picnickers leaving their campfire burning, the alarm of the forest rangers, their fight against the flames, the homesteader burned out and his family left destitute. (*General Film Company, New York.*)

A NEW EDIBLE MUSHROOM

THE lovers of mushrooms have hitherto mostly contented themselves with the bounty of untutored nature. Mushrooms have been grown but not cultivated; that is, little attempt has been made to develop new and improved varieties as has been done in the case of our market fruits and vegetables. But for the last twelve years experiments in this line have been carried on by Professor Matruchot in the caverns underneath the Paris Observatory. He took as his raw material the blue-footed mushroom (*Tricholoma nudum*), which appears only in the late autumn. By growing these in complete darkness on beds of beech leaves at a uniform temperature of fifty-four degrees Fahr., he has succeeded in producing a new variety which yields a harvest all the year round and is much larger than the wild, measuring nearly six inches across the cap. The violet tint that gives its name has completely disappeared and is a creamy white slightly browned on top. The delicate flavor is in no wise impaired by the transformation.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PAPER

FEW persons have any idea of the vast number of substances which paper has the power of absorbing, or of the importance of this curious capacity for absorption in the paper making and other industries.

Unsize paper, as nearly everybody knows, readily absorbs liquids, as is shown in the case of blotting paper. What few of us know, however, is that the absorbing power of paper is almost unlimited, not being confined to liquids, but including solids and gases!

There are many manufacturing processes that might derive some advantage from the employment of paper, to which the most widely differing properties may be imparted by reason of this absorbing power. For instance, paper could be used with advantage in lieu of celluloid in many cases. The latter substance is highly valued by reason of its many-sidedness. It is transparent and flexible in the form of photograph films, and opaque, hard and rigid in the form of imitation ivory. It can be prest, cut, turned and worked in

many ways. Now, all of these things may be done with paper, which, moreover, unlike celluloid, may be rendered incombustible. About the only non-inflammable substitute for celluloid yet discovered is cellit, far too expensive for practical use.

Inflammable moving picture films are a great source of danger. Many safety appliances have been devised to meet this condition, but, so far as is known, no one has yet substituted transparent fireproof paper for the very inflammable celluloid. A German patent was, however, issued some years ago covering a process of making transparent paper lantern slides; and, as a German authority has pointed out, these could be easily adapted to the manufacture of moving picture films, thus greatly lessening danger from fire, since even paper that has not been fireproofed is far less inflammable than celluloid. Transparent paper can, however, be made absolutely fireproof without impairing its transparency, by coating it with a thin film of waterglass.

A TOWN AND GOWN THEATER

DARTMOUTH College holds a unique place in the dramatic movement which has so thoroly enlisted American undergraduates. The Dartmouth Theater Company, at Hanover, New Hampshire, was made possible by the gift of a little theater by Wallace F. Robinson, vice-president of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. It has presented to a typical road audience, made up from the town and from the students, metropolitan productions of plays fresh from the pen

of such men as Witter Bynner and Charles Goddard.

Walter F. Wanger, at present a junior in the college, manager of the Dramatic Club, had a firm conviction that college men could act, and that they could also produce plays, stage them and set them. He soon convinced others, and the result has been that, in conjunction with Mr. Robinson's idea of the communal theater, he has been able to present a set of plays intensely popular in their appeal to large audiences of townsfolk and students. A few of the plays which have thus far been presented will show the scope as well as the up-to-the-minute character of the movement: Witter Bynner's *The Little King*, a romantic play in blank verse by the author of *Tiger*; Charles W. Goddard's *The Man from the Sea*, which is soon to be produced at the Princess Theater in New York; and Goddard's *The Misleading Lady*, the current New York success, which was successfully played even in New York itself by the Dartmouth company.

Popular prices have been the rule at Hanover, and truckman and janitor as well as college professors have paid but twenty-five or fifty cents to see productions which were being tried out for metropolitan production, for the Dartmouth Theater does just that service.

In this last particular the theater is exploiting a field distinct from that of the Northampton Theater, which, while it serves the community, has not the opportunity to serve as a laboratory for the presentation of untried plays. Theatrical managers have just begun to see the value of such a tryout, and many have sent manuscripts to the theater company for trial. The Dartmouth Theater is nothing if not progressive, and experimentation with Reinhardt scenery and Bakst costumes has proved to be successful in more than one production.

Not the least of the services to which this gift of Mr. Robinson has given the impetus, is the revival of the interest of the student body in the drama. At present nearly every man feels that the twentieth century is seeing a real movement in dramatic art, and each man is able to watch the growth of the new drama, or, if he have histrionic ability, to assist in its growth.

B L I N D

BY HARRY KEMP

The Spring blew trumpets of color;
Her Green sang in my brain. . .
I heard a blind man groping
"Tap-tap" with his cane;

I pitied him his blindness:
But can I boast "I see"?
Perhaps there walks a spirit
Close by, who pities me,—

A spirit who hears me tapping
The five-sensed cane of mind
Amid such unguessed glories
That I am worse than blind!



BUILDING THE BRIDGE

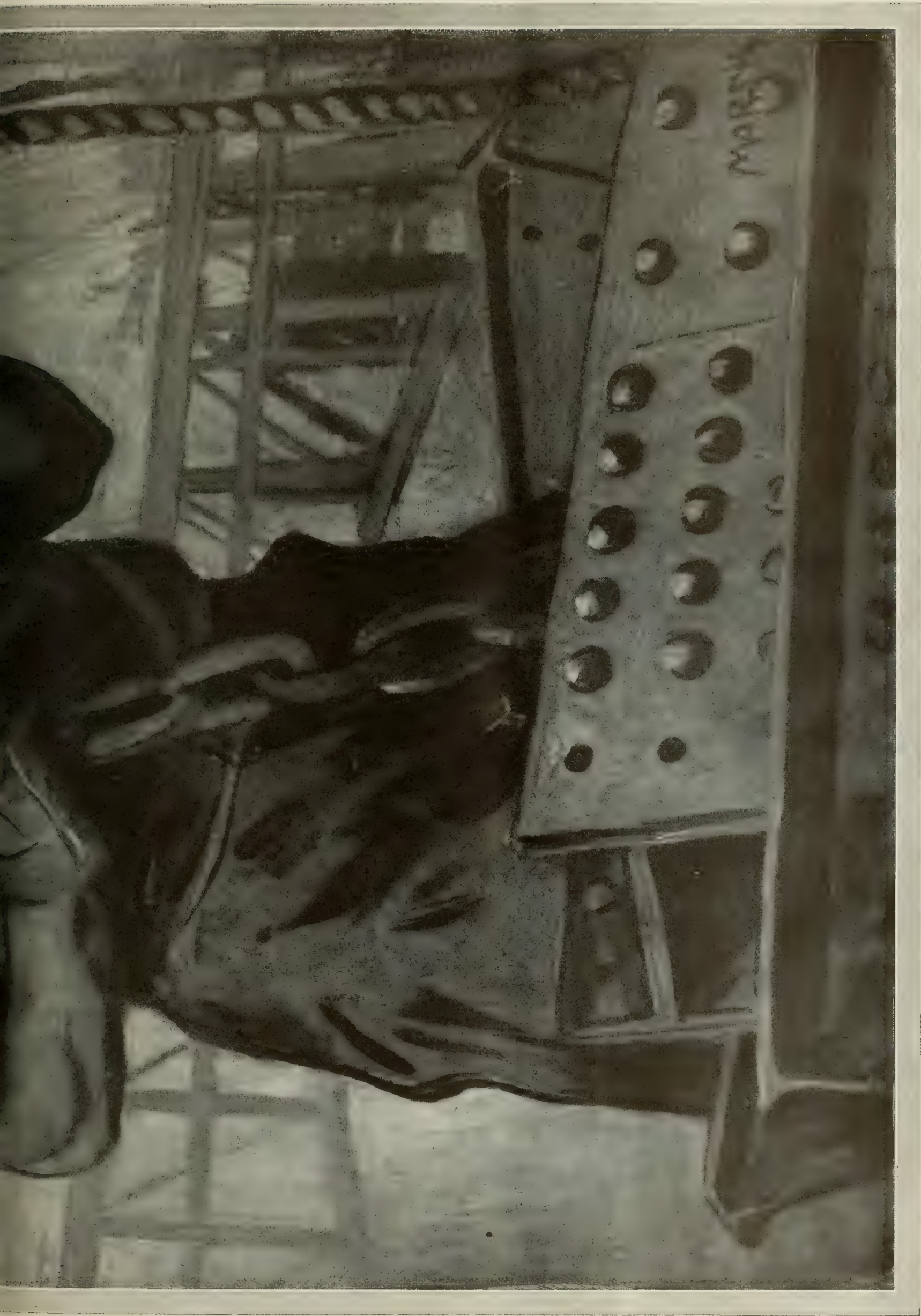
ALLEGORIES OF INDUSTRY

THE skeleton of a skyscraper swarming with humanity careless of peril, the unfinished span of a bridge over a smoky river crowded with navigation, the white glare of a foundry furnace on shining brown bodies; these are the conceptions to which Fred Dana Marsh has devoted his art. In the days of his early training in a technical school his artistic consciousness recognized the decorative possibilities of structural steel work, cables, chains, derricks and all the complicated machinery of modern construction, and he made the portrayal of these his life work. He soon came to

believe that the conventional decorative personification of industry by the figure of a goddess had lost its force, and that the portrayal of industry in the concrete was the best symbolism of the abstract idea. So the powerful figure of the workman, surrounded by the tools and the immediate results of his labor, and with a background of industry in the large—has taken the place of the old, conventional representation.

Mr. Marsh's thoro grounding in the principles of mural decoration, his imagination and the magnitude of his theme make his work effective and important.





THE BRIDGE BUILDER

FROM THE PAINTING BY FRED DANA MARSH



THE DERRICK RIGGERS

FROM THE PAINTING BY FRED DANA MARSH

A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

I heard a Shaw play the other night in German, not, you understand, by preference, but because it has not yet been given in English. *Pygmalion*, his latest, is put on the stage at the Hoftheater in Vienna and at the Irving Place Theater in New York before London has a chance at criticizing it, presumably because Shaw was disgusted at the cold reception given by the English to his penultimate play, *The Great Catherine*.

Pygmalion in spite of its title is by no means classical. It is up-to-date if not in advance of it, a satire on snobbery by means of a lesson in phonetics. G. B. S. uses stenography for note-taking and in his younger days took a great interest in the study of speech and its visual representation. Altho not an extreme spelling reformer like his friend and fellow-Ibsenite, William Archer, he has introduced many simplifications into his plays and prefaces for the purpose of bringing the colloquial and written language nearer together.

The Galatea of this new comedy is an ignorant flower girl of Tottenham Court Road whom a professor of phonetics undertakes to transform into a lady in six months, so she may pass off as a duchess, by simply drilling her in the language and manners of the drawing-room. The experiment is successful but Galatea (alias Eliza Doolittle) somehow acquires a soul in the process, as well as a mind of her own. Shaw's views of poverty appear most amusingly in the plea of her father to be reimbursed for the loss of his daughter:

DOOLITTLE—Wot am I? Gentlemen, I ask you, wot am I? I am one of the hundeserving poor, that's wot I am. Just think wot that means. It means that you're always comin' up against middle class morality. Wherever there's summat bein' given aw'y, and I try to get a bit for m'self, it's always the sime story. You ain't worthy, so you don't get nothin'. But my need is just as great as the most deservin' widow who on account of the death of one and only one husband in one week gets money from six diff'rent charities.

I don't need less than a deservin' man. I needs more. I don't eat less than 'e and I drinks a lot more. I needs a little diversion, because I am a hard thinkin' man. I needs cheer and light and music when I feels gloomy. Yes, and I got to pay for all that just like deservin' people. Wot is this middle class morality? Only another way of saying that nobody ever gives me anything.

Therefore I ask you as gentlemen not to play the sime game. I deal you the top of the pack. I am hundeservin' and I intend to keep on bein' hundeservin'. Would you impose on a man because of 'is peculiar temperament and deprive 'im even of the price of 'is own daughter that 'e brought up and clothed and

nourished by the sweat of 'is brow until it was big enough to be of interest to you? Is five pounds dear? I ask you in all honor, decide for yourselves.

The phonologist expresses the fear that he will put the money to a bad use.

DOOLITTLE—Oh, no Sir! S'elp me Gawd, no! Don't be afraid that I'll put that money by and sive it and then lead a lizy life. Monday there won't be a penny of it left. I'll 'ave to work again as 'ard as if I'd never 'ad no money. Only a blowout for myself and the madam, in which we'll 'ave pleasure and you content in thinkin' that your money ain't squandered. You couldn't invest it better, Sir.

This plea proves irresistible and the professor proposes to make it ten pounds instead of five but the underserving father fears the effect on his character of such great wealth.

DOOLITTLE—No, thank you, Sir, kindly. The madam wouldn't 'ave the 'eart to give up so much as ten pounds. I neither. Ten pounds is a lot of money. It mikes one stop to think, and then, good-by 'appiness! Give me only wot I arsk, Sir; not a penny more nor a penny less.

I thought I was acquainted with all possible misconceptions of the directions in the laboratory manuals of chemistry, but I find that I still fail to appreciate the exhaustless ingenuity and originality of the youthful mind. A New York high school student was recently trying the test for nitric acid according to the book, which says that when a solution of ferrous sulfate is poured on a sulfuric acid solution of a nitrate a brown ring is produced at the junction of the liquids. The instructor observed him shaking the test-tube at his ear and when he approached the desk he was greeted with the remark: "Prof, it don't work. Can't get any kind of a ring out of it." This boy, when he grows up, is likely to found a new school of polychromatic music or symphonic painting.

Psychology is more permanent than physiognomy in the case of cities as well as individuals. The following characterization is better than Baedeker for purposes of identification, tho it dates from A. D. 362:

A prosperous and gay and crowded city in which there are numerous dancers and flute players and more mimes than ordinary citizens, and no respect at all for those who govern.

So wrote the Emperor Julian, leader of a premature Neo-Pagan movement and made famous in our time by the genius of Ibsen and Merejowski. The place was popular then as now for winter quarters of the leisure class, but we should hardly

recognize it from the description of it he gives in *The Bread-Hater*:

I happened to be in winter quarters at my beloved Lutetia—for that is how the Celts call the capital of the Parisians.

It is a small island lying in the river; a wall entirely surrounds it, and wooden bridges lead to it on both sides. The river . . . provides water which is very clear to the eye and very pleasant to one who wishes to drink. For since the inhabitants live on an island they have to draw water chiefly from the river.

Since then the city has overflowed both banks; the walls have given way to boulevards; the wooden bridges have been replaced by stone and the water which flows under them is far from clear and not at all pleasant to one who wishes to drink. But in its devotion to music, drama and the dance and its disrespect for authority Paris is the same old place as it was fifteen hundred and fifty years ago.

The English notebook of Voltaire recently discovered in St. Petersburg and printed in the February number of *The English Review* contains some curious comparisons of national characteristics. In England, it appears, he found the theater less restrained and the people more public-spirited than in France. Since the Englishman seemed to him a quick talker, what would he have thought of the American with his agate-bearing tongue? But only those travelers who have practised the pleasant pastime of generalizing on national characteristics from their casual observations are entitled to throw stones at M. Arouet.

The stage in England is boundless and temerarious without decency etc.

English tongue, barren and barbarous in its origin is now plentiful and sweet, like a garden full of exotiks plants.

In England every body is publik spirited.

In France every body is concern'd in his own interest only.

The English is full of taughts, french all in miens, compliments, swet words, and curious of engaging outside, overflowing in words, obsequious with pride, and very much self concern'd under the appearance of a pleasant modesty.

The English is sparing of words, openly proud and unconcerned he gives the most quick birth as he can to his taughts, for fear of loosing his time.

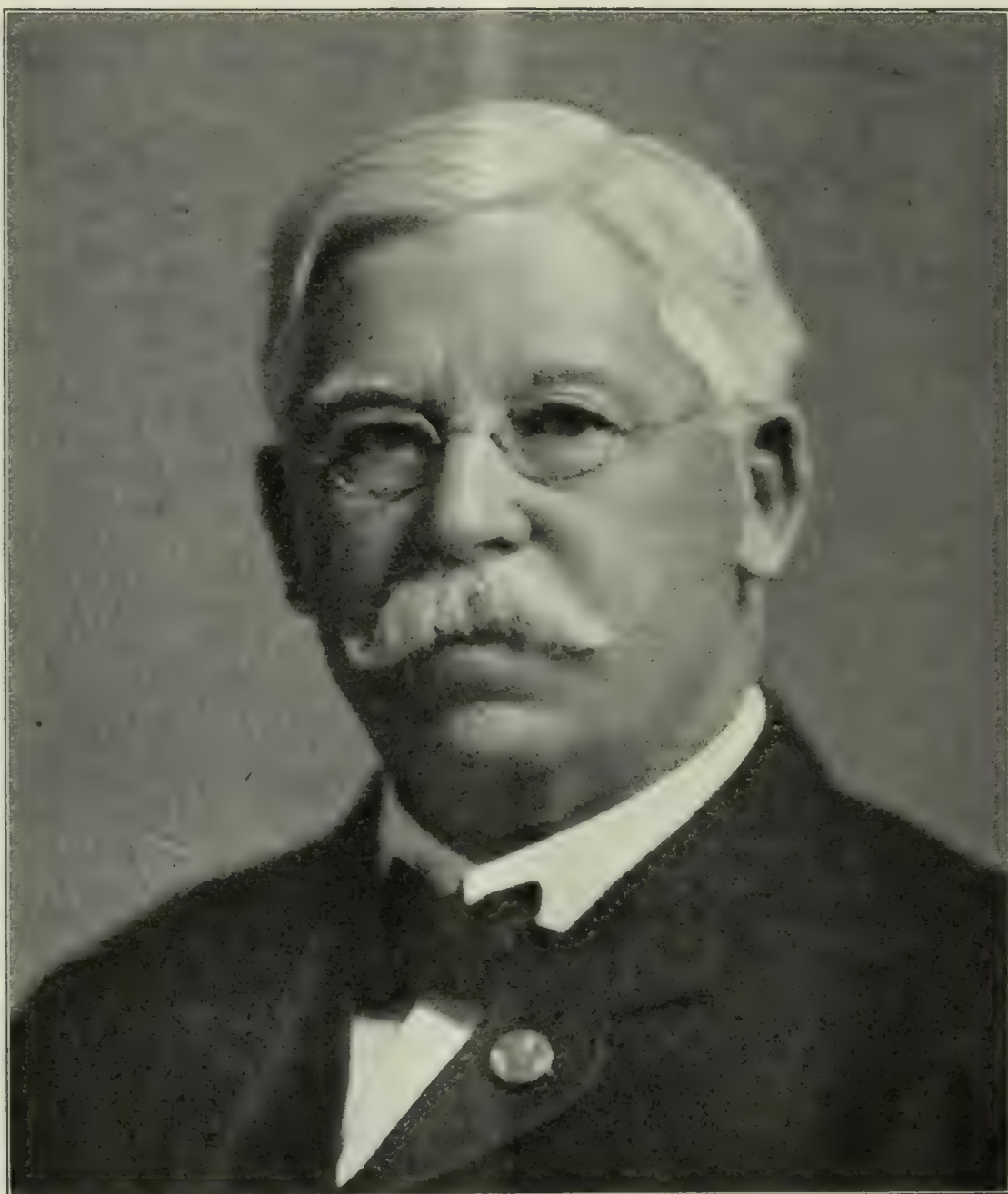
A king is in England a necessary thing to preserve the spirit of liberty, as a post to a fencer to exert himself.

Allegory like a glass in which some thing is contained, but eazily seen.

M. Lock's reasonableness of christian religion is really a new religion.

When I see Christians cursing Jews, methings I see children beating their fathers.

The real pessimist is the man who thinks that the world is as good as it can be.



MR. THOMAS J. FOSTER

FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSAL UNIVERSITY

AN EDUCATION OR A TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR ANYONE ANYWHERE AND IN ALMOST ANY SUBJECT

BEING THE STORY OF HOW A HUMANITARIAN IMPULSE GREW INTO
THE GREATEST TEACHING INSTITUTION ON EARTH

By DR. JOSEPH H. ODELL

IT is not my purpose to offer any article or commodity for sale. What I am writing now to the intelligent American public has no commercial or financial end in view. One of the most remarkable educational and sociological institutions in the world's history has grown to international fame and power in our midst and while multitudes of men have been benefited by it the leaders of national thought and enterprise have so far failed to realize its importance as a national asset.

An institution that has become a big factor in enhancing industrial efficiency, that has increased the earning power of hundreds of thousands of men and has become a social and moral lever to innumerable families is worthy of being understood.

Entirely free from the taint of charity and without adding a mill of taxation to the over-burdened taxpayer the International Correspondence Schools have succeeded in realizing many of the hopes and ideals of political economists and humanitarians. No thoughtful man should be willing to remain ignorant of the purpose, methods, and achievements of this institution.

A FRUITFUL HUMANITARIAN IMPULSE

The International Correspondence Schools had their birth in a humanitarian impulse. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Thomas J. Foster, then proprietor and editor of *The Mining Herald*, of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, was appalled by the number of mine tragedies in the anthracite coal regions. He believed they were due chiefly to ignorance on the part of the mine owners, superintendents, and workmen. In order to furnish information to those engaged in the hazardous occupation of mining Mr. Foster began a series of "Questions and Answers" in his paper. At that time the only practical textbooks on the subject were published in England and by means of their contents Mr. Foster answered the questions that soon flooded his columns. It was quickly discovered that miners, mine foremen, and superintendents were willing to pay for a more extended course of study if such were available.

With the help of competent engineers Mr. Foster prepared a course of correspondence instruction in coal mining and his first group of students began serious work twenty-two years ago. That successful beginning stimulated not only the humanitarian but the educational confidence of the editor of *The Mining Herald*, and from that day to this Mr. Foster has been constantly adding new courses of correspondence instruction, until now the International Correspondence Schools offer 275 courses of study—a far greater number and variety than any university in the world.

SOUND EDUCATIONAL BASIS

If the International Correspondence Schools had been an ordinary educational institution they could have adopted textbooks prepared by class-room experts; but it quickly developed that to teach by correspondence required an entirely new method. The institutions that have tried to carry on instruction by mail based on the ordinary textbook have failed. The I.C.S. textbooks are designed to meet the need of the student studying at home. They take practically no previous knowledge for granted; they proceed by easy stages and lead the student forward by natural and carefully graded steps; they foresee and meet the difficulties of the student by copious explanations, demonstrations, and illustrations; they eliminate all irrelevant matter, giving only such instruction as is essential to the mastering of the subject; the lessons are in brief units so arranged that the student is relieved from overstrain.

These textbooks form a library of 250 volumes and cost more than two million dollars (\$2,000,000) to prepare. They are kept under constant revision with a view to meeting the difficulties of the student and to convey the newest knowledge or the latest methods of application. The costs of preparing a few of the courses are here given: Architectural, \$98,178.06; Civil Engineering, \$88,887.19; Textiles, \$76,532.09; Coal Mining, \$74,075.06. This expenditure upon textbooks certainly points to a solid and permanent foundation for the International Correspondence Schools.

The value of these textbooks is attested by the fact that they have been purchased and are being used for classroom work or for reference purposes in 167 universities, colleges, government schools, institutes of technology and vocational schools in America. The University of California has just discarded its textbooks dealing with the strength of materials and has had the International Correspondence Schools instruction papers on that subject bound into volumes, and has adopted them exclusively for the use of its students. The U. S. Navy Department has ordered 15,000 I.C.S. pamphlet textbooks for use in the new naval shipboard schools. This is about one-fifth of what will be required when the schools are in full operation. Several of the largest industrial corporations of the country are using I.C.S. textbooks and instruction papers in the classes they have formed for the training of their apprentices and employes.

THE UNIVERSAL UNIVERSITY

Has this outlay been justified? The answer is that the International Correspondence Schools have enrolled



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

1,651,765 students in the United States and Canada during the past twenty-two years and are now enrolling new students at the rate of 100,000 a year. These figures are not given simply because they form an impressive total but for the reason that such an institution can only provide high grade and efficient instruction when working on a large scale. For example, one of the courses of study—Electrotherapeutics—has a small enrolment because it is an advanced study for medical practitioners. The cost of conveying the instruction and correcting the papers results in a considerable loss each year to the institution. Salaries and overhead charges are just as great whether five or fifty papers are corrected per day. On the other hand, the Electrical Engineering Course has been taken by 224,188 students and so it is possible to handle the students' work at the minimum cost.

In the place of classroom recitations the student is required to send written answers to the School Examiners of the Instruction Department, the questions being designed to test the actual mastery of the subject by the student and cannot be answered by a mere formal copying of the text.

These papers are very carefully examined by the expert examiners, all errors are corrected, difficulties explained, and the principles and processes made clear if they seem obscure to the student. Marks are given for each grade of work and no scholar is permitted to go on with his next lesson until the one upon which he is engaged is entirely satisfactory.

In order to prepare the student for serious work upon his course, he is required first to pass an examination upon a preliminary pamphlet, entitled "The Art of Study," in which he is taught how to study to the best advantage.

FINDING AND INSPIRING STUDENTS

While it may be acknowledged that advertising is one of the most important factors in modern life, it has been demonstrated that the International Correspondence Schools cannot secure enough students, even by means of the most elaborate and costly advertising, to insure the success of their enterprise, either upon humanitarian or commercial grounds. More than twenty years ago President Foster realized the force of Professor Huxley's statement: "*I conceive that two things are needful. On the one hand, a machinery for gathering information and providing instruction; on the other hand, a machinery for catching capable men wherever they are to be found, and turning them to account.*"

One of the chief differences between the regular college or university and the International Correspondence Schools lies in this: men who *want* an education *seek* the university, whereas the International Correspondence Schools *find* the men who *need* an education. No less than 1346 agents of the Schools are scattered through the United States and Canada, whose one business it is to go into the homes, mills, factories, and workshops to persuade men that they can be benefited by a course of instruction. These agents create ambition, stimulate hope, and preach self-reliance. They tell men, and they prove their point by innumerable examples, that they can make themselves more efficient in their present occupations or qualify themselves for other and more congenial and more remunerative occupations by a course of study at home and in their spare time. In this way they have personal interviews with tens of thousands of persons each week and the contact thus established results in inspiration and encouragement to multitudes who have lost hope in the hard battle for

existence amid modern conditions. The International Correspondence Schools, as a part of their student enlistment work, also run instruction cars on a number of the most important railroads of the United States and Canada.

The cost of establishing and developing these agencies has been enormous, but the results have amply justified the investment from every standpoint. Up to the present the International Correspondence Schools have spent \$1,703,965.20 in agency establishment, but the money thus invested must be regarded as necessary equipment just as much as the right of way cost of a railroad.

KEEPING THE STUDENTS STUDYING

No graver mistake can be made than to imagine that the International Correspondence Schools make a profit from lapsed students. Lapsing of students does not appreciably reduce the costs of the institution. As most of the enrolled students pay for their courses of instruction on the instalment plan the profits of the enterprise come from the instalment payments of the students. A student will not continue to pay unless he continues to study, therefore it is the best business policy of the Schools to establish the study habit. Once a month, at least, the representative or agent of the Schools calls upon the student, not simply to collect the instalment due, but to offer encouragement, advice, and even assistance with his studies. This constant contact of the International Correspondence Schools with the student-body makes the institution a bona fide, educational agency rather than a merely commercial enterprise and insures a permanent future.

Indeed, no effort is spared to keep the student at his



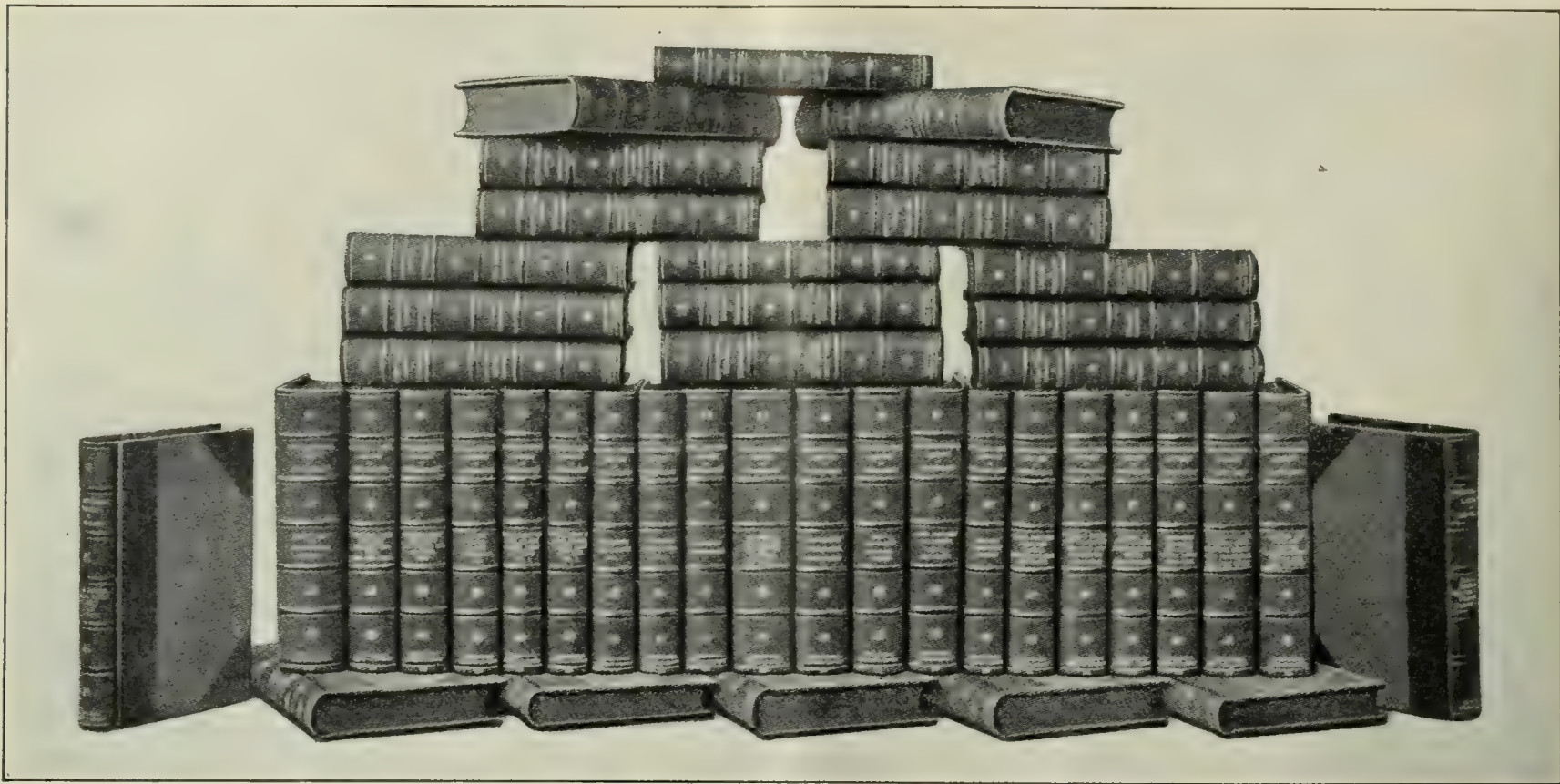
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOLS, LONDON, ENGLAND

studies without intermission. Beside instructing the students in the most approved methods of acquiring knowledge prior to the first lesson of their course, and the periodic calls of the representative, a special department of encouragement and inspiration has been established by which sluggish or discouraged men are stimulated in their work. During the year 1913 no less than 805,079 individual letters were sent out to such persons, over and above 205,813 special letters dealing with particular difficulties encountered in the progress of their study. This resulted in an increase of 45 per cent more



INSTRUCTION BUILDING, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Advertisement



A SAMPLE GROUP FROM THE 250 VOLUMES OF I.C.S. TEXTBOOKS

study than was achieved before the department was put into force.

The International Correspondence Schools are faithfully, earnestly, and persistently trying to convey instruction by every method known to pedagogy and psychology and they are sparing no money in the effort.

DO THE STUDENTS PROFIT?

Beyond a doubt. Every day the evidence accumulates and can be placed before any one who wishes to investigate. The International Correspondence Schools recently published a book giving the life history of 1000 of their students, in each case furnishing the reader with the name, address, and occupation of the example cited. These were simply a cross-section taken from 26,000 letters, voluntarily sent to the institution, gratefully acknowledging the benefits received from the instruction of the Schools. It is no exaggeration to state that every city and fair-sized town, and almost every village in America, can furnish examples of men who have been lifted by this one institution from penury to comparative affluence, from obscure drudgery to honor and influence, from the precarious ranks of unskilled and ill-paid labor to positions as skilled mechanics, foremen, superintendents, manufacturers, and men of large financial affairs. In fact many very successful and well-known heads of big industries, engineers, architects, and corporation managers have been International Correspondence students and have reached their positions of eminence by means of the instruction and training provided by this institution.

No one can possibly estimate the economic and social and moral part that the International Correspondence Schools have played in our complex national organism during the last two decades. Behind all statistics there are visions of a new and healthier and happier environment for multitudes of families.

WORLD-WIDE EXTENSION

Fortunately the International Correspondence Schools

are on a firm financial foundation. They have done a gross business amounting to \$85,753,140, and have distributed cash dividends amounting to \$7,025,372, and stock dividends of \$1,875,000. Beside this they own buildings valued at \$1,159,280.29, copyrights and plates estimated to be worth \$1,864,404.25, and behind it all a substantial surplus. This has enabled the International Correspondence Schools to become genuinely international. Added to their 3400 employes in America, they have started a branch school in London which promises soon to rival its parent in this land. Already there is a staff of 400 instructors, textbook writers, and clerical employes in London, with 700 men engaged in selling scholarships in the British Isles. More than 100 men represent the I.C.S. in the British Colonies and the movement has the indorsement and coöperation of prominent English officials and educationalists. Branches are being organized in Central and Southern America, Mexico, France, Spain, and China for which special textbooks are now being prepared.

THE MAN WHO FEELS, SEES AND DOES

President Foster is a man of deep feeling, clear vision, and prompt action. From his office in the Administration Building in Scranton, Pennsylvania, he directs the energies of nearly 5000 persons who are dedicated to conveying education and technical training to those who need it in any part of the world—even to the remotest corners of the earth, to places where the name of America is hardly known. He is pouring out thousands of tons of educational and inspirational literature every year, every page of which he hopes will open the door of opportunity to some one who now feels doomed to poverty and obscurity for the lack of adequate educational training. When men awaken to the facts and all of their far-reaching consequences in the advance of civilization and social progress, Thomas J. Foster, Founder and President of the International Correspondence Schools, will be hailed as one of the greatest and most honored of modern benefactors and educationalists.

THE NEW BOOKS

THE PHILIPPINES

MR. WORCESTER'S work is an invaluable presentation of the Philippine question. No man is better fitted for the task, and the character of his performance is beyond praise. Whoever cares for accurate knowledge and sound judgment in making up his conclusions regarding our relations with our Eastern possessions must give these volumes his careful study.

Naturally enough, the author gives a large part of his work to a résumé of the period beginning with the first negotiations with Aguinaldo and closing with the amnesty of 1902. It is of the utmost importance that these facts should be presented in the fullness of detail here given. They bring up again a reminder of one of the most disgraceful periods in American history—when political passion reached one of its culminations. It was a time when every falsehood favorable to the Filipinos and unfavorable to the American officials and forces in the East was industriously circulated and used for partisan purposes. It is hard to believe, in the year 1914, that during the three years from February 5, 1899, to July 4, 1902, a considerable part of the American people gave themselves up to an orgy of fanaticism, that they eagerly sought the most preposterous misinformation, and, having found it, zealously disseminated it to others; and that during this time a Presidential campaign (that of 1900) was waged on false issues and baseless arguments.

We now know, from the captured Insurgent records, something about the real condition of affairs under the so-called Filipino Republic. Robbery, destruction of property, murder, and the practice of the most savage forms of cruelty were its ordinary modes of administration. At the very time that Wilcox and Sargent were making the trip from which they brought back such glowing accounts, the country under Aguinaldo's jurisdiction was torn by strife and demoralized by crime. At every point the scene was carefully staged for the visitors, and they saw only what it was intended they should see.

We now know that Aguinaldo himself preferred that his wife, mother, sister and son should be held by the Americans, whom publicly he denounced as tyrants, robbers and violators, rather than trust their safety

to his own countrymen. Despite all his high-sounding pronunciamientos intended for American and European consumption, he had no illusions about the people whom he professed to govern. He was in daily receipt of information of murders, beatings, robberies, and burnings, thruout his "republic," and as a rule he did not interfere. He himself authorized the unsuccessful plan to assassinate General Otis; he formally approved Villa's recommendation for a general policy of assassinating Filipinos favorable to the Americans, and in all likelihood (tho in after days he denied knowledge of the matter) sanctioned Luna's plan for a general massacre of Americans and Europeans in Manila. While his communications to the American officers profess a desire for peace and good understanding, his dispatches to his own officers reveal a settled determination to provoke hostilities.

Mr. Worcester proves conclusively that there was at no time on the part of the American Government or its agents any recognition or promise of Filipino independence; that there was not even co-operation, in any definable sense, between the American and Filipino forces; that the Aguinaldo jurisdiction was in no sense a government; that the outbreak of February 4, 1899, was deliberately planned and prepared for by the Insurgents, and that there was no unity among the Filipino peoples, the insurrection being almost wholly due to the determination of the Tagalog chiefs to rule and exploit the other peoples.

To the progress of the islands under American rule Mr. Worcester devotes a large part of his work. From a condition of complete anarchy, in which every form of crime was rampant, the Philippine Commission has gradually developed peace, order and security. All its steps have been doggedly opposed by Tagalog politicians, who constantly play upon the ignorance, the superstition and the suspicion of the common people. Yet it has persisted in its efforts, with results probably unmatched in the history of civilizing backward races. From a pesthole of disease Manila has been transformed into a healthful city. Sanitation has been revolutionized thruout the islands. Smallpox, once a frightful scourge, has been eliminated, and cholera and bubonic plague, which in other days periodically swept the archipelago, have been virtually

stamped out. Beriberi and the disfiguring disease, the "yaws," have been checked, and in controlled localities entirely banished.

Railroad mileage has increased five-fold; thousands of miles of good highways have been built; and the telegraph has been extended to every important port in the archipelago. Agriculture has been fostered, new areas have been given to cultivation, and epidemic diseases among horses and cattle have been eradicated. The great forests have been conserved and are being held as a perpetual asset of the Filipino people. Since 1899 trade with the United States has increased from four and a half millions to nearly fifty millions, the imports and exports just about balancing each other. Since 1906 banking resources have more than doubled, and savings deposits have increased five-fold. The clearance of coastwise tonnage has nearly doubled in that time and is now nearly six times what it was in 1899.

It is perhaps needless to say that Mr. Worcester does not believe the Filipinos are now capable of self-government. He analyzes the Filipino character, he recounts what American occupation has done for the people, and he shows how much of this work has been steadily obstructed. The retirement of our forces there would be followed by an almost entire cessation of the civilizing work now going on, by an immediate outbreak of the Moros, by warfare among the other tribes, and by a state of anarchy which would bring Russia or Japan at once to the scene. It is hardly likely that the Democratic administration, in the face of the accurate statements and irrefutable conclusions of this work, will dare to persist in its implied policy of abandoning the islands.

The Philippines Past and Present, by Dean C. Worcester. 2 vols, illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$6.

TODAY'S HISTORY

Professor Beard does not apparently agree with Freeman's famous dictum that "history is past politics." To him history is just as properly "present economics." In his account of the development of the United States from the Reconstruction period to the inauguration of President Wilson he follows in the main the strict outline afforded by party politics, but it is politics explained by economic changes and half-conscious class movements. The author

Macmillan's New Spring Fiction

The Reconnaissance

By Gordon Gardiner

A novel of striking power and originality, a vivacious story of adventure.

Colored frontispiece. \$1.35 net

The Treasure

Kathleen Norris's New Novel

By the author of "Mother," etc. A new novel by this popular author, redolent again of the home atmosphere.

Illustrated. \$1.00 net

Grannie

By Mrs. George Wemyss

A beautiful novel of home life, of the sweetness and significance of age, and the link between old and young.

\$1.35 net

Stories of Red Hanrahan

By William Butler Yeats

Romantic prose stories as remarkable as this popular Irish author's fine poetry.

Ready this week

Sandy

S. R. Crockett's New Novel

By the author of "Patsy," "The Stickit Minister," etc. A hero, this time, as captivating as Mr. Crockett's previous attractive heroine, "Patsy."

Illustrated. \$1.35 net

A Stepdaughter of the Prairie

By Margaret Lynn

A fascinating narrative of the everyday life of prairie folk in the Far West.

\$1.25 net

Other Important New Macmillan Publications

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY.

The Story of Phaëdrus:

How we got the greatest book in the world. By Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis

A beautiful idealistic story of the devoted life work of a literary slave.

\$1.50 net

The Faith of Japan

By Tasuku Harada

(Pres. Doshisha Univ.)

An admirable interpretation of Japanese ethical religious beliefs and their relation to Christianity.

\$1.50 net

The Reformation in Germany

By Prof. Henry C. Vedder

A vivid, accurate narrative of the great religious struggle of the sixteenth century from the economic standpoint.

\$3.00 net

The Prophets of Israel

By Dr. Moses Buttenwieser

A luminous study of the great literary Hebrew prophets and their warning to the present age.

\$2.00 net

The Assurance of Immortality

By Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D.

A convincing, readable, rational work on this exalted theme.

\$1.00 net

POETRY, DRAMA.

Chitra

By Rabindranath Tagore

An idealistic lyrical drama by the spiritual Bengali poet-philosopher.

\$1.00 net

The Tragedy of Pompey

By John Masefield

The latest work of this powerful poet.

\$1.25 net

The Flight and Other Poems

By Dr. George Edward Woodberry

Mature verse of one of America's foremost poets.

\$1.25 net

The Foothills of Parnassus

By John Kendrick Bangs

A delightful selection of this entertaining poet's best verse.

\$1.25 net

HORTICULTURE

The New Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture Edited by L. H. Bailey

The fullest and most authoritative work on horticulture, entirely new and superseding the old Cyclopedia of American Horticulture issued fourteen years ago.

Six Volumes. Richly Illustrated. Volume One. (Now ready.) \$6.00 net

POLITICS, SOCIOLOGY.

Progressivism and After

By William English Walling

A forceful survey and forecast of radical political progress from the practical, economic standpoint.

\$1.50 net

Socialism: Promise or Menace

By Morris Hillquit and Rev. J. A. Ryan, D.D.

The famous debate between these well-known authors.

Ready April 15

Violence and The Labor Movement

By Robert Hunter

A dramatic, historical narrative of the labor conflicts of the last half century.

\$1.50 net

The Instinct of Workmanship

By Thorstein Veblen

(Univ. of Missouri)

An interesting analysis of the effect of labor upon the human mind.

\$1.50 net

TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION.

The Philippines: Past and Present

By Dean C. Worcester

(Secretary of the Interior, Philippines, 1901-13)

A timely, accurate work on conditions in the Philippines by "the one man on earth who knows most about the subject." Two vols.

Richly illustrated. \$6.00 net

Egypt in Transition

By Sidney Low

Introduction by the Earl of Cromer. A faithful account of the great modern progress in Egypt, and its growing importance.

Illustrated. \$2.50 net

South America: Observations and Impressions

By Viscount Bryce

A new, revised edition of "the most important work ever published on the South American republics."

Colored maps. \$2.50 net

Mexico: The Wonderland of the South

By W. E. Carson

A new, revised, enlarged edition, with additional chapters on present conditions, bringing this standard work up to date.

Illustrated. \$2.50 net

is even bolder in his method of treatment than in his undertaking. He discards the chronological method and presents his material topically, omitting all detail which does not illustrate or explain the topics which he has chosen to treat. These he elaborates at considerable length and gives a vast amount of information on just those subjects which are most apt to be ignored by the ordinary American history. Thus in his chapter on "The Revolution in Politics and Law" he devotes about a tenth of the whole book to a digest of the various decisions of the Supreme Court by which it came to interpret the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution as the bulwark of corporate rights. Professor Beard, altho he treats of topics of living interest upon which he has very decided opinions, never swerves from the strict impartiality of the historian. For this reason as well as for the author's scholarship and grasp of the factors which make our modern politics the book can be quite confidently recommended as a college textbook in civics or American history.

Contemporary American History, by Professor Charles A. Beard. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

A GREAT AMERICAN SONGSTRESS

In the brief "coda" with which she finishes off her *Memoirs of an American Prima Donna*, Clara Louise Kellogg says that when one has lived many years the past becomes a good deal like an attic: one goes there to hunt for some particular thing, but the chances are that one finds anything and everything except what one went to find. "So, out of my attic, I have unearthed ever so many unimportant heirlooms of the past, leaving others, perhaps more valuable and more interesting, to be eaten by moths and corrupted by rust for all time." But this very fact, that she tells us more about her avocations, her friendships and social experiences, than about her vocation, and the further fact that she does this in a perfectly simple, straightforward manner, without any affectation or self-consciousness, make her book a charming companion for a winter's evening—indeed, as altogether delightful a book of reminiscences as we have come upon in a long while.

Clara Louise Kellogg (now Mrs. Carl Strakosch) was the first American prima donna to win recognition thruout Europe as well as surpassing popularity thruout America. To the present generation her name is an echo of the past, but thirty years ago it was one of the names most frequently on the lips of music's devotees and one enthusiastic admirer.

Published at
64-66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The Macmillan Company

On Sale Where-
ever Books Are
Sold

er wrote, and truthfully, that "no living singer needs a biography less than Miss Clara Louise Kellogg; and nowhere in the world would a biography of her be so superfluous as in America."

She came from New England stock, of English heritage, but happened to be born in Sumterville, S. C., where her father was teaching at the time. Her family returned north while she was still a small child, and she tells how, as a girl "who could no more help singing than breathing," circumstances led her into a musical career; how, in 1861, she made her *début* as Gilda in Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto" at the Academy of Music in New York; how she tried to develop an individual conception of each of the parts she assumed, creating the part of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" in this country, and of Mignon, in Ambroise Thomas' opera of that name; and how, after singing in the capitals of Europe, she came back to America and organized an opera company to give performances in English, which became unprecedentedly popular.

But we can only hint at the wealth of delight in these memoirs of one who shows herself worthy of a nation's pride in her as a fine flower of American womanhood no less than as a pioneer American singer.

Memoirs of an American Prima Donna, by Clara Louise Kellogg (Mme. Strakosch). New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

THEOLOGY AND NATURAL SCIENCE

Theological leaders have in recent years been so engrossed with the changes in Biblical criticism and interpretation, so intent on tracing and controlling the new currents of religious thought, so busy defending wornout dogmas, that few have been alive to the great possibilities of religious culture and assurance that have been laid open by the marvelous attainments of modern science. Since Darwinism rendered obsolescent the great helps to be found in Paley, Butler, and the "Bridgewater Treatises," no comprehensive attempt has been made to fortify religious faith by an appeal to the revelation in nature. Dr. Newman Smyth thinks that the time has come for the production of a *Constructive Natural Theology* based upon the foundations of the entire range of the known facts of science. The temper of the times demands such a re-statement in the interests of religion, and Dr. Smyth justly remarks that "only a theology fairly won from nature and experience can command the modern mind." He makes a strong

APPLETON'S GENERAL BOOKS

Of a Mayor who saw the human duty of his office and developed a new basis for Democratic faith.—*New York Evening Post*.

FORTY YEARS OF IT

By BRAND WHITLOCK, *Formerly Mayor of Toledo. Now Minister to Belgium.* \$1.50 net. Postage extra.

This is the intimate personal account of Mr. Whitlock's experiences throughout his political career as one of the most progressive leaders of Democracy in the Middle West. He has known intimately such men as Governor Altgeld, Tom Johnson, "Golden Rule" Jones and others whose lives have been linked with the political growth and development of that section. His reminiscences contain not only the important phases of their careers as political leaders but he brings out many interesting facts concerning their everyday life, presenting a new picture of these unusual personalities.



"Mr. Whitlock has written a lively and entertaining book. It is as virile as it is human, and it will be read by people who care nothing for politics but enjoy a well told story."—Jeanette L. Gilder in *The Chicago Tribune*.

"It is a book to be read and re-read because of the human-ness of the biographer and the men he puts into it."—*New York Evening Sun*.

"Mr. Brand Whitlock relates the story of his struggles and successes in words that speak compellingly to our common humanity and hold the attention to the end."—*The Dial*.

"Few reminiscences covering the progress of Democracy in this country would give greater promise of virility and human appeal than this book."—*The Indianapolis News*.

"Mr. Whitlock's book is one that ought to be read."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

HAIL AND FAREWELL—VALE

By GEORGE MOORE, *Author of "Evelyn Innes," etc.* \$1.75 net. Postage extra. Ready April 17th.

The long-looked-for and final volume in George Moore's much discussed autobiographical trilogy "Hail and Farewell." The volume will prove the pleasantest of surprises, even to the legion of admirers who have come to expect nothing but surprises from George Moore.

BEATING BACK

By AL JENNINGS and WILL IRWIN. *Illustrated with drawings by CHARLES M. RUSSELL, and with photographs.* \$1.50 net. Postage extra. Ready April 10th.

For several years Al Jennings headed one of the most desperate gangs of train robbers that ever infested the Southwest. This is the account of his life as a train robber, hater of all law and order, his imprisonment and pardon; and the final determination to "beat it back and make good" of the man who is now candidate for the nomination for Governor of Oklahoma.

PSYCHOLOGY IN DAILY LIFE

By CARL EMIL SEASHORE, *Professor of Psychology and Dean of the Graduate College, University of Iowa.* \$1.50 net. Postage extra.

A clear, non-technical interpretation of the relation of psychology to everyday affairs. It offers an excellent method for cultivating a good memory and for obtaining the maximum mental and physical efficiency. "It may easily become as fascinating as a novel."—*The Epworth Herald*.

CHEMISTRY IN AMERICA

By EDGAR FAHS SMITH, *Ph.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.* With illustrations. \$2.50 net. Postage extra.

The history of the progress and achievements in one of the most useful sciences in this country. Compiled, in response to an urgent demand, by one of the greatest chemists of the present day. The work includes many of the real treasures of the science which hitherto have not been accessible.

THE LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE

By LOUIS BERTRAND. *Cloth, gilt top, uncut edges.* \$3.00 net. Postage extra. Ready April 10th.

A brilliant account not only of the vital personality of St. Augustine, but also of the times in which he lived. The book is packed full of information so interesting as to make the life of St. Augustine seem more fascinating than fiction.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, 35 West 32d St. NEW YORK

ANNOUNCEMENT



FRONTISPIECE (IN COLORS)

GLORY OF THE PINES

By

WILLIAM CHALMERS COVERT
D.D.

Illustrated
\$1.25 Net, Postpaid

One of those books which the readers wants to finish at a sitting.

This story of a parish among the pines in Northern Michigan, touches the hearts and will be welcomed by all lovers of nature and good fiction.

THE INVITATION COMMITTEE

By **JOHN TIMOTHY STONE, D.D.**

"How shall we invite men to Christ?" Thousands who are asking this question will shout, "Eureka!" when they see this manual whose author is the pastor of a soul winning church. The hints and the groupings of Scripture selections have grown out of the famous work for men, by men, in Dr. Stone's church. 25 cents net.

A PRAYER TO BEGIN THE DAY

By **JOHN TIMOTHY STONE, D.D.**

A brief suggestive prayer for use either at the family altar or by individuals. In addition to prayers for every day in the year, there are prayers for special occasions. Cloth 25 cents net postpaid. Leather 35 cents net.

THE WORD OF AUTHORITY

By **JOHN F. CARSON, D.D.**

In a dozen brief chapters Dr. Carson tells what Jesus says on a number of the vital matters of everyday life. The messages are in the author's crisp, attractive style. They are simple, appealing, satisfying and spiritual. \$1.25 net.

STUDIES OF MISSIONARY LEADERSHIP

By **ROBERT E. SPEER, D.D.**

Six men of faith and courage whom missionary statesmanship made forever notable: Walter Lowrie, Jeremiah Evarts, Paul Sawayama, Nehemiah Goreh, David Trumbull and Rufus Anderson. \$1.50 net.

DISTINCTIVE IDEAS OF JESUS

By **CHARLES CAROLL ALBERTSON, D.D.**

Clearly and simply Dr. Albertson shows that Christianity makes plain what other religions make vague, makes sure what they leave in doubt, renders vital what they impose as merely mechanical or what they leave powerless and dead. 75 cents net.

SILVER CHIMES IN SYRIA

By **WILLIAM S. NELSON, D.D.**

An absorbing record of 25 years in the missionary field that kindles zeal and quickens faith. By the author of "Habeeb the Beloved." 75 cents net.

WHICH WAY

By **Rev. FRANK H. STEVENSON**

A compelling talk to boys who are face to face with the choice of good or evil. Written for boys, in boy language, by a lover of boys. 10 cents each net, \$1.00 per dozen.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION

Headquarters: PHILADELPHIA, Witherspoon Building

New York, 156 Fifth Avenue
Nashville, 215 Church Street
Chicago, 509 S. Wabash Avenue
St. Louis, 313 N. Tenth Street

Cincinnati, 420 Elm Street
San Francisco, 400 Sutter Street
Portland, Ore., 132 Tenth Street
Pittsburgh, 204 Fulton Building

plea for more science in the curriculum for theological students both for the sake of the sharper mental discipline and for the spiritual reassurance and exhilaration that can be derived from close association with nature. A good course of study in physico-chemistry, biology, and psychology, running thru the immense ranges of these subjects, would undoubtedly fortify the preacher against the "liability, in his thinking, of a sudden gaseous expansion of truth at a high temperature of feeling," and enable him to lay hold of the great creative principles that run on and up from the first pulsations of the cosmic ether to the garden of Eden, the Man of Nazareth, and even the Lord from heaven. Such a religious view of nature would surely constitute, as Dr. Smyth declares, "a new baptism of power." It should be noted that the author makes nothing depend upon the break between inorganic and living matter which has been pried open to receive so many would-be defenders of the supernatural. In fact, he deprecates any such reasoning. "There must be," he says, "one measure of value and the same final interpretation for both. Natural theology puts itself at stake on a side issue, if it would risk all on the assumption of a creative break between the two." It is an announcement full of promise that such an able writer and deep thinker as Dr. Smyth is already engaged in the preparation of a work to be constructed on the broad and generous plan for which he has in this small volume so convincingly argued.

It is fortunate, however, that some valuable assistance is already at hand in the biological realm for the student who desires to understand the relation of his religion to modern science. It is safe to say that every patient reader will find rare stimulus and inspiration in Prof. James Y. Simpson's able volume on *The Spiritual Interpretation of Nature*, which is written with full scientific knowledge of the particular fields covered and is imbued with a fine spirit of faith and reverence for truth. Here one may learn from trustworthy authority the general principles of biology, together with the laws of evolution and the bearing of this scientific framework on the mystery of creation, the development of mind and morality, the social progress of the race, and the hope of immortality. Professor Simpson's book will supply the minister with what Dr. Smyth calls "the grammar of the language of the Ancient of days, which is never a dead language, but which is the word new every morning of the liv-

ing One." Every preacher should read it both for knowledge and inspiration, and for the subtle and salutary effect it will have on his methods of thought and expression.

Constructive Natural Theology, by Newman Smyth, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
The Spiritual Interpretation of Nature, by James Y. Simpson, New York: George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

ENGLISH ESSAYS

This new volume in the very useful Everyman's Library contains a hundred essays, ranging from Caxton's introduction to the *Morte D'Arthur*, 1485, to a selection from Hilaire Belloc's *First and Last*, 1911. The authors who furnish most of the material are Bacon, Goldsmith, Addison, Steele, Johnson, Lamb, and Hazlitt. We are surprised at first by the absence of Macaulay, Arnold, Pater, and Bagehot, but the editor explains in the introduction that purely literary essayists are postponed for other volumes; this collection is intended to illustrate the more familiar essay. Shelley's essay on *Life*, however, is included, which is "familiar" only in the sense that it is badly written, and a passage from Chaucer's *Tale of Melibeus* and Hamlet's *Advice to the Players* are included as essays. Of course there is no reason why the editors should not follow the modern indifference to the definition of literary types, but why then devote a volume to a type? It is a pity that the casual uninformed reader may so easily gather from this table of contents that Shakespeare and Mr. Chesterton, each represented by one selection, are both in the same sense essayists.

A Century of English Essays, chosen by Ernest Rhys and Lloyd Vaughan. Everyman's Library. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 35 cents.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE

Readers old enough to remember the appearance of Anthony Trollope's *Autobiography* about thirty years ago, will recall the grave shaking of critical heads over the extraordinary revelations made by the popular novelist with regard to his very regular and mechanical habits of work. There had been not a few intelligent persons who could not comprehend how other presumably intelligent persons could read such a dull, uninspired author, and these sceptics pointed to Trollope's own revelations as sufficient justification for all the harsh things they had said about him. Even his stanch admirers, who had ranked him as perhaps the best of the Victorian novelists of the second class, and had pronounced his pictures of clerical life in English cathedral

"BETTER SORT" FICTION AND OTHER SPRING BOOKS

CAROLINE LOCKHART'S

New Western novel is markedly different in both character and plot from "ME-SMITH" or "THE LADY DOC."

The Full of the Moon



is said to have a strange effect upon some people. Was it that which made Nan Galbraith tire suddenly of her humdrum existence, seek new experiences in Hopedale on the Mexican border, and do other unaccountable things? Although opinions may differ on that score, there will be but one decision as to the story—"Miss Lockhart's finest." It is told with all the vigor and intensity which made "Me-Smith" one of the best sellers, and is full of refreshing Western humor and clean adventure.

A New "Fleming Stone" Story

Anybody But Anne

By CAROLYN WELLS

Author of "A Chain of Evidence," etc. Frontispiece and wrapper in color. 12mo. \$1.25 net; postpaid \$1.37.

A murder is committed in the Van Wyck home under most peculiar circumstances. Who was the criminal, and why? How did he effect his escape? and what the method of killing, are questions that seem unanswerable. They will puzzle the most astute. The reader's interest grows in intensity until the denouement, when Fleming Stone, the "great American detective," makes a remarkable discovery.

The Red Emerald

By JOHN REED SCOTT

Author of "The Unforgiving Offender," etc. Illustrated in color \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.37.

JACKSONVILLE TIMES UNION:

A delightful compound of mystery and romance.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD:

As always Mr. Scott exudes modernity, his dialogue scintillates. . . . His viewpoint is that of a man of the world. . . . His courage falters not even before Grundy, hence his vogue among the pleasure lovers. That this is his best book many declare.

The Best Man

By GRACE LIVINGSTON HILL LUTZ

Author of "Lo Michael!" etc. Illustrated in color \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.37.

NEW YORK TIMES:

A romance of startling adventure. The action is rapid, everything moves in a breathless whirl.

PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILADELPHIA:

An excellent story to take with you on a journey: entertaining, full of thrills and unexpected turns of Dame Fortune's wheels, and warranted to keep you awake.



OUTDOOR BOOKS

The Practical Book of Garden Architecture

Fountains, Gateways, Pergolas, Tennis Courts, Lakes and Baths, Arches, Cascades, Windmills, Temples, Spring Houses, Bridges, Terraces, Water Towers, etc., etc.

By PHEBE WESCOTT HUMPHREYS. Frontispiece in color. 120 illustrations from actual examples of Garden Architecture and House surroundings. Square octavo. Ornamental cloth, in a box, \$5.00 net. Postpaid, \$5.25.

A volume for the owner developing his property, large or small, for the amateur or professional garden architect, for the artist, student and nature lover.

The Flower-Finder

By GEORGE LINCOLN WALTON, M. D. Frontispiece in color. With 573 line drawings in the text. 16 full page illustrations. Decorative lining paper. 12mo. Bound in limp leather, in a case, \$2.00 net. Postpaid, \$2.12.

No handsomer or more complete and authoritative work has been published on nature study than this. Bound in limp leather, printed on thin paper, in a slip case, it has been possible to make a complete field compendium small enough to fit the pocket.

The Training of a Forester

By GIFFORD PINCHOT. 8 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.00. Postpaid, \$1.10.

This compact little book is designed especially to give correct inside information to all those who, whether for themselves or for others, are considering forestry as a career. It contains in brief compass the most valuable and interesting facts touching this most important work and shows the relation of forestry to other important activities in our modern life.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY PUBLISHERS
 PHILADELPHIA

NEW BOOKS

Unpopular Government in the United States

By Albert M. Kales, Professor of Law in Northwestern University.

The first part of the volume deals with the rise of the politocrats; the second discusses various expedients for restoring the American ideal of democracy; while the third considers constructive proposals like the commission form of government for smaller cities, and the application of the principles underlying this form to larger cities and the state, and to the selection of judges. These constructive suggestions are, in the author's judgment, summed up in the proposed political reform known as the short ballot.

270 pages, 12mo, cloth; \$1.50, postage extra (weight 24 oz.).

Masters of the Wilderness

By Charles B. Reed.

The opening essay, which gives its title to the volume, is a highly interesting and carefully wrought account of the origin and upgrowth of the Hudson's Bay Company, with a portrayal of its powerful influence on the development of Canada. "The Beaver Club," the second essay in the volume, is closely allied to the first, and concerns a social club of Montreal, the members of which were drawn from the partners and factors of the Northwestern Fur Company, for many years a rival of the Hudson's Bay Company. The concluding essay, "A Dream of Empire," recounts with many fresh details the adventures of Tonty in Old Louisiana.

154 pages, 16mo, cloth; \$1.00, postage extra (weight 12 oz.).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, Chicago, Illinois

AGENTS

The Baker & Taylor Company, New York
The Cambridge University Press, London and
Edinburgh

Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig
The Maruzen-Kabushiki-Kaisha, Tokyo, Osaka and
Kyoto

"THE BALKANS"

"A Laboratory of History"

By PROF. W. M. SLOANE

Seth Low Professor of History, Columbia University

The Book You Have Been Looking For!

"THE BALKANS" is presented at a time when the American people are interested in their welfare.

This is the greatest history of the Balkan people and their recent war. Prof. Sloane was in Europe during this war and knows of what he speaks. He is a recognized authority on the Near East. "THE BALKANS" is an epoch-making work and will be read with interest.

Published April 4th Price, net, \$1.50, postpaid

From the House of Good Books

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

New York Boston Pittsburgh Detroit
Cincinnati Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

DON'T DELAY This remarkable book of the day is for sale at all book stores. "THE BALKANS"

"I Have Never Been Sick"

THERE ARE 15,000,000

sick children in America.

Are Your Children Well?

STARVING AMERICA

By A. W. McCann Tells Why.

Send 10c postage for this book, read first chapter,

and then send \$1.50 for book or return it.

F. M. BARTON, 21 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, O.



AUTOGRAPHS BOUGHT & SOLD

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Mass.

F. M. HOLLY AUTHORS' AND PUBLISHERS REPRESENTATIVE.

Established 1905.

Circulars sent upon request. 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

WORLD'S CHOICEST NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS

SPRING PLANTING

In our 300 acres of highly cultivated nursery land we are growing Nursery Products for everybody and suitable for all parts of the country. We shall be glad to have intending purchasers visit our Nursery and inspect the quality of stock we grow, or submit list of wants for spring planting.

THE FOLLOWING PLANTS FOR OUTDOOR PLANTING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DECORATIONS ARE AMONG OUR SPECIALTIES

ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, EVERGREENS and PINES, HARDY OLD-FASHIONED BOXWOOD and BAYTREES, SHRUBS and HEDGE PLANTS, FLOWERS, HARDY CLIMBING VINES, BULBS and ROOTS, FRUIT TREES and SMALL FRUITS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

OUR ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOG No. 15 describes the above.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT PLAN AND PLANT GROUNDS AND GARDENS EVERYWHERE WITH OUR "WORLD'S CHOICEST NURSERY PRODUCTS"

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND PLANTERS

RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

towns unsurpassed, were somewhat abashed by discovering that their favorite scenes had been run off the master's pen much as the printed sheets of his novels had been run off the press, and to a noticeable extent they checked their enthusiasm and abated their praise. Some, however, remained faithful, finding even in the guilty *Autobiography* itself abundant proof that Trollope was both a striking personality and an accomplished writer, capable of giving life to almost every product of his prolific pen.

Time seems to have sided with the faithful few whose belief in the creator of Mrs. Proudie never faltered. Within a dozen years after his death some of the best of the Bassetshire and the political novels had been reprinted, and the opinion that his place in the history of English fiction was high and permanent had been maintained in authoritative quarters. Succeeding years have witnessed the reprinting of other novels, the assurance of Trollope's hold on at least a fair portion of the new generation of readers, the acquiescence of competent critics in his right to fame, and lastly the appearance of this book by an unusually well informed admirer.

We cannot honestly say that we read Mr. Escott's volume with anything like the gusto with which we read Trollope's *Autobiography* at its appearance, for experienced book-maker tho he be, and steeped in Trollopian lore, he has not, in our judgment, managed to infuse a great deal of charm into his book. It is full, however, of information with regard to Trollope's Post Office work, his travels, his life in London clubs, and the evolution of his novels. It brings out well the novelist's indebtedness to that other once popular novelist, his own mother, Mrs. Frances Eleanor Trollope, still remembered in this country as an early critic of things American. It displays rather remarkable familiarity with even the byways of British fiction during the nineteenth century, and hence has special value for the student of that branch of literature. It brings some distinguished people upon the stage in an attractive way—notably Thackeray, and it furnishes an occasional good anecdote, even if it has no claims to rank as a repository of delightful gossip. In short, it is a book which no friend of Trollope will want to leave unread, and which the student of fiction and of literary London will consult with profit. The general reader, too, will find things to interest and please him. He may like to know that it was at Trollope's suggestion that the first pillar-box for letters in the British

The Roman Campagna

By ARNALDO CERVESATO

Translated by Louise Caico and Mary Dove

"Signore Cervesato tells us pretty well all that is to be known about the Roman Campagna, that 'vast silent sea,' in a large and beautifully illustrated volume. He uses the word 'Campagna' in its widest sense, i. e., for the whole of Latium, the old *Latina Tellus*, which enables him to include the Pontine marshes and Ostia."—*London Truth*.

Large 8vo, Buckram, Blue and Gold. 395 pages, 407 Halftone Illustrations from Photographs. \$5.00 Net. Carriage Extra.

A Modern History of the English People

By R. H. GRETTON

"The development of England's prosperity since the early eighties has been treated with an engrossing minuteness which is only paralleled in the works of Mr. Arnold Bennett."—*Scotsman*.

"So tonic it is, so extraordinarily sensible, so bracing in its immediate effects."—*Liverpool Courier*.

Vol. I, 1880-1898. 448 pp. Vol. II, 1899-1910. 368 pp. The Set, \$5.00 Net. Carriage Extra.



Small, Maynard & Company

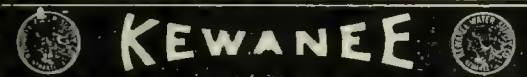
Publishers Boston



WARREN H. COLSON

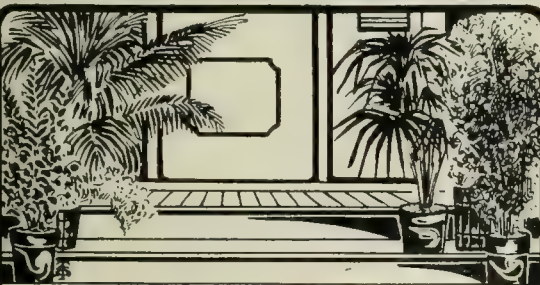
184 Boylston St., Boston

is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception the choicest stock of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.



Private Water Supply Plants — Private Electric Light Plants
Sewage Disposal Plants — Gasoline Storage Tanks and Pumps
Home Power Plants — Gasoline Engines — Pumping Machinery
Bulletin on Any Outfit Sent on Request

KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
New York City — Kewanee, Ills. — Chicago



House and Porch Plants From Their Native Home

Palms, ferns and most foliage and decorative plants are native to tropical and semi-tropical countries. Many of the most desirable can be propagated to advantage only under the climatic conditions in which they were originally found.

These splendid house and porch plants may be enjoyed in almost every part of the world, however, when a few simple rules are observed in taking care of them. They have no rivals as decorative plants and yield a world of pleasure.

Palms and Ferns are at Home in the Royal Palm Nurseries

Palms are a leading specialty at these great international supply nurseries, ferns are given scarcely less attention, and tropical foliage and decorative plants are grown in vast numbers and endless variety. Here these plants are at their best.

Royal Palm Nurseries catalog describes fully all the good Palms and Cycads, Ferns and Selaginellas and Tropical Foliage and Decorative Plants. The book tells the best kinds for every purpose and gives much other helpful information. Free—write for it.

REASONER BROS.

186 Benedict Ave., Oneco, Florida

domains "was erected at St. Helier's Jersey, in 1853." And he will be sure to conclude that Trollope was an interesting "original" from an experience Mr. Escott himself once had with him in a railway compartment:

"Just recognizing me, he began to talk cheerily enough for some little time; then, putting on a huge fur cap, part of which fell down over his shoulders, he suddenly asked: 'Do you ever sleep when you are traveling? I always do'; and forthwith, suiting the action to the word, sank into that kind of snore compared by Carlyle to a Chaldean trumpet in the new moon. Rousing himself up as we entered Grantham, or Preston, station, he next inquired: 'Do you ever write when you are traveling?' 'No.' 'I always do.' Quick as thought out came the tablet and the pencil, and the process of putting words on paper continued without a break till the point was reached at which, his journey done, he left the carriage."

No wonder the man of whom this story could be told was a most efficient public servant, an indefatigable globe-trotter, and the writer of the more than sixty works of fiction, biography, and travel listed in Margaret Lavington's excellent bibliography appended to this volume. It is somewhat surprising, however, that this egotistical traveler was a very acute analyzer and delineator of the characters of women.

Anthony Trollope: *His Public Services, Private Friends, and Literary Originals*. by T. H. S. Escott. New York: John Lane Company. \$3.50.

LITERARY NOTES

English Drama of the Restoration and Eighteenth Century, by George Henry Nettleton, is a good text-book by an authority. It is particular as to chronology and is amply illustrated with references and quotations.

The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Roget's Thesaurus, that most useful of books to the writer who would learn variety in style, has been revised, reset and rebound with simpler arrangement, big, clear type and thin paper with round corners which cannot dogear.

Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$1.50.

A sincerity of local loyalty characteristic of the Southern American combines with a charm of flowing narrative telling and atmospheric description that does justice to Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's sunny country—*My Beloved South*.

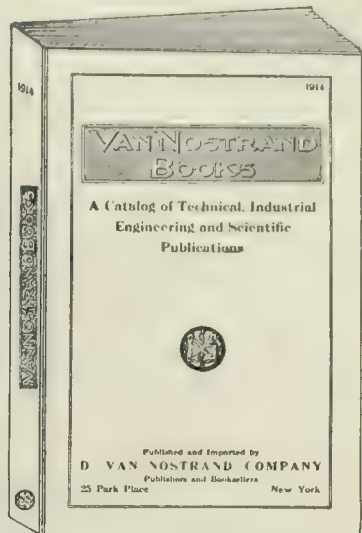
G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Terry's Japanese Empire, a guide-book of Japan, including also Korea, Formosa, Manchuria and the Trans-Siberian Railway, is the best and most complete work of its kind in existence. indispensable for travelers, reference libraries and editors.

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.

It makes the mouth water to read about frozen tomatoes, banana fluff "Mary Garden" and many others in the making in Linda Hull Larned's two tiny

Send for this New 1914 Catalog



A complete list of all our technical industrial, engineering and scientific publications and importations classified by subjects and carefully described in this 224 page catalog.

Sent free on request.

D. VAN NOSTRAND CO.

Publishers and Booksellers

25 Park Place New York

The "SANITARY" ERASER

Handy — Practical — Economical — Always Covered



THE SANITARY ERASER receives at its open end, a strip of rubber $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, of a width and length that of the holder. By slight pressure at the loop end, clean rubber is fed down until used; its narrow edge allows a letter or line to be erased without injuring another. Two rubbers of best quality are made: one for typewriter and ink, one for pencil. Handsomely Finished; Easy to Operate and "They Always Work." EVERYBODY should have this NEW ERASER, Price 10c. Refills, Typewriter and ink, or Pencil, 5c each. Your Stationer.

When ordering by mail, state whether Typewriter and ink, or Pencil; enclose 2c extra for postage. Booklet of our 3 "O. K." Office Necessities Free.



The O. K. Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE STUDY OF SOCIETY

To know the facts about our social organization is to be equipped to deal with it. No one who has not given time and effort to the acquiring of such knowledge is prepared to engage in social work.

For nineteen years *The American Journal of Sociology* has been publishing articles of fundamental importance for the study of society. They are written by leading investigators. They are wholly nonpartisan. They cover the entire field of social science. They are clear and easy to read, not buried in technicalities. They are fascinatingly interesting.

Try the journal for a year. It will put you in touch with all that is best in the world of social study and work. In any case fill out and send in the attached request for full information.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY

Subscription price, \$2.00 a year; single copies, 50 cents; foreign postage, 43 cents; Canadian postage, 25 cents.

Issued bi-monthly.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

5750-58 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

The University of Chicago Press.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a sample copy of the *American Journal of Sociology*.

Name

Address



STEINWAY

To Own a Steinway is
to Possess the Best

Its supreme musical qualities and mechanical perfection have extended the fame of the Steinway Piano throughout the world. In every land, wherever the best in music is appreciated, the Steinway is the favorite instrument. And the investment by the public of \$120,000,000 in more than 150,000 Steinway Pianos is the strongest assurance you can have that to own a Steinway is to possess the best.

Write for illustrated literature
and name of Steinway dealer near-
est you. Mention this magazine.

STEINWAY & SONS
STEINWAY HALL

107-109 E. 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

recipe books, *One Hundred Salads* and *One Hundred Cold Desserts*. They are full of practical economical hints.

Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents each.

Sentimentalists are cads; and in the long run it is more inconvenient to have snubbed a girl who was proposing to you than to have shot your husband. These propositions Mr. A. E. W. Mason elucidates in a rather ordinary lady-in-distress novel, *The Witness for the Defense*.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.30.

W. E. Carson's *Mexico: The Wonderland of the South* does not pretend to be more than a traveler's view, but the large and well illustrated volume contains a large amount of welcome information concerning the country with which we are so intimately involved and about which we know so little. The 1909 edition has been revised and supplemented by two chapters on later events.

The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

In *The Wanderer's Necklace*, H. Rider Haggard's latest work, the author goes back to the ninth century. The story is characteristically full of battle, murder and sudden death, love and beauty. There is the glamour of the Byzantine Empire at its height, the mysteries of the writer's favorite land of Egypt, while thru it all rings the Valhalla of the Norsemen following the hero, Olaf of the Red Sword. Clever impossibilities, graphically described, abound as usual, but the plot depends commendably less on the supernatural than most of his other books.

Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.35.

Tho not a very familiar name to American readers *The Business of a Gentleman* is not H. N. Dickinson's first appearance in the literary world. This is a story of modern English life with a somewhat hackneyed theme, the relation of the large landowner to his tenants and the inevitable Socialist. We find also an amusing picture, mercilessly drawn, of the average Englishwoman out for Reform. The author has a tendency to spoil effects by explaining perfectly obvious points and puts in a mass of ineffectual detail that makes the story drag at times. He takes the view that the old relation of a paternal proprietor is really the best and that no government or organization can replace that close relationship whatever its defects may be.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

There is an unchartered order of Sunshine Bringers in the world, but not yet organized into a "Society for Abolishing the Blues," such as the late Mrs. Anne Warner pictures in her novel, *Sunshine Jane*. Its militant optimism should appeal to all Christian Scientists, and incidentally teach a few lessons in every-day, good cheer to a variety of readers. Jane belonged to the "Sunshine Nurses," whose business in life was to seek the hardest jobs and illuminate them, and her pretty but improbable story is told with the humorous exaggeration characteristic of the author of *The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary*.

Little, Brown & Co. \$1.00.

TREES FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL



Shrubs, Vines
Evergreens
Herbaceous Plants

Everything that a successful
nursery should offer

THE
ELM CITY NURSERY CO.
New Haven, Conn.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

SALESMAN OR SALES MANAGER

Whether you are a salesman or a sales manager, a general manager, an officer or a director of your company you should be represented by a good card—the best card—**PEERLESS PATENT BOOK FORM CARD**. That they are the best, admits of no discussion. The best men everywhere use them. If you don't it is only because you have not examined them. They are always carried together and they carry conviction. They are always smooth edged when you detach them and they are always clean and flat. They leave nothing to be desired, however fastidious the taste, or severely critical the judgment.

Send today for
sample tab and
detach the cards one
by one—satisfy your-
self as to what others
universally call best.

Send today
Appearance of our
neat card in case.

The John B. Wiggins Company
Engravers, Die Embossers, Plate Printers
97-99 East Adams Street CHICAGO



PEOPLE WHO WRITE

Frederick Palmer has the enviable distinction of having seen more dead men than any man alive. He has been correspondent in every known war in the last twenty years.

The gossip Harpers tell that H. G. Wells believes that the secret of literature is indigestion. So we figured out when, having assumed Mr. Wells's scientific fantasmagoria to be literature, we read them.

Henry Holt & Co. have arranged with Edwin Bjorkman for a *History of the Nineteenth Century Scandinavian Literature* from and including Ibsen. Bjorkman is unquestionably the best man they could have chosen.

And the Stokeses have also found that Maravene Thompson of *Woman's Law* notoriety really is (or has) a double identity herself. Query—does the double write books about *herself*, and if so, are they, perhaps, better than *The Woman's Law*?

Home seems to have started an epidemic of anonymous novels. One title which particularly catches our attention is *The Autobiography of a Happy Woman*. We already know something about her. She is a Puritan by inheritance and an Epicurean by environment.

Imagine merely tasting a salad, for example, or a cold dessert and knowing instantly every detail of its making! This is an every-day occurrence, however, with Linda Hull Larned, which accounts for the two remarkable little volumes described on another page.

We are glad to discover from his publishers—who always know a man's most intimate matters—what Alfred Noyes is going to teach at Princeton. It is Modern English Literature, which we hope will include Galloping Versification and Barrel Organ Rhythm.

The Hub is not the only town in which it has been possible to discuss Shakespeare-to-Shaw-inclusive with the car conductors. Knut Hamsun who, the Scribners say, is the foremost living writer today in Norway and Sweden, spent some of his early life car-conducting in Chicago.

E. S. Moffat, author of *The Desert* and *Mrs. Ajax*, was educated as a mining engineer at the Columbia School of Mines. He also "lived . . . on the famous Comstock Lode where," his publisher of the same name naively remarks, "it will be remembered, Mark Twain developed genius under similar surroundings."

We told a little boy of our acquaintance of Jack Reed's thrilling exploits in Mexico among the guerrillas and things. We finished by saying that he had written a 21,000 word story about it for the *Metropolitan*. An expression of intense thrill came over the child's countenance. "How," he began, and we anticipated an impossible, incredulous question about some terrific adventurous detail. "How in the world did he ever count 'em?"



Always Young

"Your figure is wonderful! A girl of twenty might be proud of it. How in the world do you keep your youthful lines?" said a woman to a friend who was nearing the three-score mark.

"It is no miracle, nor yet the result of fasting," replied the other, "simply a matter of buying the best corset and

wearing it properly. Learning long ago that an erect and graceful carriage is the hall mark of youth, I found that the BON TON corset would so control my figure, that it could not possibly fall into elderly lines, so of course I have worn it ever since with the result that my figure certainly does belie my gray hair."

Bon Ton
CORSETS

Dealers
Everywhere

Price
\$3 to \$25

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET COMPANY, Worcester, Mass.

New York Office and "Salon du Bon Ton," 39 West 34th Street



Everybody

Drinks

Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

It answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—
Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.



WITH THE CHURCHES

The rising tide of interest in the special problems of the country church is indicated by the fact that a National Conference of Country Preachers has been arranged for the present week in Louisville, Kentucky.

The establishment of a "Congregational Sisterhood" for work in connection with institutional churches in the large cities has been proposed and is earnestly advocated by some of the leaders in English Congregationalism.

The Teachers' College of Columbia University has taken the important and significant step of establishing a Chair of Missions, the aim of which will be to furnish a worthy preparation for students who aspire to teach in foreign mission schools.

On behalf of the American deputation to England in the interests of the proposed World Conference on Faith and Order, Dr. Newman Smyth reports a very cordial reception and a noble spirit of coöperation on the part of Nonconformists and Anglicans alike.

It is said that church properties aggregating in value twelve million dollars are now for sale in New York City. This does not mean that the churches are failing, but that the population is rapidly changing with the advance of business encroachment and increased facilities for rapid transit.

According to the investigations of Professor R. H. Nichols, of Auburn Theological Seminary, the number of candidates for the Christian ministry is decidedly on the increase. There was a decline during the years between 1895 and 1902, but since the latter date the increase has been constant if not rapid.

The great difficulty of explaining and perpetuating denominational differences among the Christian converts in missionary lands is well illustrated by Bishop Williams of Michigan, who says that in "translating our denominational names into the Chinese language the Baptist Church becomes the 'Big Wash' Church, the Presbyterian Church the 'Church of the Ruling Old Men,' while the Protestant Episcopal Church is rendered into 'the Church of the Kicking Overseers.'"

Altho it is somewhat overshadowed by Home Rule and Kikuyu the Anglican bishops and other leaders of the establishment in England and Wales are still holding enthusiastic demonstrations of protest against the Welsh bill, which provides for the disestablishment and partial disendowment of the English Church in Wales. The Bishop of St. David's has provoked some humorous as well as caustic comment by repeated descriptions of his Welsh diocese as the "poorest part of the Church," when it is a well known fact that his own salary is \$7500 more than that received by the Bishops of Bristol and Wakefield and considerably greater than that paid in the populous dioceses of Liverpool and Manchester.

"THE BEGINNER'S BOX" of Oil Colors and Materials

Polished Wood Box, size 10 inches long, 6 inches wide, 2 inches deep.—Containing 10 single Tubes of F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Prepared Artists' Oil Colors; Bottles Pale Drying Oil and Turpentine; Palette Cup, Mahogany Palette; Badger Blender, Palette Knife, 1 Sable and 2 Bristle Artists' Brushes. Complete, \$1.75.

Other fitted BOXES at \$2.00, \$2.75 and up.
We make a specialty of Outfits of materials for Oil, Water Color and China Painting, Pastel, Crayon Drawing, Tapestry Painting, Leather Work, Etching, Etc.

Catalogue on request.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
101 Fulton Street, New York



"BEGINNER'S."

OSAKA KIOTO
PEKING
LONDON BOSTON
SHANGHAI

Yamanaka & Co.

254 Fifth Avenue
New York



Oriental

Potteries Prints Porcelains
Bronzes Rugs Lamps
Jades Paintings Crystals
Carvings Brocades Etc.

PEACE PARAGRAPHS

Japan has just voted to decrease her military budget.

There are nearly six hundred peace societies in the world.

It costs nearly two billion dollars a year to keep the world ready for war.

Norman Angell, the author of *The Great Illusion*, is now making a lecture tour of the United States.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne has just issued an appeal to Huerta and Carranza for an armistice and arbitration.

The temporary address of the new \$2,000,000 Endowed Church Peace Union is Bible House, New York City. Rev. Frederick Lynch, secretary.

Last year the *Journal d'Allemagne* organized a number of visits of groups of Frenchmen to Germany. Nearly 2000 Frenchmen visited Berlin in this way.

Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill into Congress for the creation of an International Board of Education and a fund for world education.

An international congress will be held next October in Brussels, Belgium, to plan an international census and to agree on a standard of international bookkeeping.

A bill has been introduced in Congress appropriating \$500,000 to erect monuments along the Canadian boundary line to commemorate the 100 years of peace with England.

According to Dean W. P. Rogers, of the Cincinnati Law School, the Hague Court has definitely settled twelve controversies that in former times would probably have led to war.

A fence to cost \$350,000 along the Mexican border from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean will be a reality if the Ashurst bill just introduced in Congress becomes a law.

The International Commission sent by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace to investigate the conduct and aftermath of the Balkan war has not yet made its report.

A Japanese Franchise League has just been organized in New York to see that the Japanese living in the United States get the right to become citizens. Secretary, E. S. Hoyt, 395 Broadway, New York.

A National Citizens' Committee has been formed in the United States for the purpose of bringing about the calling of the Third Hague Peace Conference in 1915. William H. Short, secretary, 507 Fifth avenue, New York.

The International Institute of China has just issued its thirty-second report. It works for the moral, material and political reform of China exclusively among the higher classes. Rev. Gilbert Reid, M.A., D.D., of Shanghai, is its founder and director-in-chief.

Mitsui & Co.

Ltd.

(MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ltd.)

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

of Raw Silk, Railway Materials, Electrical Machinery, Machinery, Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Copper, Silver, Tin, Lead and other Metals, Camphor, Bean Oil, Wax, Sugar, Paper, Timber, Hides, Phosphate, Sulphur, Hemp, Cement, Flour, Cereals, Etc.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL

to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal, the State Railways, Principal Railway Companies, Industrial Works, the United States Army Transport Service, and Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

Surugacho, Tokyo,
Japan

BRANCH OFFICES

Yokohama, Yokosuka, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Nagoya, Kuchinotzu, Niigata, Tsuruga, Miike, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Kure, Kishima, Sasebo, Maizuru, Muroran, Awomori, Miyako, Sunagawa, Otaru, Sapporo, Taipeh, Tainan, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Newchwang, Choshun, Harbin, Vladivostok, Dalny, Tieling, Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Tsingtau, Peking, Girin, Moukden, Seoul, Chemulpo, Antohken, Kwanchintu, Bangkok, Rangoon, Sourabaya, Calcutta, Sydney, Hamburg, Lyon, Oklahoma, San Francisco, Portland, Manila, Bombay, Singapore.

London Branch

34 Lime Street, London, E. C.

New York Branch

25 Madison Avenue



COLORADO

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER

Eleventh Summer Session, June 22 to August 1. In the foothills of the Rockies. Ideal conditions for summer study and recreation. Twenty-five departments. Able faculty. Eminent lecturers. Attractive courses for teachers. Conference of social and educational workers. Catalogue on application.

ILLINOIS

SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools in U. S. Advice free. Reliable bureau maintained by the U. S. Schools. Write wants. **ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF THE U. S.** 1012 Times Bldg., New York, or 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago

NEW YORK

COLGATE UNIVERSITY
HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High. Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

THE NATIONAL TRAINING
SCHOOL

prepares for executive positions in Young Women's Christian Associations. Address Secretarial Department, 600 Lexington avenue, New York City.

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades. Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS

BRADFORD ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN Main St., Bradford, Mass.

One hundred and ninth year

Thirty miles from Boston, in beautiful Merrimac Valley. Extensive grounds and modern equipment. Certificate admits to leading colleges. General course of five years and two years' course for High School graduates. Address

Miss LAURA A. KNOTT, A.M., Principal

VIRGINIA

Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va.

One of the leading colleges for women in the United States, offering courses for A.B. and A.M.; also Music and Art. Four laboratories, library, astronomical observatory, new and modern residence halls. Scientific course in physical development. New \$20,000 gymnasium with swimming pool, large athletic field. Fifty acres in college grounds. Healthful climate free from extremes of temperature. Endowment, recently increased by \$250,000, makes possible the low rate of \$300 for full literary course. Officers and instructors, 58; students, 576, from 40 states and foreign countries. For catalogue and book of views illustrating student life, address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, President, Box A.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

W. Douglas Mackenzie
President

Theological Seminary

Dean, M. W. JACOBUS

School of Religious Pedagogy

Dean, E. H. Knight

Kennedy School of Missions

Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

A NEW DEPARTURE
IN EDUCATION

How Teachers are using The Independent as a Text Book in the study of Current History, English, Civil Government, Public Speaking and Economics.

"In reply to your letter of inquiry as to our use of The Independent I would say that it is used as one of the sources of information for weekly Current Events classes.

Often certain individuals are asked to report each week on special topics—as the toll question in connection with the Panama Canal—and they follow this topic up in the weekly issues as it occurs in Editorials or paragraphs among the general events of the week.

Nearly every week I recommend the careful reading of some article and say I shall question them on it the next week. As we take other periodicals we are sometimes led into discussions which are valuable.

I have found that young students do not know how to read the papers and at the beginning of the school year, I had them sit with papers before them while I showed them what topics were important and how they might get the gist of them and they at once profited by my suggestions.

Articles that bear on literature or art are frequently quoted by the students in classes devoted to these subjects.

The present appearance of the magazine and its live articles makes The Independent the most popular periodical in the school."

"I feel that the use of The Independent has been successful in several ways. As a basis for oral composition it has given us live subjects for discussion, and excellent models of concise and clear statement. It has interested many students who have not been interested in so-called "classics," impressing them with the idea that good style is not a fad or a mere literary invention, but a practical device for bringing out one's ideas with force and lucidity. To many it has also brought a wider field of vision and a higher range of interest."

"In my little experience as a teacher of Civil Government and U. S. History in the High School, I have found that the pupils have very little knowledge of the current affairs of the day and the workings of our government.

In an attempt to partially eradicate this and to instill in the pupil a desire for these things, I have introduced periodical literature into my Civil Government and U. S. History classes.

There are several periodic publications today that would serve very well, but I have selected The Independent because of its great store of current events and its treatment of the living questions of the day by able men and those who have had experience in the subject about which they write.

In making the assignment on Monday I enumerate the questions that are intended for a thorough study, giving the privilege of considering any other that the pupils may care to discuss after the assignment is finished.

We take up the study in class on Tuesday and when considering such questions as the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, etc., we first take a brief historical review of the

OHIO

WESTERN COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN

Ranks with Leading Eastern Colleges

Sixty-first year. A Center of stimulating life for thoughtful students. Definite religious influence. Comprehensive curriculum. Music, Art, Domestic Science. 350 acres in campus, farm and gardens. New Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.

For illustrated literature address
OXFORD, OHIO Mary A. Sawyer, A. M., Litt. D., Dean

PENNSYLVANIA

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE
LIBERAL MINISTRY

including special courses to meet the growing demand for Parish Assistants, Sunday School Directors, Headworkers of Church Settlements and Club Leaders. Open to men and women. Modern, undogmatic, scholarly, practical. Liberal scholarship provisions. Traveling fellowship yielding \$810. Apply to F. C. Southworth, President.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL,
Meadville, Pennsylvania.

(Please mention The Independent)

act and then take up the study of the articles in The Independent.

Then a time is given to the discussion of the opinion of the editor which is given on the first pages.

In this way pupils seem to take more interest in reading references which are assigned and already some have expressed their delight over reading it and have asked me to get rates for them after their present school term expires."

"We have been using The Independent for several years as supplementary reading matter for our Freshmen at the opening of the year. We have not used it for systematic study in any formal way. Our idea has been that it is a good thing for the Freshmen to have something at hand to read which is worth while in their first months, when they are away from their homes where such material had generally been at hand.

Sometimes we use numbers of the periodical for class work in various ways. Perhaps we may use an article as an illustration of some point we are discussing in the composition work. Sometimes we have analyses and summaries written. Generally we use the "Review of the Week" for class discussion with the purpose of giving the men some training in oral expression and independent thinking on current events of importance.

The work is so varied and flexible that it hardly admits of a syllabus; it would be a difficult matter to prepare one which would represent our practice."

"One who teaches Public Speaking in secondary schools has before him two main problems; namely, the manner and matter of speech. The Independent furnished us considerable material from which effective speeches can be made. I can best illustrate my method by taking for example an exercise based on the issue of February 9, 1914. My assignment record for the Senior class reads as follows: 'From The Independent, February 9, be able to speak on any one of the following subjects.'

- (1) Government Ownership in Alaska.
- (2) The Goal of Economic Endeavor of Mr. Edwin Ginn.
- (3) Briefly summarize Mr. Taft's article and state all the main points. Also state whether you disagree and why. Suggest a solution for the problem.
- (4) In the same manner treat President Wilson's Message to Congress.
- (5) New York's Police Problem and its Obvious Solution.

Every student in the class is responsible for all the above topics. He must be able to speak before the class briefly, directly and concisely. This is a weekly exercise in clear thinking, extemporaneous speaking and close reading.

We are trying to revive the almost lost art of oral reading. Occasionally you print an article suitable for this purpose. Such an article was Batcheler's 'Books That Hit the Mark.' Now and then you publish a brief extract such as President Wilson's speech on the conclusion of the tariff legislation and on the passage of the currency bill. I find these admirable for declamation purposes.

When all of our subscriptions are in you will be sending us over one hundred copies weekly. We have used The Independent for over a year with undiminished success."

Send for our Class Room Plan

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West Fortieth Street,

New York

FLOOR IT WITH Sanitary Composition Flooring



It makes no difference whether you are building a new building or repairing an old one, SANITARY COMPOSITION FLOORING applies equally well over old or new floors.

Anyone handy with a trowel can lay it. It hardens ready for use in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours and presents a perfectly smooth, non-slipping surface.

WRITE US FOR FREE SAMPLE AND FULL PARTICULARS

It is fire-proof, water-proof, germ and vermin-proof and will outwear two wood floors. SANITARY COMPOSITION FLOORING does not dust up, is not cold to the touch and is always noiseless and very pleasant to walk or stand on.

Adapted for use in factories, offices, churches, lodge rooms, restaurants, barber shops, stores, and private houses. Does not crack or check and is inexpensive.

SANITARY COMPOSITION FLOOR COMPANY

75 WEST ONONDAGA STREET

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK



The Best Way

The use of the INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE has increased the attendance at the Lord's Supper in thousands of churches. It will do so for your church. Send for illustrated price list.

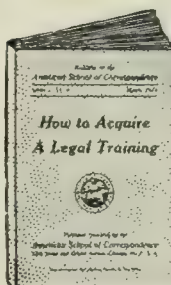
INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE CO. Philadelphia
1701-1703 Chestnut Street

GERMANY

BERLIN, GERMANY

Mrs. Grace Mackenzie Wood's Residential Home with Chaperonage for Girls and Young Women. Optional Courses in Music, Languages, History of Art. Travel Tours. Social Opportunities. References. For circular address
C. N. WALKER, 98 Monterey Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ILLINOIS



Law Book Free

"How to Acquire a Legal Training." Explains our wonderful new system of law instruction. 60 new pocket size text books yours with "America's Newest and Best Correspondence Law Course." Written by great legal authorities of Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Wisconsin, etc. Our simple method makes it easy for you to get all the knowledge contained in the complete course. Bar examination guaranteed. Handsome

13 vol. "Library of American Law and Practice" and 36 Case Books furnished every student. "The World's Greatest Correspondence School." Send for big Free Law book today! Tells easiest and best way to study Law—a postal card will bring it. Mail one at once!

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
Dept. 2514, 58th St. and Drexel Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

WHY NOT SPECIFY THE BEST?

The Lorillard Refrigerator

Is the STANDARD, and specified by all leading Architects and Builders. Our SANITARY REFRIGERATORS, lined with white opal glass, are UNEQUALLED. Drawings and estimates furnished free of charge for special refrigerators of any size. We have had 31 years' experience in the manufacture of the BEST and are always glad to advise you. The Lorillard has the refrigerator installation at the New Terminal Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad of this city.

The Lorillard Refrigerator Co.

25 and 27 W. 32d St., New York, N. Y.



SEA PINES

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Distinctively Devoted to Developing Personalities

Genuine happy home life; personal attention and care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. One hundred acres; pine groves, 1000 feet of seashore, ponies. Hygiene and morals are observed especially for results in health, character and education. Gymnastics, Music, Handiwork, Domestic Arts. French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study under patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address Rev. Thomas Bickford, Miss Faith Bickford, Principals, P.O. Box P, Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



Northern Pacific Train Service

is Another Name for
Perfected Service

Two Transcontinental Trains

Daily-Chicago to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland via St. Paul-Minneapolis

One Through Train

Daily-St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha to North Pacific Coast points via Billings

Coaches, Dining, Observation Pullman, Tourist and Standard Sleeping Cars.

See Yellowstone Park via Gardiner Gateway.

Daily Pullman Service Chicago to Gardiner, and Weekly Personally Conducted Excursions during Park Season, June 15 to September 15.

1000 miles of river scenery. Send for literature.

A. M. CLELAND
General Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn.



TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Countries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY."

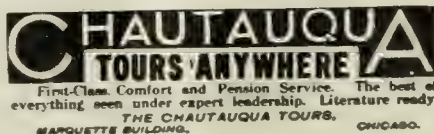
MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

EUROPE Send for "The Liberty Way" **ORIENT** booklet, free. Write today. Mediterranean route June 18, July 1 and 4. Montreal to Naples, June 23. University Leadership. Party of 15. **UNIVERSAL TOURS—A.** St. Thomas, Ontario.

EUROPE, ORIENT Free detour to Greece. Co-operative. high grade. Best value ever given. Small select parties; expert leaders. Best references. 14th year. Egypt-Palestine, Apr. 29th; Europe, June. World, Oct. Representative wanted. Prof. and Mrs. Libby, Southern Bureau of Travel, Box G, Spartanburg, S. C.

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

EUROPE High Class Travel Limited Parties Spring and summer tours for \$300, \$395, \$530. \$785, \$1,000. Spring tour in April. Send for literature and booklets. **PIERCE TOURIST CO., 1478 Broadway, N. Y.**



"Queen of Summer Trips" BY SEA

Merchants and Miners Transportation Co.

STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN

Baltimore, Newport News,
Norfolk, Boston and Providence.
Philadelphia and Boston.

Baltimore, Savannah and Jacksonville.
Philadelphia, Savannah and
Jacksonville.

Tickets include Meals and Stateroom Berth
Marconi Wireless Telegraph on all Steamers
Automobiles Carried

Send for Booklet

W. P. TURNER, Passenger Traffic Manager
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Finest Coastwise Trips in the World"

CAMERA AND DARK ROOM

Thin strips of colored celluloid or gelatine are being used in printing to correct defects in the negative. For example, celluloid of light green or amber tint will give a strong print from a weak negative, or a colorless strip placed between negative and paper will give softness.

The early dry-plates had only blue sensitiveness, consequently studio shades were always dark blue, in order that the shadows might not be accentuated. This custom holds good to the present day, altho with modern plates the shades might to much better advantage be of light yellow or amber.

Lightly printing "daylight" paper and then developing the image to full strength is not a new process, but is again coming into popularity because of the great saving of time that the process effects. The developer is made up of metol, hydroquinone and citric acid. After development the print is toned in the usual manner.

"Hypo" has long been supposed to ruin a developer into which it was introduced, producing yellow stain and fog. It has been proved that this is due to uneven distribution of the hypo thruout the solution, and if it is thoroly mixed therewith a small percentage of hypo acts beneficially as a restrainer and in preventing abrasion marks on glossy papers.

A new German process of stereoscopy without a stereoscope involves the making of the double negative in the usual way; a positive is made from one-half of this, and the other half is bleached out. The two are then superimposed upon a sheet of glass the back of which is darkened and having a ribbed face, the stereoscopic effect being given because the light rays are so broken by these ribs as to make the image appear either black or white, according to the angle of the eye in viewing it.

Photography as an aid to the study of the human brain has recently been adopted at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The brain is hardened in a preservative solution, then sliced into extremely thin sections each of which is photographed; the plates are then bound together, and the composite image projected upon a screen. The effect is the same as if the original brain sections were put together and made transparent, so that the cells and blood vessels may be studied in their proper relation to each other.

The process of daylight enlarging in which a window is blocked off except for an open space in the center thru which light is directed by means of an outside reflector, then passing thru negative and lens, is objectionable because of the clumsiness of the reflector and its reduction of the light. It has been found that a sheet of ribbed glass placed in the opening, the corrugations running parallel to the horizon, will transmit the light horizontally without the aid of a reflector, and in undiminished intensity.

The Finest Resort
Hotel in the World
has been built at
Sunset Mountain,
Asheville, N. C.

Open all the year
Absolutely Fireproof

Mr. E. W. Grove, of St. Louis, Mo., has built at Asheville, N. C., the finest resort hotel in the world—Grove Park Inn. Built by hand of the great boulders of Sunset Mountain, it is full of rest and comfort and wholesomeness. The front lawn is the hundred-acre eighteen-hole golf links of the Asheville Country Club, and with it sixty acres belonging to the hotel. The purest of water is piped seventeen miles from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, over 6,000 feet altitude. Biltmore milk and cream exclusively, supplied from 200 registered Jerseys on the estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt. It is doubtful if this famous dairy is equalled in the world. The high altitude makes it cool all summer long at Grove Park Inn. Restful sleep at night in the pure mountain air and all forms of outdoor recreation by day. *No mosquitoes.*

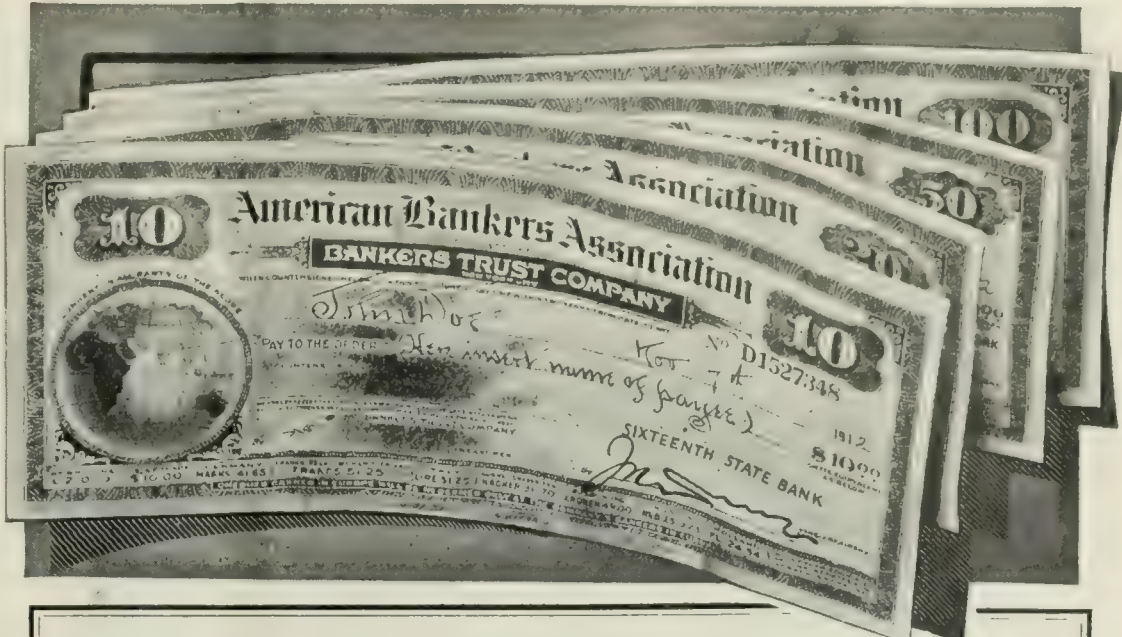
Rates—American Plan—\$5.00 a day upwards
Full information and literature may be obtained at 50 Southern Railway offices, United States and Canada
GROVE PARK INN
Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.



SPRING IS HERE
with the birds and buds with the thousand
and one things of the great pine woods.
Coming day by day, at the very door of the
PINE TREE INN
THE INN IN THE PINES
ALBERT A. LEROY LAKEHURST, N. J.

Outdoors with Comfort—Wyoming
Trapper Lodge, Sixteen-bar-one (16-1) Ranch.
An attractive home for rest and recreation.
Superior table and water. Camping trips.
Good saddle horses, trout fishing, etc. Rates
low. Address
W. H. WYMAN - - - Shell, Wyo.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
EUROPEAN AND
AMERICAN PLANS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



“Travel Money” for Your Trip

Don't let the enjoyment of your trip abroad be marred by worry over the safety of your travel funds and difficulties with foreign currencies. Travel on “A.B.A.” Cheques. They make money matters easy and safe everywhere.

“A.B.A.” American Bankers Association Cheques

are safe to carry, because your counter-signature is required to make them good, and because they may be replaced if lost or stolen. You pay them out exactly like currency for hotel bills, railway and steamship fares and for purchases in the principal shops. Each cheque is engraved with its exact exchange value in various foreign currencies, which greatly simplifies your money calculations. You can cash them without charge at any one of 50,000 banks. Your counter-signature identifies you.

Be sure that you get “A.B.A.” Cheques. They are the only travelers' cheques which can be accepted, under the law, in payment of United States Customs duties.



Get them at your Bank

Ask for descriptive booklet. Or, if your bank is not yet supplied with “A.B.A.” Cheques, write us for booklet and information as to where they can be obtained in your vicinity.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City

ALASKA
Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 9-11 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
EXCURSIONS

Send a 2 cent stamp for free epitome of the Spiritual Message of Literature, by Dr. Kenneth S. Guthrie. Price \$1.50. A fascinating guide to the literature of the whole world. Comparative Literature Society, 182 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS
Furnished houses for summer. Farms and estates for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

LONG VIEW FARM 46½ acres, altitude 550 feet ¼ mile frontage on North Street, Greenwich, Conn. opposite E. C. Converse Estate. The choicest and most restricted property in Conn. One hour from Grand Central Depot.
A. J. NUTTING, Owner, Greenwich, Conn., or Your Broker.

New Canaan, Connecticut Wonderful climate, two acre and fine residence on South Ave., twelve rooms, two baths; garage and chicken houses. All in first class condition. Also two additional acres adjoining—if desired. 80 minutes from New York. Apply A. J. NUTTING, Brooklyn, N. Y., or Real Estate Agents

To Europe via "The Holiday Route"



Quadruple Screw Turbine S.S. "ALSATIAN" and "CALGARIAN"

LARGEST STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Reasons why you should favor "The River Way:"

Open sea passage is reduced to less than 3½ days.
Steamers are large, steady and speedy.

Accommodation includes every modern device and arrangement of worth for comfort and convenience, and is of a most luxurious description.

Saloon rates range from \$95.00 for a berth to \$1,150 for special suite; second cabin \$55.00 and up.

TRAVEL AT LEAST ONE WAY BY THE ST. LAWRENCE

*Sailing Lists, Descriptive Handbooks,
etc. from Local Agents or*

THE ALLAN LINE

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents 2 St. Peter St., Montreal, Que.

MUSICAL HAPPENINGS

A feature of the current musical season in Moscow was a Debussy Festival, at which the eminent French composer was present as a guest performer. He was received by the Russians with acclaim and his music was applauded with much enthusiasm.

Pope Pius X has given further evidence of his great interest in music by turning composer. Toward the end of March a motet dedicated to St. Joseph, of which both the words and the music were written by His Holiness, had its first performance in Rome. Lorenzo Perosi, the eminent composer, to whom the manuscript was submitted, praised it highly and advised its performance.

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra is winding up its seventy-second season with a brief tour of the Middle West. Music lovers of that section who are so fortunate as to hear it will enjoy a rare treat. In the three years that the youthful Josef Stransky has been at its head he has developed into one of the foremost of living conductors and has placed the Philharmonic on a par with the best orchestras in the world.

Word comes from San Francisco that rapid progress is making in the construction of the gigantic music hall of the Panama Exposition, which is to cost \$1,000,000 and contain seats for 11,000 people. According to present plans there is to be "a continuous musical festival" during the exposition, to include pageants, orchestral concerts, folk-lore concerts, operatic performances, interstate and international contests, and among other entertainments a Welsh Eisteddfod. Prizes will be given for choral and instrumental works.

In the course of the present season, the sixth under the management of Giulio Gatti-Casazza, five "novelties" have been produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. They are "Madeleine," a one-act opera by Victor Herbert, American; "Der Rosenkavalier" by Richard Strauss, foremost of living German composers; "Julien," by the French composer, Gustave Charpentier, and two new Italian operas, "L'Amore dei tre Re" by Italo Montemezzi and "L'Amore Medico" by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari.

Ever since he wrote "The Girl of the Golden West," Puccini has been greatly interested in America. Mr. Owen Johnson, novelist, who recently returned from a European sojourn, reports the Italian composer as saying that he thinks America is the future field of opera, and that within ten years there will develop here a system of opera on the German style. He prophesied that every great city in the United States will own its opera house, and that the day will come when European singers will come to this country to get experience. Mr. Johnson interested Sig. Puccini in "Rip Van Winkle," in which the composer sees great possibilities for a grotesque scene with the gnomes, and will write a libretto on that subject for him.

Before Traveling to Europe

Send for illustrated folder describing

CATHEDRAL ROUTE

East Anglia, Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers,
Dickens and Tennyson Districts

HARWICH ROUTE

England to the Continent via Hook of
Holland (Royal Mail Route)

Large Turbine Steamers. Wireless
Telegraphy. Submarine Signaling

Also via HARWICH and ANTWERP

Information and fares given promptly. Submit route

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND

H. J. KETCHAM, General Agent 261 S. Broadway, New York

Letters of Credit Travelers' Checks

Available Everywhere

Your own banker can supply them. Write us for booklet, "The Passport to Comfortable Travel."

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Dept. X., 15 William St., N.Y.

EUROPE AND ORIENT

An especially fine tour, sailing April 25.
Other tours, various dates and routes.
Norway, Sweden and Russia.

AROUND THE WORLD

Summer tour via Siberia,
Westward and Eastward in Fall.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL, MOTOR TOURS

Whatever your travel desires, write us.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.

201 Congregational House,
Hotel Oakland,

Boston, Mass.
Oakland, Cal.

THE BUCKMINSTER

645 Beacon Street
Boston

Situated at the junction of Beacon St., Commonwealth and Brookline Aves., overlooking the Charles River and the Back Bay Fens, the location of The Buckminster is unsurpassed, either for a permanent home, or for the accommodation of tourists visiting the city in Summer.

Apartments of Two to Four Rooms with Bath. Either Furnished or Unfurnished

Every Modern Convenience and Luxury

GEORGE R. SANFORD, Manager
Tel. Back Bay 3350

Hotel Cumberland NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and
Fireproof

Strictly
First-Class

Rates
Reasonable

\$2.50
with
Bath
and up

Send for
Booklet

10 Minutes
Walk to 40
Theatres

H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial



IMPERATOR

919 ft. long, 52,000 tons

VATERLAND

950 ft. long, 58,000 tons

World's Largest Ships

In Regular Service to

LONDON

PARIS

HAMBURG

Cruises to

The Land of the Midnight Sun

during June, July and August from Hamburg

Grand Cruise Around the World and through the Panama Canal

by S. S. CLEVELAND, January 31, 1915; reaching
San Francisco at the opening of the

PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Duration 135 Days

Cost \$900 up

Our Tourist Department arranges tours to all parts of the
world, furnishes tickets and takes care of all travel detail

Write for full information

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE

41-45 Broadway, New York

Philadelphia
New Orleans

Boston
Minneapolis

Baltimore
St. Louis

Pittsburgh
Montreal

Chicago
San Francisco



THE SPA SANATORIUM

A. I. THAYER, M.D.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

Refined, homelike, well equipped. Six miles
from New York State Mineral Springs Reservation
Large addition and garage. Booklets.

ANCHOR LINE SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

Twin Screw Steamships

Cameronia, Caledonia, California and Columbia

Sailing Every Saturday from New York

Time of Ocean Trip, 7 Days

Splendid accommodation; excellent service

MODERATE RATES

For general information, sailings and rates
Address

Henderson Brothers General Agents

21-24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

Holland

Do you wish to know which are the
most interesting, the most picturesque and
the quaintest places in Holland?

There are places you absolutely must see
in order to appreciate fully the serene
beauty, the peaceful atmosphere, the mag-
nificent architecture, the charming costumes
and the quaint customs of this

"Land Below the Sea"

Apply for interesting literature, speci-
men tours, rail and boat excursions, cost
of tickets and all further particulars to
the American Agency, Netherlands State
Railways and Flushing Line, 334 Fifth
Avenue, New York.

1850

1914

THE UNITED STATES LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York

Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D.,
PRESIDENTFINANCE COMMITTEE
CLARENCE H. KELSEY
*Pres. Title Guarantee and
Trust Co.*WILLIAM H. PORTER
*Banker*EDWARD TOWNSEND
*Pres. Importers and Trad-
ers Nat. Bank*

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

That Income

YOU work hard to provide an income for home and family needs. What would you be willing to do to guarantee that income after your death?

The way is easy. The rates are right. Consult

THE
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Organized 1847

Shoreham Hotel Washington

European Plan.

Fireproof.

Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

EASTON SANITARIUM

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 166, Easton, Pa.

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The fifty-fourth annual statement of The Germania Life Insurance Company shows that 1913 was another year of substantial progress.

For the first time in its history, the Company's new business written and paid for exceeded \$20,000,000. The amount of insurance in force was increased by approximately \$8,000,000 and on December 31st stood at \$146,500,000.

The mortality experienced by the Company showed a considerable improvement over that of the previous year.

The new policy introduced last October has met with unusual appreciation on the part of the insuring public. With premium extension privileges, annual reductions of premiums by dividends, waiver of premiums in the event of disability, income options and other attractive features, the policy is one of the most up-to-date insurance contracts.

The officers of the company are: Cornelius Doremus, President; Hubert Cillis and Max A. Wesendonck, Vice-Presidents; John Fuhrer and R. G. Hunter, Actuaries, and Carl Heye, Secretary.

The Company enters upon its fifty-fifth year with every reason to believe that it will be another year of marked progress and prosperity.

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel. 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.

Address DR. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, L. I.

SUMMER CAMPS

PASQUANEY NATURE CLUB FOR GIRLS.

In the White Mountain region.

Newfound Lake, N. H.

For particulars address

Mrs. HASSAN, 851 West End Ave., N. Y. City.

After May 1, BRISTOL, N. H.

WUTTAUNOH CAMP

for school and college girls. Horses, auto, tennis, swimming, tramping, handicrafts, nature study, social games. Bungalows. Splendid country. Prospectus free. Prof. Ethan Allen Shaw Northfield, Vt.

PROGRESSIVE CANADA

Plans are now under way for increasing the port facilities at Montreal, so that more than 13,000 feet of berthing space will be added.

Edmonton, Alberta, is to have a Catholic cathedral to cost half a million dollars, the foundations of which will be begun as soon as the weather permits.

It is predicted that from fifteen to twenty thousand men will rush into the new gold-diggings about Chisana, in northern British Columbia, as soon as the snow permits traveling.

The Canadians are discussing the best way of celebrating, in 1917, the fiftieth anniversary of the Dominion confederation. Thus far an international exhibition is the popular proposition.

Every telephone exchange in Manitoba is now supplied daily with a report on the markets, and with the daily weather forecast. This information is available to every farmer in the province who cares to ask it of his local exchange.

The grain harvest of the Province of Saskatchewan last year was worth more than \$110,000,000, of which more than \$70,000,000 was derived from wheat. The Alberta grain crop of last year exceeded that of 1912 by 17,000,000 bushels.

The Canadian Branch of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society is arranging to present to every man who assisted in rescuing the passengers and crew of the lost steamship "Cobequid" a commemorative medal made of metal from Lord Nelson's flagship.

The excitement of speculation over the discovery of oil at Calgary continues, and deeds to lands in the district are tossed back and forth at astonishing prices, one small leasehold near the principal well lately selling for \$32,000.

Trinity Church, at Kingston, Ontario, has recently installed a new rector—a circumstance notable from the fact that he is only the fifth pastor since the foundation of the church in 1787. This gives an average endurance of nearly twenty-six years to each rector.

Nearly half a million boxes of British Columbia apples were marketed last season, the greater portion from orchards in the Okanagan Valley. This phase of farming is attracting much attention in Great Britain, and men of means are emigrating into the fruit-districts of southern British Columbia, or investing in new orchards.

One result of the great prosperity which has come to the people of Prince Edward Island, by the success of their ventures in raising fur-bearing animals in captivity, especially the silver and black foxes, is the establishment this year of a car-ferry between the island and the mainland. This will relieve them from the isolation in winter which has been so irksome and trade-retarding in the past. The operation of the new car-ferry across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec has been highly satisfactory this winter.

INCORPORATED 1852

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Cash capital..... | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve for Re-insurance..... | 2,642,121.89 |
| Losses in process of adjustment..... | 249,455.48 |
| Reserve for commissions and other claims..... | 65,350.86 |
| Reserve for taxes..... | 45,000.00 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total Liabilities, including capital..... | \$4,001,928.23 |
| NET SURPLUS..... | 741,304.63 |

\$4,743,232.86

Surplus to Policyholders, \$1,741,304.63

R. EMORY WARFIELD, President.
JOSEPH McCORD, Vice-President and Secretary
WILLIAM MORRISON, Assistant Secretary
JAMES W. HOWIE, General Agent
ELMER E. CAIN, Mgr. Metropolitan District.

The real strength of an Insurance Company is in the conservatism of its management, and the management of the Hanover is an absolute assurance of the security of its Policy.

Home Office: Hanover Building, 34 and 36 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

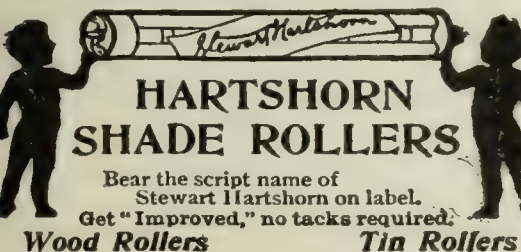
Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| During its existence the company has insured property to the value of..... | \$27,219,045,826.00 |
| Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... | 282,298,429.80 |
| Paid losses during that period | 141,567,550.30 |
| Issued certificates of profits to dealers..... | 89,740,400.00 |
| Of which there have been redeemed..... | 82,497,340.00 |
| Leaving outstanding at present time..... | 7,243,060.00 |
| Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... | 22,585,640.25 |
| On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to..... | 13,259,024.16 |

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.
Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

YOUR CHILDREN

In the education of children an ounce of training is worth a ton of instruction.

Doctor Theodate L. Smith has published in the *Psychological Bulletin* a list of 104 books and articles on childhood, representing the cream of some 3000 title.

Not long ago a prominent physician advocated slitting the gums of infants to facilitate the entrance of first teeth. Mothers would shrink from such a thought today and yet there are many of them who still treat their babies to the heinous pacifier.

The skin surface of a child is about three times that of an adult per kilogram of body weight. As from 75 to 80 per cent of bodily energy goes off in heat thru the skin, here is one reason among many for feeding our children more, proportionately, than we feed ourselves.

Children lack experience and adjustment to quickly changing environmental stimuli and are easily and sometimes hurtfully shocked by the sudden barking of a dog, the shriek of a whistle or bang of a gun. Thrilly toys and games like jack-in-the-box and snap-the-whip are prophylactic against shock in that they bring sudden changes for which the nervous system is partly prepared and so gradually accustom the child to react rightly to the unanticipated.

The normal pulse rate of children varies within generous limits. At one year it is usually between 101 and 134, at six and seven years it runs from 72 to 92, and at thirteen-fourteen years its rate varies from 66 to 87. Children may exercise vigorously, even violently, without danger to the heart if frequent rests or breathing spells are taken. So long as the pulse rate returns to normal within fifteen minutes from the time the exercise is stopped, the heart is pretty sure to be sound.

When your boy wants to sit down on the curb stone during a Sunday stroll, think of his heart. A five year old's heart capacity is between 20 and 25 cubic centimeters, that of an adult between 260 and 300. The diameter of the child's aorta at seven years is about 43 centimeters while at full maturity it is about 68. Your boy's blood-pressure, then, is much less than yours, and as a relatively high blood-pressure is required for long continued exertion, let him rest.

When your dentist says: "Have it out; the boy will soon get another in its place," remember that nature pushes first teeth out only when she is ready to replace them. Excising a first tooth may so modify the entrance of the second that mal-occlusion, jaw-deformity and lessened chewing power, resulting in weaker digestion, may ensue. Consult an orthodontist, or a dentist familiar with the principles of orthodontia, the science of straight teeth, before subjecting your child to any but preservative dental operations.



You can tell who sleeps on the Ostermoor. His step is brisk because it is the result of rest, sleep—nature's conservator of energy. Each night he is thankful to go to his Ostermoor for the good hours of comfort it gives.

Ostermoor Mattress \$15.

Ostermoor Mattresses don't lump, don't mat, don't seam nor retain body hollows like inferior stuffed mattresses, for the reason that Ostermoors are "built—not stuffed." Thus Ostermoors have elasticity. Their layers are proof against moisture; and dust can't lodge in them or vermin populate.

Send for that FREE Book "The Test of Time"

It is generously illustrated—it has 144 pages—costs nothing—teaches lots about sleep comfort. You can sleep, too! Mattress will be sent to you, express prepaid, same day we get your check or money order. Your money will be returned without question if dissatisfied at the end of 30 days. Mattresses packed in leatherette paper and burlap. Fully protected. Trade mark is on end of genuine.

MATTRESSES COST Express Prepaid

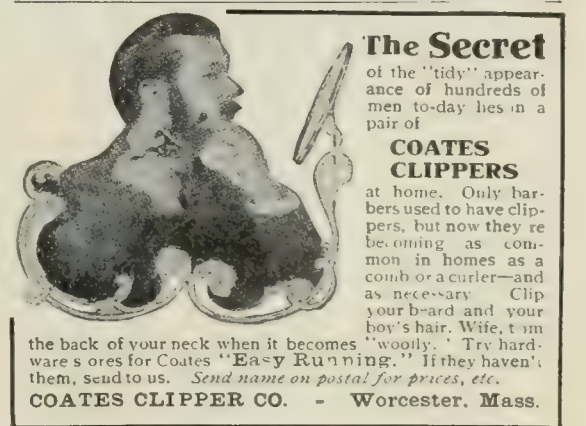
| | |
|---|---------|
| 4 ft. 6 in. wide by 6 ft. 3 in. long— | |
| A. C. A. Ticking, 45 lbs..... | \$15.00 |
| Satin Finish Ticking, 45 lbs..... | 16.50 |
| Mercerized Art Twills, 45 lbs..... | 18.00 |
| Special Hotel Style, 50 lbs..... | 23.00 |
| Extra Thick French Edge, 60 lbs..... | 30.00 |
| Special Imperial Edge, 60 lbs..... | 35.00 |
| Ex. Thick Imperial Edge, 70 lbs..... | 45.00 |
| Imperial Double Stitched French Roll, 80 lbs..... | 55.00 |
| Mattresses in two parts, 50c extra. | |
| Smaller sizes cost \$1 less each size. | |



OSTERMOOR & CO., 117 Elizabeth St., New York
Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather and Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

\$82 Saving on New Typewriter

As a result of remarkable invention, a modern standard keyboard typewriter is now being built in the Elliot-Fisher Billing Machine Factory, with only 250 parts. Other machines have 1700 to 3700. Hence its \$18 price. This typewriter—**THE BENNETT PORTABLE**—weighs but 76 oz. Readily carried in grip or pocket. Sold on money-back-unless-satisfied-guaranty. Over 34,000 in daily use. WRITE FOR CATALOG. Agents wanted. In U.S.A. Chas. Y. Bennett Co., 2504 Cedar St., Harrisburg, Pa.



The Secret of the "tidy" appearance of hundreds of men to-day lies in a pair of **COATES CLIPPERS** at home. Only barbers used to have clippers, but now they're becoming as common in homes as a comb or a curler—and as necessary. Clip your beard and your boy's hair. Wife, trim the back of your neck when it becomes "woolly." Try hardware stores for Coates "Easy Running." If they haven't them, send to us. Send name on postal for prices, etc.

COATES CLIPPER CO. - Worcester, Mass.

THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

THE EASTERN RAILROADS

Decline of revenue has caused a sharp reduction of expenditures by the leading Eastern railway companies. The Pennsylvania Company has withdrawn from service sixty-two trains and dismissed 15,000 employes on its lines east of Pittsburgh. It is about to dismiss 10,000 more, reducing the total number from 142,000 to 117,000. The number discharged west of Pittsburg is about 13,000. Since December 1, the New York Central has dismissed 25,000 men, and it now discontinues all new construction work that is not absolutely necessary. Similar action has been taken by the Norfolk & Western and several other companies. It appears to be warranted by the official reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission which show a decided decrease of the net income of Eastern roads. While this decrease is due in part to a recent decline of traffic, it is due mainly to increases of expenditure, caused by awards of higher wages, state legislation (such as the full crew laws) and higher taxes.

The application of these Eastern companies for permission to increase their freight charges by five per cent is still pending, and the commission's decision, so long delayed, will not be made known, it is said, before July 1. There are indications, as we have shown heretofore, that the companies will be advised, or required, to procure the proposed addition of \$50,000,000 to their gross revenue, not by higher freight rates, but by a discontinuance of tap line allowances and various kinds of free service. We said some weeks ago that the agents or other representatives of the commission might eventually undertake to show that discontinuance of so-called free service, added to the tap line allowances (\$15,000,000) would equal the \$50,000,000 sought by a five per cent increase. This action was taken last week by Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the commission, whose statement has been published. In his opinion, by the changes indicated above the companies can add more than \$50,000,000 to their annual gross revenue.

It is generally admitted that the effect of a favorable response to the companies' application would be beneficial, with respect to general business, as well as upon the railroads themselves. It may be that the various allowances should be discontinued and that in this way \$50,000,000, or nearly as much as that, could be saved. According to Mr. Brandeis' statement there is, in connection with these allowances, favoritism which should not be permitted. It may also be that, after an adjustment of the allowances and so-called free service, the commission would still be justified in granting the five per cent increase, or a considerable part of it.

The delay has been unfortunate. Everybody knows that the commission has

a great deal of work to do, and probably is doing it as expeditiously as the conditions will permit. It should make a special effort to reach a decision in this case without any further delay that can be avoided. We do not see why it is necessary to wait until the end of July.

PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS

The bill amending the laws of New York which affect private banks, and especially private savings banks, was past last week, under the spur of an emergency message from the Governor. Opposition from a lobby and its fund was ineffective. Unfortunately this legislation comes too late to be of any value for the protection of the duped depositors who placed \$2,400,000 in the private savings bank conducted by Siegel and Vogel in connection with their unprofitable department stores, but it will prevent such swindling of the poor in New York hereafter. These depositors were lured by the promise of 4½ per cent interest. Siegel and Vogel took their money and used it in their failing ventures. "We believed," one of them testified, "that we had a right to do as we pleased with it." In many cases, the deposits were the entire savings of poor women, two or three of whom are blind. The indication at present is that the depositors will recover only seventeen cents for every dollar.

One of the department stores was in Boston. A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported a bill so to amend the laws of that state that there shall be no private banking of this kind in it. It appears that the statutes of Massachusetts, as well as those of New York, have been inadequate for the defense of poor depositors against lying swindlers. As the offenders have been indicted in New York and are to be accused in additional indictments, those who have lost their money will probably be able to regard with a sense of satisfaction the prosecution and punishment of the scoundrels who robbed them.

EFFECT OF TARIFF REVISION

In certain newspapers it is said that in the coming congressional campaign there will be an attempt to use the effect of recent tariff revision to the disadvantage of the party now in power. That would be a blunder. The effect has been almost imperceptible, and it has not been injurious. Some predicted that the iron and steel industry would suffer by reason of the reduction of duties. But the Government's reports show that in the first four months of the new tariff the imports of iron and steel were less than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. At the same time, our exports of iron and steel were very large, as they have been for some years past.

There was a prediction in Congress that the textile industries would be greatly injured. But it is asserted that the business of the American Woolen Company is now twice as great as it was a year ago, and the *Wool and Cotton Reporter* said last week: "Leading wool and worsted mills are running night and day on orders, and the largest concern in Providence is employing 1000 more people than a month ago." The price of wool has been rising. Imports of meat have been growing, but they are not sufficient to affect prevailing prices. Since January 1 there have been shipped to this country from Argentina 210,000 quarters of beef and 81,000 carcasses of mutton or lamb, but they have not perceptibly affected prices or supply. Opponents of the party that revised the tariff will find no campaign material in a truthful presentation of the results of the revision.

THE OIL COMPANIES

We directed attention last week to the enormous profits and great dividends, in 1913, of two of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company. Reports from others have since been given to the public. They show great and increased earnings, with very large dividends and considerable additions to surpluses that were already impressive. At the same time we read in the daily press an estimate that the profits of the Oil Trust's former subsidiaries in 1913 exceeded by \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 those of the parent company in the year immediately preceding dissolution. It appears, therefore, that prosecution and dissolution have been followed by a great increase of profits drawn from the people. It is well known by consumers that they have also been followed by higher prices for the products.

At the approaching annual meeting of the Eastman Kodak Company the directors will be authorized to distribute among the employees a wage dividend of \$500,000.

Inheritance taxes amounting to nearly \$13,000,000 were paid in New York during the year that ended with last September. It is expected that the amount for the current year will be larger.

Last week's report of the Census Bureau shows that the cotton crop of 1913 was 14,767,151 bales, which has been exceeded in only one year. The value of the crop was more than \$1,000,000,000, which makes a new high record, as the greatest value in preceding years was \$963,000,000.

The following dividends are announced:

American Malt Corporation, preferred, semi-annual, 2 per cent, payable on and after May 2.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable April 15; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable April 30.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wall Street, Corner of Broad
NEW YORK

DREXEL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets

MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO.

LONDON

No. 22 Old Broad Street

MORGAN, HARJES & CO.

PARIS

31 Boulevard Haussmann

Securities bought and sold on Commission
Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all
parts of the world

NEWS OF THE CURRENT

According to figures made public at the last International Congress of Refrigeration there are now about 3500 ice-manufacturing plants in the United States equipped with electrical machinery capable of producing from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of ice a year.

In the extensive work of deepening the harbor of Toronto all dredges, pumps, and other machinery will be operated exclusively by electricity instead of steam. Three dredges will be used, the smallest of which will require 1250 horse-power. The improvement, which entails an expenditure of \$10,000,000, will take five years for its completion.

Use of the electrical milking machine saves the dairyman one dollar a month for each cow milked, says Mr. James E. Davidson, of the Pacific Power and Light Company, Portland, Oregon, in a paper on electrified farming. He figures out that saving from the fact that one man with a four-unit electric milking machine can milk four times as many cows as by hand in the same length of time.

Two public schools in Huntington, West Virginia, in which unruly boys were a terror to their teachers, have adopted a novel disciplinary device in the shape of an electric spanker which delivers five or six sharp blows a second. The superintendent reports that this machine of torture has inspired the worst mischief makers with such a wholesome fear that they are now behaving like young angels.

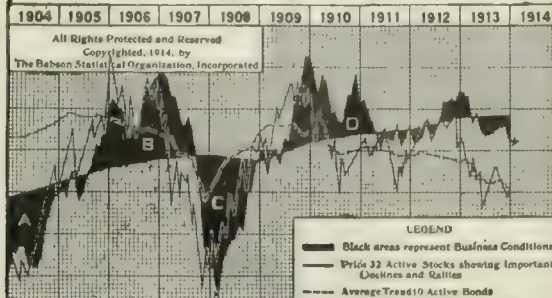
The largest installation of electric search-lamps ever assembled has been ordered for the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. This equipment for spraying buildings and grounds with light is to include forty-eight 36-inch, one hundred 30-inch, two hundred 18-inch, and one hundred 13-inch projectors; the lot having a total effective spherical candle-power of more than 690,000 and a total beam candle-power rated at 3,500,000,000. To supply current for these search-lights two 1000-kilowatt, and two 250-kilowatt motor generators will be installed.

The problem of keeping small chickens alive after they have been hatched by incubator is said to be solved successfully by a new electrically heated chick hoverer just put on the market. This consists of a square platform of light pine boards, mounted on wooden legs, and having its edges draped with heavy felt slit at intervals to admit the chicks. Heat is provided by a series of small carbon-filament lamps attached to the under side of the platform—one lamp for each thirty chicks. An opening thru the center allows for ventilation. Ample room and many heat sources, instead of a large one with the same radiating power, serve to minimize the danger of injury to the weaker members of the brood thru the tendency of newly hatched chicks to crowd together about a heat source.

Your Success as an Investor

depends upon sound judgment and an intelligent knowledge of FACTS which are obtainable through a use of the

BABSON COMPOSITE PLOT



*Subscribers receive this plot revised weekly. You can't correctly guess whether the stock market will be weak or strong. But, with the comprehensive and exact facts before you, you can acquire an intelligent understanding of prevailing conditions.

THE BABSON INVESTMENT SERVICE

arms you with the stable facts underlying the daily fluctuations and their absolute uncertainties. The Weekly Barometer Letter issued with The Babson Composite Plot will help you know the situation and enable you to anticipate the future.

If you wish to know how The Babson Investment Service can assist you in making your investments, write for our Free Booklet, "When to Buy or Sell."

Address Dept. E-4 of the

BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Compiling Building, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the U. S.

Brown Brothers and Company

59 Wall Street

New York

Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

60 State St., Boston, Mass.

Travelers' Letters of Credit and
International Cheques

Investment Securities

Lists Furnished on Application

Brown, Shipley & Company

Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E.C.

123 Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Harris, Forbes & Co.

Successors to

N. W. Harris & Co.

New York

Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK

Government
Municipal
Railroad and
Public Utility

Bonds
for
Investment

Henry Clews & Co.

BANKERS

11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 BROAD ST.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Stocks and bonds bought and
sold for investors, also carried
on liberal terms.

Banking accounts received
subject to check at sight.

Interest paid on daily balances.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Issued Available the World Over

W. R. GRACE & Co.

NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO

PERU { Lima, Callao, Arequipa, Salaverry, CHILE { Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso, Iquique, Santiago, Talcabano, BOLIVIA: La Paz, Oruro.

London Agents

GRACE BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.

THE

Merchants National Bank

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK

42 Wall Street

FOUNDED

1803

CAPITAL - - - \$2,000,000

SURPLUS - - - 1,500,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS - 700,000

OFFICERS

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Vice-Pres.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Vice-Pres. & Cashier

ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier

FRANK L. HILTON, Asst. Cashier

New York County

National Bank

INCORPORATED 1855

Eighth Avenue, Cor. 14th St.

NEW YORK

Capital, - - - \$500,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,922,210.12

OFFICERS

FRANCIS L. LELAND, President

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, Vice-President

JAMES C. BROWER, Vice-President

THOMAS A. PAINTER, Cashier

LAWRENCE J. GRINNON, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

ORMOND G. SMITH FRANCIS L. LELAND

TIMOTHY M. CHEESMAN PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN JESSE I. STRAUS

JAMES C. BROWER

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. BOXES \$5.00 AND

UPWARD PER YEAR.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS INVITED.

Railroad Mortgage

Bonds

DESCRIPTION ON REQUEST

SECURITIES BOUGHT AND

SOLD ON COMMISSION

DOMINICK BROS. & CO.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange

49 Wall Street New York

PEBBLES

The undertaker bides his time,
I see him strolling past,
He wanders round unnoticed now,
But, he'll nail us all at last.
—Cornell Widow.

White Hope—Bring me some apple pie.
Black Despair—Sorry, sah; it just run out.
W. H.—Follow it, then; follow it.—
Princeton Tiger.

“This towel is disgraceful,” declared the drummer at the mining camp hotel. “Boss,” said the colored porter, “seventy-five men done wiped dey han’s on dat towel dis mawnin’, an’ you is de first to complain!”—Denver News.

Grace (age six)—Mamma, could a little girl as little as me be arrested for playing suffraget and breaking a window?
Her mother—No, dear; certainly not! Why do you ask?
Grace (relieved and gleeful)—Oh, I should worry!—Cornell Widow.

The Paris Liberté has discovered the most “nervy” of English tourists—always a self-confident race. This man entered a well-known restaurant, accompanied by two little girls, ordered a bottle of mineral water and three plates, and began to eat sandwiches, which he had brought with him in his pockets.
The manager, overcome by this outrage, approached him and said, “I should like to inform you that this is not a—”
“Who are you?” interrupted the Englishman.
“I am the manager,” was the reply.
“Oh, you are the manager, are you? That is good. I was just going to send for you. Why isn’t the band playing?”—Youth’s Companion.

Joe—What is the easiest way to drive a nail without smashing my fingers?
Josephine—Hold the hammer in both hands.—Ohio Sun Dial.

I do not mind his wavy hair
Of iron gray, his steely eyes;
I don’t particularly care
If he have brows of massive size;
I tolerate a cheek that glows
But not a finely chiseled nose.

There are occasions when, I find
I like thin lips, determined, tight,
And sometimes, too, I do not mind
Athletics forms and footsteps light;
But all this generally shows
He has a finely chiseled nose.

O gentle author do beware
Of scenes like this: “She drifted by
With girlish graces, debonair,
And he, in sudden ecstasy,
Regarded her as he arose
With steel-blue eyes and chiseled nose.”

I meet a hero every day
Created by some current pen
Surpassing handsome, bold and gay,
In fact, a very prince of men.
I burn the book, if, at the close
I find he has a chiseled nose.
W. R. B.

The First National Bank

OF JERSEY CITY

Jersey City, N. J., March 4, 1914

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....\$3,818,311.04

Due from banks and bankers 3,186,692.12

Real estate and securities. 558,500.00

United States bonds 525,000.00

Bonds to secure postal savings 125,000.00

Cash 713,501.24

\$8,927,004.40

LIABILITIES

Capital \$400,000.00

Surplus and undivided profits 1,404,802.51

Circulation 396,997.50

Deposits 6,725,204.39

\$8,927,004.40

GEO. T. SMITH, President.

ROBT. E. JENNINGS, Vice-President.

EDWARD I. EDWARDS, Cashier.

HENRY BROWN, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

The Girard

National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Statement of condition at the close of business, March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments.....\$33,924,741.85

Due from banks..... 6,801,101.65

Exchange for Clearing House.. 2,007,662.99

Cash and reserve..... 11,211,449.25

\$53,944,955.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Surplus and net profits..... 4,991,057.21

Circulation 1,075,602.50

Deposits 45,878,296.03

\$53,944,955.74

FRANCIS B. REEVES, President

RICHARD L. AUSTIN, Vice-President

T. E. WIEDERSHEIM, Vice-President

JOS. WAYNE, Jr., Vice-President and Cashier

CHAS. M. ASHTON, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

Francis B. Reeves Morris L. Clothier

Richard L. Austin John Gribbel

Daniel Baugh George McFadden

George E. Bartol Francis B. Reeves, Jr.

Rodman E. Griscom Wm. W. Frazier, Jr.

W. Frederick Snyder George D. Rosengarten

J. Mauran Rhodes Clarence M. Clark

Robert Toland Horatio G. Lloyd

Wm. Newbold Ely Joseph Wayne, Jr.

THE MARKET STREET

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments.....\$8,481,777.93

Due from banks..... 1,119,124.24

Exchanges for Clearing House.. 661,745.28

Cash and reserve..... 1,946,021.18

\$12,208,668.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock..... \$1,000,000.00

Surplus and net profits..... 1,315,434.74

Circulation 992,697.50

U. S. bonds borrowed (U. S. deposits) 50,000.00

Deposits 8,850,536.39

\$12,208,668.63

W. P. SINNETT, Cashier.

ENGLISH SPELLING

The Chicago *Evening Post*, the Louisville *Herald*, the Halifax *Herald* are among the newspapers which have recently adopted the use of simplified spelling to a moderate extent.

The eighth edition of Dr. Mevil Dewey's *Decimal Classification and Relative Index* has appeared; Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York, 1913. In this work, which is the fundamental law of classification and record in thousands of libraries, simplified spelling is used extensively thruout.

Dr. Robert H. Fletcher, of Grinnell College, Iowa, has lately published two books in which simplified spelling is used to a greater extent than seemed possible a few years ago. The books are entitled (1) *Tennyson and Browning; A Manual for College Classes and Other Students* and (2) *A Brief Shakspearean Glossary, Grammar and Booklet of Other Information Necessary to Students*.

Simplified spellings are regularly used in circulars, catalogs and other publications of the Iowa State Teachers College, of the Colorado State Teachers College, of the First District Normal School of Missouri, Reed College, Oregon, and of the Normal University of Illinois. Most of the students in these institutions intend to be teachers, and they are now using, and will soon be teaching, spellings like *tho* and *thru*, *rime* and *iland*, *dropt* and *stopt*, as a regular custom.

Some years ago all the intelligence and learning of the daily press was hurled against what the New York *Evening Post* called "the hideous *thru*." But the hideous *thru* stood the bombardment (there was nothing in it), and to many persons it has ceased to be hideous and has taken on a comely countenance. It is used by many thousand persons. It appears in many newspapers and books. It abounds in advertisements in the West especially. Travelers are invited to take *thru* trains, they take *thru* trains, they arrive on *thru* trains. Even in the New York *Sun* an advertisement of a *thru* train appears without protest.

The compilers of spelling books and school dictionaries thru ignorance or indolence, or with a dull notion of regularity, have given the principal parts of what they call "regular" verbs in a "regular" way, that is, so that all shall appear to end in *ed*, whether they actually do so end or not. It is they who have changed back the old and really "regular" spellings like *dropt*, *snapt*, *stept*, *stopt*, *slipt*, etc., to the so-called regular forms in *ed*. [It is they who went so far as to change the word *mixt*, which came in English straight from the Latin *mixtus*, into the "regular" form *mixed*, from which was evolved the verb *mix*—a good result of a blind action. *Mixed* will do; but *mixt* will also do; and you must not tell us that it is a "bad spelling" of *mixed*.]

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

In Active Business since 1875

- Assumes the care of property of those going abroad, collecting coupons, dividends, interest and rents.
- Pays interest on deposits subject to check.
- Transacts a Gneral Trust and Banking business, acting as Transfer Agent for Railroad and other Corporations. Acts as Executor and Trustee at no more expense than where individual executors and trustees are appointed.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.

100 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK

Broad and Chestnut Streets.
Philadelphia, March 4, 1914.

| RESOURCES. | |
|---|-----------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$25,208,675.38 |
| Due from banks..... | 5,025,707.40 |
| Cash and reserve..... | 11,571,846.43 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House.. | 1,979,565.42 |
| | \$43,785,794.63 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and net profits..... | 3,297,186.06 |
| Circulation | 437,600.00 |
| Deposits | 39,051,008.57 |
| | \$43,785,794.63 |
| E. P. PASSMORE, Vice-President and Cashier. | |

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

Philadelphia, March 4, 1914
REPORT OF CONDITION

| RESOURCES | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$13,176,148.76 |
| Due from Banks and Bankers.... | 2,020,023.68 |
| Clearing House Exchanges..... | 834,311.71 |
| Cash and Reserve..... | 3,669,328.84 |
| | \$19,699,812.99 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Capital | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits.... | 2,731,091.16 |
| Circulation | 495,000.00 |
| Deposits | 15,473,721.83 |
| | \$19,699,812.99 |
| S. D. JORDAN, Cashier. | |

Fourth Street National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1914.

| RESOURCES | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loans and Discounts | \$35,784,071.22 |
| Due from Banks | 7,615,064.87 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 3,436,128.23 |
| Cash and Reserve..... | 11,701,627.94 |
| | \$58,536,892.26 |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Capital Stock | \$3,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Net Profits. | 6,889,223.83 |
| Circulation | 500,000.00 |
| Deposits | 48,147,668.43 |
| | \$58,536,892.26 |
| R. J. CLARK, Cashier. | |

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$2,900,000

| OFFICERS | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President | | THOMAS BLAKE, Secretary |
| JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD | | HOWARD D. JOOST, Asst. Sec'y |
| WILLIAM HARKNESS, | } Vice-Presidents | J. NORMAN CARPENTER, Trust Officer |
| D. W. McWILLIAMS | | GEORGE V. BROWER, Counsel |
| WM. J. WASON, JR., | | |
| TRUSTEES | | |
| WALTER E. BEDELL | WILLIAM HARKNESS | DICK S. RAMSAY |
| EDWARD C. BLUM | JOSEPH HUBER | H. B. SCHARMANN |
| GEO. V. BROWER | WHITMAN W. KENYON | JOHN F. SCHMADEKE |
| FREDERICK L. CRANFORD | D. W. McWILLIAMS, | OSWALD W. UHL |
| ROBERT A. DRYSDALE | JOHN McNAMEE | JOHN T. UNDERWOOD |
| JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD | HENRY A. MEYER | W. M. VAN ANDEN |
| JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD | CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE | JOHN J. WILLIAMS |
| JOSEPH P. GRACE | CHARLES E. PERKINS | LLEWELLEN A. WRAY |
| ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS | | |

A-R-E SIXES

FOR discriminating investors who demand a just return on their money as well as unquestioned security.

A-R-E 6's are the Bonds of the American Real Estate Company and are based on the ownership of New York realty. They have been issued and offered to the investing public for 26 years, in which time they have returned nearly \$12,000,000 in principal and interest.

They are issued in these two convenient forms:

6% Coupon Bonds

Denominations of \$100; \$500; \$1000 and upward, paying interest semi-annually by coupons and maturing in 10 years.

6% Accumulative Bonds

Denominations of \$1000 and upward, purchasable by annual instalments of \$25 or more, earning 6% compounded annually for 10, 15 or 20 years.

Complete descriptive matter sent on request.

American Real Estate Company

Founded 1888

Capital and Surplus, \$3,247,789.13
527 Fifth Avenue, Room 506, New York

GIRARD TRUST CO.

PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED 1836

Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000

E. B. MORRIS, President
W. N. ELY, Vice-President
A. A. JACKSON, Vice-President
C. J. RHOADS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
E. S. PAGE, Secretary

Third National Bank

PHILADELPHIA.

Condition at close of business March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$4,911,472.69 |
| Due from banks..... | 783,221.77 |
| Cash and reserve..... | 1,117,048.86 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House.. | 176,018.42 |

\$6,987,761.74

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital | \$600,000.00 |
| Surplus and undivided profits, net | 926,769.00 |
| Circulation | 311,900.00 |
| Deposits | 5,149,092.74 |

\$6,987,761.74

THOMAS J. BUDD, Cashier.



FARM MORTGAGES

Yielding 6% net. First mortgages secured by improved diversified farms in the Willamette, Wallowa, and Grand Ronde Valleys in Oregon. These valleys are the most fertile and prosperous diversified farming districts in the Northwest.

Write for current mortgage list and pamphlet.

THE DEVEREAUX MORTGAGE CO.
1026 Spalding Bldg. PORTLAND, ORE.

FORWARD ON THE FARM

BY E. P. POWELL

Some of the manufacturers of health foods are offering bran bread and bran biscuit commercially. Bran is higher in muscle making and fat producing than whole flour.

One of the most remarkable revolutions in farm life, of recent date, has been the increased use of lime. Over one-half the United States needs but little commercial fertilizer, but sufficient lime to sweeten the soil and make alfalfa and clover overrun the fields that are now barren.

Dr. McDonald, in one of the London papers, tells us that in Rhodesia they are raising thousands of acres of wheat, without a single drop of rain from seed time until harvest. A worse problem is the destruction by locusts and other insects. Government stations are established to register the flights of these insects, and telegraph all over the country, so that their approach may be met by rings of poisoned grass.

Secretary Houston has address 50,000 letters to farmers' wives in all parts of the Union, asking them how his department can best cooperate with them. Each woman address is requested to make the letter a topic with her friends, until she can return a well considered reply. The movement is rational, and it gives the ladies an opportunity of being heard where they probably have emphatic opinions.

The State of Kansas is building a laboratory purely for the study of the life habits of native fishes, and to promote an environment which will make this sort of food supply progressive and reliable. It is proposed to also import such varieties of fishes as are capable of cultivation in the state. It is thought that the United States can at least double its present food supply thru a conservative and economical use of its waters.

Bee keeping is taking on new forms. You will find small houses for their accommodation in connection with the large orange groves in Florida. Five or ten hives can generally be well fed on any farm homestead; and while they give a considerable addition to the annual income, beside a delicious food, they make much more sure the apple crop and the plum crop by carrying pollen from blossom to blossom. It will not be long before the farmer understands that fruit growing without bees is unnecessarily speculative.

The best advice to one who seeks a home in the country is: Buy only a few acres; make a thoro study of your soil, and begin at once to improve and increase it, not its acreage, but its depth and quality. Do not invest in one or two speculative crops; but try to create for yourself anything and everything for home consumption. Whatever surplus you have for market, follow it personally as far as you can, and sell only to private customers. The combination of fruit growing and stock growing and gardening should constitute a most desirable program.

Business Established 1853

Incorporated 1904

Horace S. Ely & Company

Real Estate

Agents

Brokers

Appraisers

21 Liberty Street and
27 West 30th Street
New York City

Directors

Alfred E. Marling, President
Charles H. Clark, Vice-Pres.
Clarence W. Eckardt, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
Oliver H. Corsa, Asst. Treas.
Fred'k A. M. Schieffelin
Francis Guerrlich

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.

REAL ESTATE

Agents, Brokers, Appraisers
Insurance

30 East 42d Street, New York

Telephone Call { 500 } Murray Hill
 { 501 }
 { 502 }

THE METROPOLITAN BANK

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Capital Paid Up..... | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund..... | 1,250,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits..... | 182,547.61 |

DIRECTORS.

S. J. MOORE, President
D. E. THOMSON, K.C., Vice-Pres.
Sir W. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.
JOHN FIRSTBROOK
JAMES RYRIE
W. D. ROSS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

W. D. ROSS, General Manager

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York: Bank of the Manhattan Company
London: Bank of Scotland

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
COLLECTIONS

The Franklin Savings Bank

Cor. Eighth Ave. and Forty-second St.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| TOTAL ASSETS..... | \$24,462,716.68 |
| AMOUNT DUE 53,505 DEPOS- ITORS | 22,805,644.36 |
| SURPLUS, PAR VALUES..... | 1,657,072.32 |

WM. G. CONKLIN.....President
JOHN D. ROBINSON.....1st Vice-President
JOHN S. SILLS.....2d Vice-President
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT.....Treasurer
JAMES A. STENHOUSE.....Secretary
WALTER F. DEXTER.....Comptroller
H. W. NORDELL.....Asst. Secretary
WILSON M. POWELL, JR.....Counsel

Deposits made on or before the tenth day of January or July will draw interest from the first of those months respectively.

HUDSON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Broadway and 39th Street
Metropolitan Opera House

Most convenient, accessible and absolutely fireproof vaults in this City for the storage of trunks, papers, money and other valuables.

Midway between the Pennsylvania and Grand Central Railroad Stations.

Boxes to rent from \$5 and upwards per annum.

OFFICERS

ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN.....President
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY.....Vice-President
HENRY C. STRAHMANN.....Vice-Pres. and Treas.
JOHN GERKEN.....Vice-President
RICHARD A. PURDY.....Secretary

DIRECTORS

Wm. O. Allison Louis H. Holloway
J. Romaine Brown Charles F. Holm
Elverton R. Chapman Richard V. Lewis
Lewis A. Cushman E. A. McAlpin
Fred H. Ehlen Wm. P. Rinckhoff
John Gerken Gustav Scholer
Warren M. Healy Henry C. Strahmann
William von Twistern

ESTABLISHED 1887

The Greenwich Trust Company

96 Greenwich Avenue
Greenwich, Conn.

ROBERT JAY WALSH, Pres.
A. W. W. MARSHALL, Vice-Pres. and Sec'y
WALTER B. TODD, Treasurer
LUTHER H. ALLCORN, Trust Officer

Total Resources, \$2,500,000

Four Per Cent. Paid in
Savings Department

TRUSTEES

NATHANIEL A. KNAPP ROBERT JAY WALSH
S. ELBERT MILLS JOHN D. BARRETT
WEBSTER HAIGHT E. L. SCOFIELD
SEAMAN MEAD A. W. W. MARSHALL

This Company respectfully solicits accounts of Corporations, Business Houses and Individuals.

The Mechanics Trust Company

Of New Jersey.
BAYONNE, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1, 1886.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.

Accounts maintained in principal cities.

OFFICERS:

DeWitt Van Buskirk, President.
C. B. Zabriskie, Vice-President.
Frederic C. Earl, Vice-President.
Wm. R. Wilde, Treasurer.
Max Moraller, Secretary.
Chas. S. Noé, Chairman Board of Directors.

IN DIVERS PLACES

Experts declare that it is possible to grow cotton in Queensland, Australia, on a profitable commercial basis, despite the necessity of employing white labor; and that a home-market may be found for all the staple produced.

Visitors to the Riviera ought not to omit a visit to the Museum of Natural History in Nice. It is a monument to the skill and industry of Prof. J. B. Barla, and is notable for its collection of the models in faithfully colored plaster of 700 species of European toadstools.

How railroads often follow ancient and natural paths is picturesquely illustrated in that of the line thru the Balkans, where the Orient Express rolls along almost the precise route of march of the first Crusade—that led by Godfrey de Bouillon. It is the fact that this is the natural, and almost the only, highway thru the rugged peninsula, that makes its possession so coveted.

One place in the United States may rest assured it knows "where it is at." This is Meades Ranch, in western Kansas, the basal point of reference for the Government's geodetic work. So accurately is its position fixed, in the opinion of all map makers, that it has now been adopted by Mexico and Canada as their basal point, and will hereafter be officially known as the North American Datum.

On the summit of Ruapehu, a mountain 8876 feet high, in the North Island of New Zealand, is a remarkable crater-lake surrounded by walls of ice several hundred feet high. The water is highly charged with sulfuric acid, and so warm that the lake never freezes; at times, indeed, it boils, and is tossed into the air, besmirching the snowy banks. The Wangaehu River, the outlet of this lake, is poisonous to both plant and animal life for several miles below its origin.

The railway from Dar es Salaam, the port of German East Africa, to Lake Tanganyika, is now open to Kivu, only seventy miles from the lake-port Kigoma. When this road has been completed it will be possible to reach the lake and the beautiful and salubrious country around it in twenty-five days from London and to make the journey in comfort. The German Government is preparing to put two large steamers on the lake, and anticipates much colonization and trade.

Volcanoes have recently been recognized as an important factor in weather and climate. Explosive volcanic eruptions—such as that of Mount Katmai, Alaska, last year—fill the upper atmosphere with fine dust which rapidly spreads out like a veil from its point of origin, and may persist for months or years. This dust is more transparent to the heat radiated out from the earth than to that coming earthward from the sun, and the result is cooler weather. Professor Humphreys, of the Weather Bureau, believes that prolonged periods of intense vulcanism may even explain the Ice Ages.

DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN MALT CORPORATION.

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 2d day of May, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 14th day of April, 1914.

HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.

March 25, 1914.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 20, 1914.

On account of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, the Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 20th, and reopened at 10.00 A. M., on April 1, 1914. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY,

BOSTON

Preferred Dividend Notice.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable April 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record March 25, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent. on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid April 15, 1914.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, will be paid April 30, 1914.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of March 31, 1914.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

New York, March 25, 1914.

6%

Your funds invested in our
FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

7%

are safeguarded by our 20 years' successful experience in placing funds for investors, also by improved farms, and our \$500,000.00 paid in capital. Our new illustrated booklet and state map describing Montana are free for the asking. Write to-day.

THE BANKING CORPORATION OF MONTANA
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

The Merchants National Bank

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital\$1,000,000.00
Surplus Earnings.....1,000,000.00
M. J. BARBER, Cashier.

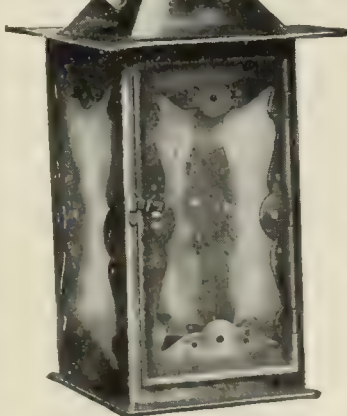
This bank will receive direct from banks, manufacturers and mercantile firms, checks and time items drawn on Providence, and remit upon payment in New York exchange at a reasonable rate.

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.

Price \$8.50 Old English
Lantern

A Reproduction—



authentic and exact in every particular—from the quaint design to the roughly soldered brass frame and genuine old time HORN sides. Has every appearance of a really genuine antique. In three other designs, \$5, \$5.50, and \$12.50.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and 6th Avenue, New York



I N S U R A N C E

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD



OUR INSURANCE WORK

FOR considerably more than a year past this writer has been endeavoring to provide the readers of The Independent with reliable and serviceable information and advice on the general subject of insurance. The work has been productive of much pleasure and satisfaction. It has brought us into closer relationship with thoughtful and substantial people all over the country, and we trust we are not presumptuous in feeling that the character of the services so easily rendered by us in a few particular cases has laid the foundations of some lasting friendships. We are gratified if this is so.

As experiences of this sort are rich in human interest we may, by way of illustration only, be pardoned for briefly referring to one or two. A clergyman in the far off state of Washington, greatly perplexed over the provisions of a life policy issued to him years ago by a company which subsequently reinsured all its business in another and retired, after some preliminary correspondence sent us the policy for analysis and interpretation. We gladly complied with the request made, and succeeded in giving him the information he needed, even tho we could not satisfy him with the contract which, for him, was an unwise choice. Again, a prominent business man of Mobile, Alabama, became concerned over the developments succeeding the transfer of the control of a company in which he holds a policy. The majority of that company's stock past into the hands of a new set of capitalists. Subsequently, several of the new management's transactions in connection with the stock and the company's securities became subjects of adverse criticism and these, coming to the attention of our policyholder, put him on inquiry. He laid the case before us and requested accurate information. We finally cleared the matter up satisfactorily, but to do it were compelled to seek and have a full and frank conference with the vice-president and managing underwriter of the company.

These cases are representative of many opportunities afforded us in the recent past to be of service to our readers.

And now we purpose enlarging that service. We have arrived at the point in our development work on The Independent where it becomes necessary for us to give more room and devote more time and thought to the great interest of insurance. There are a few things more essential to human welfare—food, clothing, shelter and income-yielding labor—but without the conserving offices of insurance the value of nothing that man may construct or accumulate can be guaranteed to him.

The people who pay premiums for insurance are the most important factor in the scheme. Without them it is nothing. All of its plans must be shaped

in conformity with their needs and consonant with their interests. In just the proportion it falls short in those particulars, it is a failure. The "old-line" companies in all branches of the business understand this; and while their system is not perfect, taken as a whole, it stands today the most superb thing ever devised for the amelioration of human misfortune. There is nothing anywhere else in the world to compare with the American institution of insurance as administered and developed by the men who are devoting their lives

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them may seem to be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

and talents to its service. The evolution up to its present state has been slow, but every link in the chain of progression is sound and will hold.

The relations between insurers and insured have not yet reached that plane of understanding, that frank spirit of trustfulness and coöperation, especially on the side of the insured, so essential to the achievement of the best results. In this particular the conditions improve with each succeeding year and, to the watchful student, the gain made in twenty years is as solid as it is gratifying. The two interests are identical and an injury to either is an injury to both. This truth will become very plain at a day not now distant.

While life insurance, of all the many branches of the insurance business, is of paramount importance to the masses of the people, all the others are indispensable to the general welfare and will receive attention in this department. As it would be difficult to anticipate individual needs, an invitation is extended to readers to use freely the service we are providing, assuring them that such information as we have or can procure, and such advice as it is in our power to give, is theirs for the asking.

THE STATE AND INSURANCE

Said Mr. David Rumsey, vice-president of the Continental Insurance Company, in an address recently delivered before the members of the New York Insurance Society:

"We have suffered for years from

amateurish and ill-considered legislation as the direct result of legislative control of our business. We have seen the business warped and distorted from the standards of good practise and good public policy; we have been harassed by futile and incompetent examinations; we have been burdened with excessive taxation; we have been weighted down with a load of legislation enacted to serve ephemeral political purposes regardless of consequences to the business, . . . We have had as many masters as there are states in the Union and these masters have all too frequently exercised their authority with the passionate incompetency of children, rather than with the restraint of statesmanship."

This is plain speech, but it represents and voices a genuine grievance. We are not sufficiently self-centered to imagine that other lines of "big business," especially those of a quasi-public character, are not victims of the same misfortune. They are. All are offered up periodically on the altar of amateurish and ill-considered legislation. The truth is we are mightily bedevilled as a people with multitudinous elections with the activities of professional politicians and with special legislation designed to correct real and fancied deficiencies.

If we could have a code of insurance laws drawn up by legislators who knew the elementary principles of underwriting, men with sufficient business sense to apply these principles to actual practise, and if we could retain the laws thus made, devoid of changes save those rendered necessary by altered conditions, we would get nearer to insurance efficiency and economy than has yet been attained in this country. Such a code would be a comparatively brief one and would consist mainly of provisions designed to guarantee the financial solvency of all companies. There would be no provisions contravening the economic laws of underwriting. The general civil and criminal laws would be depended upon for the punishment of insurance, as well as all other, offenders. Honest and capable insurance companies and managers should have all the advantages and be made to assume all the responsibilities incident to freedom of trade. Let the state concern itself with the task of keeping the companies solvent, in preventing the rise of irresponsible organizations and in punishing, as swindlers and cheats, those who not infrequently devise schemes in the guise of insurance for personal gain.

It is a mistake for the state to interfere with the internal managements of reputable and solvent companies. That results, as Mr. Rumsey observes, in warping and distorting it from the standards of good practise and good public policy. It is the province of the state to supervise, not to operate the business.

New-York Life Insurance Company

346 Broadway, New York

SIXTY-NINTH YEAR

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS:

Our sixty-ninth was, in some respects, our greatest year. Some of the notable facts are these:

| | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| New Business (109,763 Policies) | \$232,800,000.00 | Disposition of Income: | |
| Gain over 1912 | 34,000,000.00 | Death claims | \$26,000,000 |
| Risks in force Jan. 1, 1914 (1,101,655 Policies) | 2,273,000,000.00 | Matured Endowments, Sur- | |
| Gain over Jan. 1, 1913 | 103,000,000.00 | render Value, etc. | 25,000,000 |
| Dividends allotted (1914) | 17,600,000.00 | Dividends | 15,000,000 |
| Increase over 1913 | 2,200,000.00 | Expenses, etc., including | |
| Income | 124,000,000.00 | Taxes, (\$1,352,956) | 15,000,000 |
| | | Added to Reserves | 43,000,000 |
| | | | \$124,000,000.00 |

THE INVESTMENTS OF THE YEAR (OUTSIDE OF LOANS ON POLICIES) WERE . . . \$41,740,458.14

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| As follows: | INVESTED TO PAY 5.07% | INVESTED TO PAY 4.40% |
| Domestic and Canadian, State and Municipal Bonds | \$8,421,095.17 | Representing eleven countries. |
| INVESTED TO PAY 4.78% | | Railroad Bonds |
| Representing thirty-four cities, ten counties and five school districts, located in twenty-two States and two Provinces. | | \$9,856,651.23 |
| Foreign, State and Municipal Bonds..... | 7,149,471.41 | INVESTED TO PAY 5% |
| | | Loans on Business Property |
| | | 15,189,078.66 |
| | | INVESTED TO PAY 5.58% |
| | | Loans on Farms (New Department).. |
| | | 920,885.17 |
| | | INVESTED TO PAY 5.50% |
| | | Miscellaneous Bonds |
| | | 203,277.50 |
| | | INVESTED TO PAY 4.88% |

ANALYSIS AND EARNING POWER OF LEDGER ASSETS ON DECEMBER 31, 1913 :

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Railroad Bonds (4.27%) | \$311,949,214.47 |
| Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds (4.19%) | 83,022,625.44 |
| Policy Loans (5%+) | 133,507,619.52 |
| Premium Notes (5%+) | 4,598,039.71 |
| Mortgage Loans, including Farm Mortgages (4.97%) | 152,970,898.44 |
| State and Municipal Bonds (4.04%) | 53,177,784.79 |
| Miscellaneous Bonds (6.67%) | 7,003,132.23 |
| Stock (Received from Reorganizations) | 284,046.88 |
| Real Estate Owned (4.36%) | 9,196,586.10 |
| Cash (2.50%) | 7,140,755.82 |
| Total | \$762,850,703.40 |

AVERAGE EARNING POWER OF ALL ASSETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1913 : 4.54%
INCREASE IN EARNING POWER SINCE DECEMBER 31, 1905 : 0.32%

TRANSLATED into income, this increase, if maintained, will yield an added income in 1914, and annually thereafter, of..... **\$2,441,000.00**

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Reserve to cover contract obligations..... | \$642,598,782.00 |
| Other reserves (taking securities at Market Values) | 105,898,958.00 |
| | \$748,497,740.00 |

The low price of bonds and the high rate obtainable on real estate mortgages made the year a good one for investment.

The wording of the Federal Income Tax was materially improved and policy-holders generally benefited by the intelligent response made to our letter to policy-holders, sent out last April. The united protest of policy-holders against unfair legislation is something that all legislatures, Federal and State, will have to reckon with in the future.

A statement consisting of 168 folio pages, giving in minute detail the transactions of the year, schedules of the Company's assets, and a vast deal of additional information, will be filed with the Department of Commerce in Washington, with the Government of each State (except one) of the United States, and with the Governments of all the leading Countries of the world. A brief of this, containing important details, will be sent to policy-holders during 1914, and will be mailed to anyone on request.

January 8, 1914.

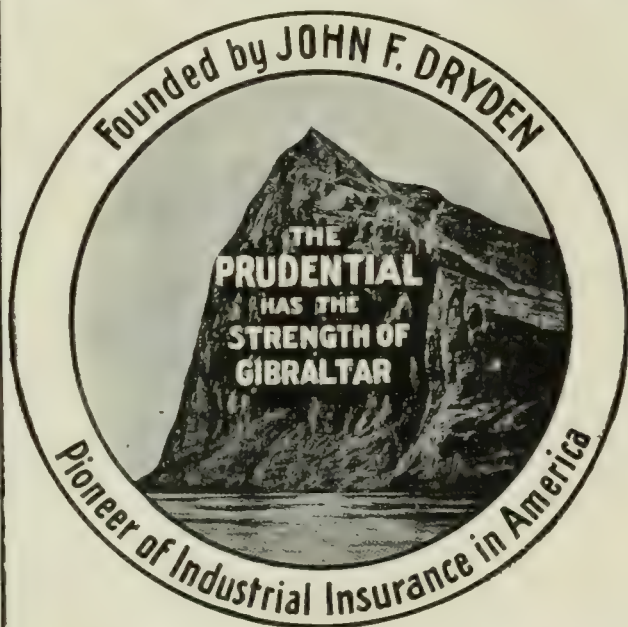
DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President.

The Prudential

A National Institution of Public Usefulness

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Assets, over | 323 Million Dollars |
| Liabilities, (Including Policy Reserve \$260,000,000) | 297 Million Dollars |
| Capital and Surplus, over | 25 Million Dollars |
| Amount Set Aside for Holders of Deferred Dividend Policies, over | 31 Million Dollars |
| Dividends Payable to Policyholders in 1914, over | 6½ Million Dollars |
| Paid Policyholders during 1913, nearly | 34 Million Dollars |
| Total Payments to Policyholders, since organization, over | 300 Million Dollars |
| Number of Policies in Force | 12 Million |
| Real Estate Mortgages and Farm Loans, over | 92 Million Dollars |
| Voluntary Concessions Paid Policyholders to date, nearly | 18½ Million Dollars |

**New Business Paid for During 1913, over
481 Million
Dollars**



LOWEST EXPENSE RATE IN
THE HISTORY OF THE
COMPANY

**Over Two Billion
406 Million
Dollars
Life Insurance
in Force**

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO., OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

FORREST F. DRYDEN, President

Home Office, Newark, N. J.

The Prudential Issues Life Insurance for the Whole Family. Write for Information, Dept. 147

FOSSILS AND ICE

A curious memento of the glacial period has been discovered at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, close to the ruins of the old French and English forts. This is a glacier pothole, a nearly circular hole bored into the rock by the grinding of boulders under the pressure of advancing glacier ice. The Lake Champlain Glacier, using granite boulders to work with, drilled this pothole nearly fifteen feet deep.

Authentic evidence has been found which carries geology back, as a human study, as far as the bronze age. Herr O. Merkel claims that he has discovered that fossils were intelligently collected at that remote period of European history. In a cinerary urn of that age, he has found two or three specimens of each of fifty-eight species of fossil shells, with some of the modern Mediterranean shells for comparison.

Two unusually fine skeletons of the mammoth have been added to European museums. The first, at Stuttgart, reported to be the largest known, was dug up at Steinheim in Suabia. It is remarkable for the great length of its front legs, as well as for the unusual width of the grinding teeth. The other, that of a woolly elephant, which is now mounted in the museum at Leipzig, was dug up from under a thick layer of sand and clay at Borna.

When we see the huge wing-stretch of an albatross, a condor of the Andes, or a marabout stork, we think that the limit of size for a winged creature has been reached. Yet the pterodactyles, the "winged dragons" or huge flying reptiles, of the chalk age, had a wing stretch at least double that of our hugest birds, measuring sometimes as much as twenty-four feet from tip to tip. It has been suggested that flight would only be possible for them if the atmosphere were much denser than now, perhaps twice as dense. And it is certain that they made long flights, some of their remains in what is now Kansas showing that they had flown at least a hundred miles from the sea, over which they skimmed, as some seabirds do now, picking up fish that swam too confidently near the surface.

We are accustomed, perhaps, to think of glaciers as fixed and motionless. like rocks of ice. In reality, they are ceaselessly moving; not only flowing steadily downward, veritable rivers of ice, but their length is perpetually changing, the end which descends to the valley, or to the sea, never remaining long at the same point. In Alaska, for example, the Pacific Glacier at the head of Glacier Bay, melted back from a mile to a mile and a half in two months of the summer last year. At the international boundary between the United States and Canada, where it crosses Glacier Bay, there is now dry land and open water where the ice was at least a third of a mile thick as recently as 1894. Sixty miles of Glacier Bay have been opened to the ocean by retreating ice since 1794.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

Ambitious, productive and trustworthy Life Agents may be benefited by corresponding with the

BERKSHIRE Life Insurance Company

OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Inc. 1851

New policies with modern provisions. Attractive literature.

W. D. WYMAN, President

W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

Monday, April 13, 1914

Copyright, 1914, by The Independent

Owned and published by The Independent Weekly, Incorporated, at the Publishers Building, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Hamilton Holt, President, Harold J. Howland, Vice-President; Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Single copies over six months old, 25 cents

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. An order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before the change is to take effect, giving both the old and new address.

We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and address envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Calendar | 77 |
| The Queen of Bulgaria (Picture) . | 78 |

EDITORIALS

| | |
|--|----|
| The Basic Political Reform— Proportional Representation.. | 79 |
| The Armament Octopus..... | 80 |
| Infant Revolutionists..... | 80 |
| A Mental Inventory..... | 81 |
| Looking Down on the World.... | 82 |
| Pinafore de luxe..... | 82 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| The House Votes for Repeal.... | 83 |
| Mr. Clark's Speech..... | 83 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 83 |
| Torreon Taken by Villa..... | 83 |
| The Killing of Benton..... | 84 |
| The Monroe Doctrine..... | 84 |
| West Indies and Central America | 84 |
| Colonel Roosevelt's Explorations | 84 |
| South America..... | 85 |
| Asquith's Campaign..... | 85 |
| Home Rule Discussion..... | 86 |
| The Visit of Queen Eleonore.... | 86 |
| The New Italian Ministry..... | 87 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Experiments in Federation for Ju- dicial Settlement of Interna- tional Disputes | 88 |
| By William Howard Taft | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Tenements to Live In..... | 92 |
| Justice for Prisoners..... | 92 |
| To the Edge of Tibet for Lilies.... | 93 |

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Renascence (Verse) | 95 |
| By Victor Starbuck | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| The Wind of Spring (Verse) | 95 |
| By Madison Cawein | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| The Atomic Constitution of Matter | 96 |
| By William Hayes Ward | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| The Merits of the Pinhole..... | 98 |
| Hustling the Busy Bee..... | 98 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| New York and the Valley (Letters) | 99 |
| Hawks Good and Bad..... | 100 |
| By William Everett Cram | |
| What 125 Readers Know..... | 102 |
| Fifty Years Ago..... | 103 |
| THE NEW BOOKS | |
| In Quest of Democracy..... | 104 |
| Literary Notes..... | 105 |
| Pebbles | 107 |

THE MARKET PLACE

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| The Regional Reserve Banks... | 108 |
| An Old Bank's Birthday..... | 108 |

INSURANCE

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| The Life Insurance Mortgage.. | 110 |
| In Arrest of Judgment..... | 110 |

APRIL, 1914

IF APRIL 1914 appears on the wrapper in which this copy of The Independent came to you, your renewal subscription should begin with the May 4th issue. Please renew AT ONCE, so that you will not miss an issue. It requires at least three weeks for routine, so kindly renew now—lest you forget.

J U S T A W O R D

"The total imports," says William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, "for the entire period since the tariff came into effect are actually less than they were for a like period a year ago." This is one of the many important facts brought to light in *Our Growing Foreign Commerce*, an article written for The Independent by Secretary Redfield.

The point of view of those "high financiers" who "are usually portrayed in the cartoons as portly, elderly men with side whiskers and smug faces, wearing high hats, frock coats and prominent diamonds," is entertainingly given in an Independent article by W. F. Dix entitled *Money Magnates*.

Referring to our recent editorial, *The Negro Question and Its Solution*, the *Pittsburgh Courier* writes: "We cheerfully recommend the article to our readers. It is filled with encouragement, bright pictures and wholesome inspiration; it contains the kind of food upon which we must feed in order to strengthen confidence in ourselves and humanity."

C A L E N D A R

The second national conference on Marketing and Farm Credits and the annual meeting of the Western Economic Society will be held in Chicago on April 14.

The Vacation Contest of The Independent for narratives of "My Best Vacation Day" and photographs will close on April 15.

Hearings on the proposed constitutional amendment for national prohibition will begin before the Senate Committee on Judiciary on April 16.

A Better Industrial Relations Exhibit will be held from April 18 to 25 at 2 West Sixty-fourth street, New York City. It will show the devices in modern business which tend to make more harmonious the relations between employer and employee.

On April 18 the eight-oared crews of the Navy and the University of Pennsylvania will race on the Severn.

The triennial meeting of the Sons of the Revolution will be held in Washington on April 19.

The collection of sculptures and paintings by Constantin Meunier is being shown at Chicago until April 19, and will be at the City Art Museum, St. Louis, from April 25 to May 25.

The Columbia Varsity Show, "The Merry Lunatics," will be given at the Hotel Astor, New York, during the week of April 20.

At the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, to be held in Washington on April 21, 22 and 23, the William Ellery Hale Lectures will be inaugurated by two lectures on "The Constitution of Matter and the Evolution of the Elements," by Sir Ernest Rutherford, of the University of Manchester.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law will be held at the New Willard, Washington, from April 22 to 25. The Monroe Doctrine and the teaching of International Law will be discussed. Address James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson Place, Washington.

April 23 is perhaps the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. The German Shakespeare Society will celebrate the day with a festival performance of *Richard III* in the Court Theater at Weimar, and theaters thruout Germany, Austria and Switzerland will offer Shakespearean plays. The New York schools will have a performance of *Midsummer Night's Dream* by the Shakespeare Club at Wadleigh High School, a pageant at Washington Irving High School, and morris dances and Shakespearean lyrics in Central Park. April 26 may have been Shakespeare's birthday, but anyway he died on April 23, 1616.

The eighty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York will be open until April 26.

The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, on May 8.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition will be held at Christiania from May 15 to October 15.

The 126th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will convene at Chicago on May 21. Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is stated clerk.

On May 28 and 29, 1914, the School of Mines of Columbia University will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is to be held in London from May to October, 1914.

San Francisco and Washington, D. C., will be attacked simultaneously in the latter part of July in a great joint maneuver by the regular army and the National Guard.

Wagner performances at Bayreuth this summer are scheduled as follows: "The Flying Dutchman," July 22 and 31, August 5, 11 and 19; "Parsifal," July 23, August 1, 4, 7, 8, 10 and 20; the "Ring," July 25, 26, 27 and 29, and August 13, 15, 17 and 19.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

THE QUEEN OF BULGARIA, ARMY NURSE AND TRAVELER

Queen Eleonore is expected to visit this country late in May to study American methods of handling social and economic problems and perhaps to negotiate much-needed loans for her Government. The King may accompany her. Her story is briefly told in *The Story of the Week*

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914

NUMBER 3410

THE BASIC POLITICAL REFORM—PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

THE American republic is a democracy. The American Government is a representative government. These are the two distinguishing political characteristics of the United States. Both are important; they are not both fundamental.

The one fundamental thing is that we are a democracy. Government by the people is the very essence of our national being. Take that away and nothing is left.

Representative government, on the other hand, is merely a means to an end. We govern ourselves thru representatives, not because our representatives are wiser than we, or more skilful than we, or better than we. We govern ourselves thru representatives because if we did not we could not govern ourselves at all. Ninety million people, even one million people, cannot legislate and administer directly. They must work thru chosen representatives or not at all.

In our government, therefore, both elements are essential. We must have representative government in order to have any government. We must have democracy or our very existence is a lie.

But our representative government has a grave defect. There is a flaw in our machinery. Our representatives are selected not by all the people—not even by all the voters who go to the polls—but by at best a majority of those who vote, in many cases by a minority of them. The members of the present Congress represent the choice of only eleven million out of twenty-two million voters who went to the polls a year and a half ago.

Evidently our boasted representative government is only fifty per cent representative. Our political machinery has a serious, almost a fatal defect. Its appointed function is to create a legislative body which represents the people. It does it with fifty per cent of error. And this error is entirely separate and distinct from every defect due to corrupt politics, to machine domination, to boss rule, to individual indifference. It will persist when every boss is banished, every machine scrapped, every voter induced to vote. The defect in the machinery is an inherent one.

IS there a remedy? There is a perfect one. It is known as Proportional Representation. The name is not perfectly descriptive. Complete Representation, or Universal Representation, or One Hundred Per Cent Representation would be a better one. For the purpose of the plan is to secure representation for every man who votes, not merely for the fortunate man who happens to vote with the majority.

Under our present imperfect system if ten thousand voters in a congressional district vote for Jones, a Democrat, and ten thousand and one vote for Smith, a

Republican, the first ten thousand for the space of two years will be unrepresented in Congress. They might just as well have failed to vote. If there were a dozen districts in the state and the same thing were to occur in each of them, there would be twelve Republicans sent to Congress by one hundred and twenty thousand and twelve voters, and one hundred and twenty thousand Democratic voters who had sent no one to Congress. The hypothesis is of course ridiculous; but the fact that it would be possible under our present system makes the system more ridiculous still.

WHAT would happen under Proportional Representation? The answer is simple and illuminating. The state would send to Congress six Republicans and six Democrats and every voter would be represented.

Proportional representation substitutes for the crude geographical constituency, divided against itself and electing by the inequitable majority vote, the unanimous constituency, electing by unanimous vote. It groups voters not by the accident of geographical proximity, but by the design of political agreement. It has the further advantage that every voter—ignoring for the moment a small percentage of unavoidable error—helps to elect someone. Under our present system every adherent of the minority loses his vote—he might just as well have stayed at home. Under proportional representation no one, practically speaking, can lose his vote.

The working out of this plan involves three things—a new division of the country into districts, a new method of voting, a new method of counting the votes. The first two are perfectly simple, the third somewhat complicated. For the single-member district is substituted a district electing several members. In small states there would be but one district, in large states several. The ballot used under the plan is the Massachusetts ballot, the names arranged either alphabetically, or in different orders on different groups of ballots. The voter votes not for one candidate but for several—as many, in fact, as he wants to—but he marks the names with numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on, in the order of his choice. If five Congressmen are to be elected from the district in which the voter lives, there will probably be at least fifteen names on the ballot—five from each party. The voter has only one first choice, one second, one third and so on, thru as many choices as he wishes to make. The voter's duty then is simple, only a little more complicated than at present.

When the ballots are to be counted, a little more trouble is experienced, but not nearly so much in actual practise as would appear from the description. The process is as follows:

The whole number of ballots cast in the district is

divided by a number one more than the number of places to be filled—six, that is, if five Congressmen are to be elected. The result of this division increased by one is known as the quota. For example if five places are to be filled and 12,000 votes are cast, the quota is 2001. The ballots are assorted according to the first choices and counted. If any candidate has received a quota or more than a quota of first choices, he is immediately declared elected. Any ballots, on which he is the first choice, in excess of his quota, are distributed among the other candidates according to the second choices marked on them. When all the surplus votes have been transferred in accordance with the second choices, a second count is made. After the second count, the candidate lowest on the poll is declared defeated and his ballots transferred to other candidates in accordance with the second choices on them. By a continuance of this process of declaring elected candidates receiving a quota of votes, of distributing the surpluses of elected candidates and all the ballots of candidates declared defeated, the whole number of places is finally filled, with a minimum of ballots remaining which have not been used in electing some candidate.

THE proportional representation plan, as here meagerly outlined, accomplishes two coördinate and eminently desirable results. In so doing it corrects two grave defects of our present electoral system. It ensures that each congressman (assemblyman, state senator, councilman or what not) represents a unanimous constituency. He knows that every single one of his constituents wanted him elected. The present congressman is painfully aware that many of his constituents would not have him, if they could help it, at any price.

It further ensures that every man's vote is effective in electing a congressman. Now the votes of the minority are wasted. What is more, many of the votes of the majority are in effect wasted, since as soon as a candidate has received a plurality over his opponent he needs no more votes to elect him. The proportional representation system has been aptly termed "effective voting." It makes each vote effective by diverting those that are not needed at one point to another point where they are needed, and by diverting others which can do no good at one point to another point where they can do good.

Proportional representation is the one thing needed to make representative government the effective instrument of true democracy. Under proportional representation all the people rule in a very literal sense. It insures representation to minorities. It makes, as it should, the representative body a perfect picture in miniature of the body politic it is created to represent. Under our present crude approximation to representative government, only the boldest high lights and the deepest shadows are reproduced. All the fine shades are lost.

Proportional representation is a reform which could hardly be expected to make rapid progress. For this there are two sufficient reasons. In the first place its workings are too complicated to explain simply. To make them clear to the average voter requires time and skill and patience. In the second it runs contrary to our political habits. We are used to go to the polls, choose between the candidates presented to us, cast our ballots for one or the other, and find that our man has been

elected or defeated—and there's an end on't. An election, to our habitual thinking, is much like tossing a penny into the air. If it comes down heads, it cannot come down tails, and vice versa. The thought that our ballot, if it is either needless or useless for the election of A, can be diverted to help along the election of B is too new to be easily apprehended.

Nevertheless proportional representation is the basic political reform. If democracy and representative government are to endure, effective voting will some day replace universally the crude, blundering geographic-constituency-plurality-election system we have inherited from the fathers.

THE ARMAMENT OCTOPUS

THE shocking naval scandal in Japan in which Japanese officers were charged with having accepted commissions of \$400,000 on supplies received from a German contractor, and the consequent fall of the Cabinet, is but another one of the multiplying signs that the most powerful lobby in the world is employed by the great armament builders of England and Germany. This lobby knows no national boundaries. Its patriotism is profits. In all the nations are to be found its employees both in office and out. In every capitol are foregathered its contractors, adventurers and ghouls "scenting the cadaverous odor of lucre." Liebknecht has exposed them in Germany, Perris has shown the ramifications of their activities in England. Even in this country Mr. Bryan's olfactory nerves have become sensitive to war contractors. He publicly denounced them last May when he perceived the war clouds thickening in newspaper sanctums and all of us shuddering for the benefit of ordnance manufacturers, battleship builders and every incipient "Fighting Bob" who hoped some day to command another American armada on its voyage around the world.

Has not the time come to expose these sinister war syndicates? If we were the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and were not afraid of playing with dynamite we would put the rest of our income for 1914 at the disposal of Detective Burns and a committee of his British, French and German confrères, and command them to ferret out the connections found existing between governments and armor syndicates.

INFANT REVOLUTIONISTS

A FULL-PAGE featured article in the Sunday newspapers, with pictures and exclamation points, informing the public that the recent demonstrations attributed to the I. W. W. people were in reality the performance of a lot of "kids," schooled in anarchism, was interesting reading for an idle ten minutes, but it was not news. Insurrections and "revolutions" waged by "armies" of the unemployed and the resourceless have always been projects of infantile minds. Usually they have been "led" by generalissimos and field marshals whose years have been not greatly more numerous than their ideas.

There have been a few real revolutions in human history. And there have been in every decade overturnings of governments and disturbances of the peace which have been called revolutions by persons who like such language. The real revolutions have been those profound

or far-reaching changes in social organization that have determined the opportunities and affected the well-being of millions of individuals in a single generation, and for generations thereafter. These revolutions have been attended by astonishingly little violence in proportion to the transformations effected. Their causes have been scientific discoveries, geographical explorations, mechanical inventions, migrations, colonizations and settlements of new or sparsely occupied lands.

The emancipation of serfs in Western Europe was a social revolution that followed inevitably upon the great voyages of the fifteenth century and the expansion of commerce. Protestantism, the American Revolution and the French Revolution were later effects of the same cause. Authority, monarchical absolutism and hereditary privilege were broken down, not because Martin Luther threw ink pots at the devil, or Sam Adams wrote pamphlets, or a Parisian mob battered the Bastille, but because new trade routes, new fisheries, new lumber camps and farming lands gave the venturesome, the enterprising and the discontented abundant opportunities to slip away from their old masters.

The abolition of slavery by the Dutch, the English and the Americans was in some ways an even greater social revolution than any that had preceded it. Until the nineteenth century it had never been fully proven that civilization could build securely on any other basis than slave labor. And it was neither preaching, nor violence, that caused this tremendous metamorphosis. The real causes were scientific discovery and mechanical invention. The steam engine and power machinery substituted the physical forces of nature for the toil of human muscles. At the time when the steam engine became a practical thing, and the factory system was developed, every nation of Western Europe was trying to strengthen its resources by making connections with the slave trade and with colonial opportunities to exploit slave labor. But for the inventions the history of the nineteenth century would have been a shameful story of the rivalries of great nations to amass wealth and concentrate power by African slavery.

A revolution is under way now which will break down that control of the means of production that has enabled and still enables the capital-owning minority to drive a hard economic bargain with a wage-earning majority. The cause of this revolution is not the eloquence of the Larkins and the Haywoods, nor the beating up of "scabs" by strikers, nor the storming of sanctuaries by Tannenbaums. The cause is the mechanical fact that practically an instantaneous transmission of intelligence by electricity has been established thruout the whole world. Hitherto, emotional contagions have run thru human populations with fearful rapidity in comparison with the communication of knowledge, arguments, judgments and reason. Today, facts are transmitted even more rapidly than feelings. Feelings are awakened and more or less governed by the hour-to-hour exhibit of facts. Hitherto, the attempt of masses of men to act collectively in their own behalf has necessarily been with great liability of emotional explosion. Today, co-operation on any desired scale is possible with a minimum of emotional heat. Publicity is universal. Nothing really important can be carried on secretly or by cabal. Every project challenges the intelligence not of a few, but of mankind. The whole world is learning to think,

and to think about everything. An intellectual power of the masses is accumulating, and organizing, which nothing can resist. Democracy, "the square deal," the control of the means of production by those that use them, are being achieved not by agitation nor by disturbances, but by a world-wide intellectual mastery of "the facts in the case."

By comparison with these revolutions how pathetically puerile are the "uprisings" that excite the childish and frighten the ignorant. Revolutionists, professional and amateur, including militant feminists, behave like children because they think like children. Ignorant of actual history, and of the forces and processes of social evolution, seeing nothing in its true proportions and fond of the dramatic, they try to get what they want by making a "scene" and "throwing things."

A MENTAL INVENTORY

MODERN efficiency methods in business require a close accounting of goods in stock, and since it is nowadays the fashion to extend commercial systems into the scholastic field, we may venture to suggest the application of the inventory to the mind. It is important to know what one does not know as well as to know what one knows. A casting is not sent out of a foundry until it has been carefully tested for "blow-holes" concealed in the interior. A school examination does not tell the teacher much that he did not know before about the pupil's deficiencies, but it serves to reveal to the pupil his own deficiencies as nothing else can by proving to him wherein he fails to come up to the expectations of others.

Another and still more important purpose of the examination is to create an interest in things unknown. That Nature abhors a vacuum applies to psychology as well as physics. As water rushes up to fill an empty vessel, so knowledge crowds into a vacant space in the mind as soon as its vacancy is realized. The perception of ignorance is then the first step to knowledge. The reader may have been willing to swear that he had not seen the word Madagascar in print for years, yet if somehow he gets the notion that he ought to know more than he does about Madagascar he will find it in almost everything he picks up, in novels and newspapers, in advertisements and articles. He will be flooded with information on Madagascar from all quarters until he comes to think that the world revolves around that ignored island.

Both of these advantages of the examination are mentioned by correspondents who took the "general information test" mentioned on page 102 of this issue. For instance, here is a postscript postal which followed close upon an examination paper from Wisconsin:

Ten minutes after mailing my answers to "What Do you Know?" I chanced to pick up *Everybody's* and first thing struck the poem on war by Alfred Noyes. A little later The Independent for February 9 came in and I saw your review of his poems. So I know now my answer that he is an architect is wrong. While I grew this much in knowledge in so short a time, I suppose I've forgotten an equal amount during the afternoon.

Now, if our correspondent had not just had his attention directed to Alfred Noyes by the question he would not have noticed the poem or the review. In the technical terms of pedagogy this supplied the "apperceptive basis"

for the acquisition of the new knowledge. But he is wrong in his inference that the new knowledge must have displaced an equal quantity of knowledge already acquired which might well have been of greater value. The mind is not a pint cup which holds so much and no more. It is a reservoir of infinite capacity which no scholar has ever yet been able to overcrowd tho he spent seventy years in constant study. And the recollection of it all is merely a matter of packing it in so that every bit of information is connected with something else so it can be got at when wanted.

Therefore, the more such miscellaneous information one has in his mind the better, for then he is alive at more points and can grow in many directions at once with little or no effort. For an examination like this one cannot cram; one cannot ride thru it on a pony. The knowledge demanded is acquired only by wide and varied reading. It is a test merely of information and memory, not of natural intelligence. It is then a complement of the Binet test, which is now used in the immigration office and in schools and is intended to measure maturity of judgment and mental ability rather than acquired knowledge.

LOOKING DOWN ON THE WORLD

A FEW years ago we were gazing with necks craned and mouths opened by awe at the Wright biplane as it sailed just over the top of New York's tallest buildings. The other day Linnekugel of Berlin reached an altitude of 20,800 feet and got only ten lines in the newspaper, so quickly do we become accustomed to the modern miracles of mechanism. We exhausted our capacity for wonder over the discovery that man could fly at all and we take little interest in the question of how high he can fly. Man did not go to the trouble of learning to fly merely to get away from the earth. There is nothing to see up there, less even than at the poles, which a few years ago were similar objects of international rivalry. Tho an aviator succeed in attaining a hight of three or four miles he knows no more when he comes down than we who have stayed on the ground.

Still a race is always an exciting event even when its goal is merely a mark upon a barograph. No doubt German hearts swelled with pride because Linnekugel had risen 132 feet higher than the Frenchman Legagneux four months before. It was a German, Thelen, who carried four passengers to a hight of 9500 feet, but a Frenchman, Perreyon, who carried one to a hight of 16,500 feet. The Russian student, Sikorsky, took eight passengers 3000 feet up into the air a few weeks ago, but the Frenchman, Garaux, has already outsoared him by taking nine passengers up 5280 feet. Sikorsky's airbus has the record for capacity, since it has carried sixteen people to an altitude of a thousand feet but—wait till we see what can be done with the giant hydravion under construction in France, equipped with four hundred horsepower motors capable, it is believed, of driving its weight of 10,000 pounds thru the air at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

We Americans, tho we set the world a-flying, have been dropt far behind in the race. We may, indeed, be content to let others excel in aero-gymnastics such as looping the loop and corkscrew curves and altitude records, but these feats are more than mere sporting

events. They prove the possession not only of ambition and daring but of invention and mechanical skill. The Russian Government is expending \$12,000,000 a year on new aeroplanes and altho these may never be needed in war the money will not be wholly wasted, for all the machinery is to be designed and constructed in Russia.

Whatever the motive there is something inspiring in this international rivalry in the conquest of the air. For centuries men have looked up to Mont Blanc. Parmelin looked down upon it. Probably the mountain did not look so great from that point of view as from the valley, but the man must have felt himself greater. Others, indeed, had topped a mountain by standing on it or had been lifted above it by hitching themselves to the tail of a gas-bag, but it is a different thing to soar over it at will on wings flexed and turned by one's own muscles and nerves. With ten thousand feet more added to the twenty already attained man will have surpassed the inaccessible summit of Everest and risen above the highest ambition of the mountain climber.

PINAFORE DE LUXE

WHEN a buxom, red-cheeked widow lady confides to an audience that she is called Little Buttercup, dear Little Buttercup, tho she could never tell why, her hearers would rise as one man—given the opportunity—to assure her that they knew exactly why she was called Little Buttercup; because, forsooth, she couldn't possibly have been called anything else. The thoughtful Mr. Gilbert had provided her with the one name which precisely suited.

And one finds—we all find, indeed, for two generations know Gilbert and Sullivan—that thruout the delightful comedies the same situation exists. Everywhere there is the most naïve innocence, the quaintest artlessness. The folk on the stage fairly beam with whimsical simplicity: Strephon with the perpetual dilemma of his earthly tabernacle, the pirate's apprentice with his fantastic conscience, Yum-Yum with the "difficulty" to which she refers in a fashion to draw tears from a troglodyte. Yet always in the making of plot, dialog and music, there is the most ingenious art. Gilbert and Sullivan created the cleverest stupidities the English stage has ever known.

So there is only a momentary frown when one reads the announcement of a new and unprecedented production of *Pinafore*—with a full-rigged ship in real water—as "the most beautiful spectacle ever staged." A spectacle, dramatically speaking, is a performance where the management makes apology to the eye for cheating the ear. It is preposterous to include Gilbert and Sullivan in such a category. We dare aver that *Pinafore à la Ben Greet* would be more thoroly enjoyable than half the musical comedies of the day into which tons of paint and powder and miles of ruffles and "sets" are poured.

But the lines and music that these masters gave us are so charming a combination of barefaced absurdities and luxurious rimes, of artlessness and art, that they can never be submerged by any surfeit of eye-appeal. Without a doubt the splendor of this new production, real water and all, serves merely to bring out in clear relief the delightful childlike heart of the comedy. And to let the air with joy be laden from four hundred throats—here's richness!



THE STORY OF THE WEEK



The House Votes for Repeal

At the close of an exciting and acrimonious debate, the House, on March 31, by a vote of 247 to 162, past the bill repealing the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. For the bill were counted 220 Democrats, 25 Republicans and 2 Progressives. Those voting in the negative were 52 Democrats, 17 Progressives and 93 Republicans. Nearly forty speeches were made in the last day of the debate, and the most dramatic and interesting of them was Speaker Champ Clark's. Mr. Mann, the Republican floor leader, argued that exemption was not forbidden by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The galleries were crowded and the corridors adjoining them were full of people who could not be admitted.

The question had been discussed in the Senate. On the preceding day Mr. Lewis had said there that the President was seeking to prevent occupation of Mexico by England, Germany and France. Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, if there should be such occupation, would, in the Senator's opinion, be followed by war with other nations. Russia would seize Alaska, and Japan would take possession of Hawaii and the Philippines. On the same day it became known that the President resented as "the crowning insult of a series" the charge that he had bargained with Great Britain, promising to procure repeal in return for aid with respect to Mexico.

It is expected that six weeks or two months will elapse before a vote can be reached in the Senate, where debate is not restricted. The bill was sent to the Senate Committee, which is evenly divided on the question or, perhaps, has a majority of one against repeal. It is predicted that the bill will be past in the Senate. Estimates of the majority range between 3 or 4 and 16.

Mr. Clark's Speech

Speaker Clark's address consumed about an hour. There was no personal issue, he said, between the President and himself. He had uttered no criticism of the President, who, he believed, was actuated by the highest patriotic motives. He did not desire to make a breach in the Democratic party, and there was none. Quoting a New York Democratic paper's attacks upon himself, he sharply resented them. He would not bolt the national platform. It was not true

that his action was an opening gun in his campaign for the Presidential nomination in 1916. He was not a candidate. If Mr. Wilson should be successful in his term of office he would be renominated and reelected; if he should make a failure, the nomination would not be worth having. He bore the President no ill will on account of the Baltimore convention.

We were asked to grant to Great Britain, whom we defeated in our infancy, unjust and humiliating concessions. The President's request was an amazing one, and reasons for it had not been given. Legal opinion of the highest merit, from Richard Ol-

ney and others, was that exemption was not forbidden by the treaty. The President was wholly in the wrong. Repeal meant practical abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. He prayed that the God who had nerved 3,000,000 backwoods Americans to fling their gage of battle into the face of the world's mightiest monarch, who sustained Washington and his starving army, might lead members to prevent this stupendous folly, this unspeakable humiliation of the American republic.

After he had finished, Representative Peters, a Massachusetts Democrat, read a letter in which Richard Olney advised him to stand by the President and vote for repeal.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

In the House, the bill repealing the act exempting our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls was past, by a vote of 247 to 162, after a memorable debate, in which the most remarkable of the speeches was one made by Speaker Champ Clark.

Senator Lewis asserted that the President sought repeal of the exemption to prevent occupation of Mexico by Great Britain, Germany and France.

After two days' debate in executive session, the nomination of Professor Daniels, of Princeton, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was confirmed in the Senate by a vote of 36 to 27. Whereupon Mr. La Follette and eight other senators announced their intention to discuss publicly all questions not affecting foreign relations.

Bill pensioning widows and children of soldiers who served in the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer uprising was past in the House.

Representative Humphrey sharply criticized the arrangement of regional bank districts and the selection of reserve bank cities.

Representative Rogers reviewed the appointments in the diplomatic service, attacking the Administration.

It was predicted that the session would continue thru the summer, owing to the backward condition of the appropriation bills, a long debate in the Senate on Panama tolls, and the President's earnest desire for trust and rural credit legislation.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the following:

Tobacco trade coupons.

Leasing of public lands.

The charges against Representative McDermott.

Workmen's compensation bill for Government employees.

Torreón Taken by Villa

After eleven days of desperate fighting, General Villa, in the night, on April 2, gained undisputed possession of the city of Torreón. For some days the Federal troops held three fortified points in the town, but at last they were dislodged. Many were captured, but General Velasco, with the remnant of his army, escaped southward by way of a cañon. There had been much hand-to-hand fighting, and there were many dead bodies in the streets. These were burned by the victorious army. Villa's losses were 500 killed and 1500 wounded; the Federal losses were greatly in excess of these numbers. Villa had executed all prisoners who were recent recruits or irregulars. Such was the fate of all the men whom Orozco (formerly Madero's leading general) had taken with him into Huerta's army. Two Spaniards excepted, no foreign resident was killed or injured, but Villa, on the 5th, ordered the deportation or expulsion of 600 Spaniards and the confiscation of their property.

The fleeing Federals were pursued by Villa's cavalry, who sought to prevent them from joining Huerta's reinforcements. These had gone astray, but were somewhere between Torreón and the capital. It was generally admitted that Villa's victory would draw many recruits to the rebel army and increase the market value of the paper notes (having a face value of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000) issued under the direction of Carranza. At the capital, Huerta was asserting, three days after the flight of Velasco, that Torreón had not fallen. "Our military operations there," said he, "are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner."

The Killing of Benton By the commission which Carranza appointed to inquire as to the killing of William S. Benton, the wealthy British subject, a report has been made, and the substance of it has come to the knowledge of the American commander at the camp near El Paso. The commission says, it is understood, that Benton quarreled with Villa; that Villa ordered his intimate friend, Major Fierro, to place Benton in jail at Chihuahua, and that Benton was shot and killed by Fierro at Samalayuca, thirty-two miles south of Juarez. Fierro reported that the man had been killed "while trying to escape," but examination of Benton's wounds (the body had been interred at Juarez) proved that this was not true.

It is said that the commission exonerates Villa and recommends that Fierro be shot. He is now in jail. Villa, it will be recalled, asserted that Benton had been put to death by order of a court martial. He produced the record of the court, and said the body was in a cemetery at Chihuahua.

The Monroe Doctrine

Dr. Pena, President of Argentina, says, in a volume recently published, that the present interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine in the United States is absurd and capricious. The original statement of President Monroe, he continues, has been made so elastic that it may reasonably be called a gutta-percha message. The doctrine, he asserts, is an anachronism, like the Martello towers of England; it is one cause of Latin-American hostility toward the United States, and the United States would lose nothing by abandoning it.



Copyright by International News

WAITING THE ORDER TO TAKE TORREON

Villa's cavalry winding in from the plains and forming outside the city's defenses

In the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he says, it was partly abandoned.

Publication of press dispatches about these remarks in the book led Senator Chamberlain, at Washington, to insert in the *Congressional Record* a long definition and defense of the Monroe Doctrine. Reports from Buenos Ayres say that the book is merely a collection of letters and public addresses, and that the date of the latest of these was 1910.

West Indies and Central America

The presidential election which was to have been held in Santo Domingo on the 1st has been postponed, owing to the failure of Congress to pass an electoral bill, or to the efforts of the Bordas Govern-

ernment to promote its political interests. When fighting was stopped some months ago by the intervention of the United States Minister, a free and fair election was promised by President Bordas. Some expect that the revolutionists will now resume hostilities.

In Hayti the revolutionists have not been subdued, and it is reported that the Government troops are refusing to fight. Hayti has paid the interest on her guaranteed railroad bonds, which was due on February 1. The default excited the protests of European creditors and caused a movement for the establishment of a fiscal protectorate by the United States, like the one by which Santo Domingo's revenues are controlled.

Politicians in Central America who seek to promote a political union of the five republics are at work again. In Salvador they have been holding mass meetings. Their organization has 20,000 members in that republic. During the last two months they have been organizing in Honduras, and work has been done secretly in Guatemala for the cause. Costa Rica is hostile to the movement, and nothing has been done in Nicaragua, where the presence of American marines indicates that the Government has the support of the United States. The plans of the unionists involve a resort to arms.

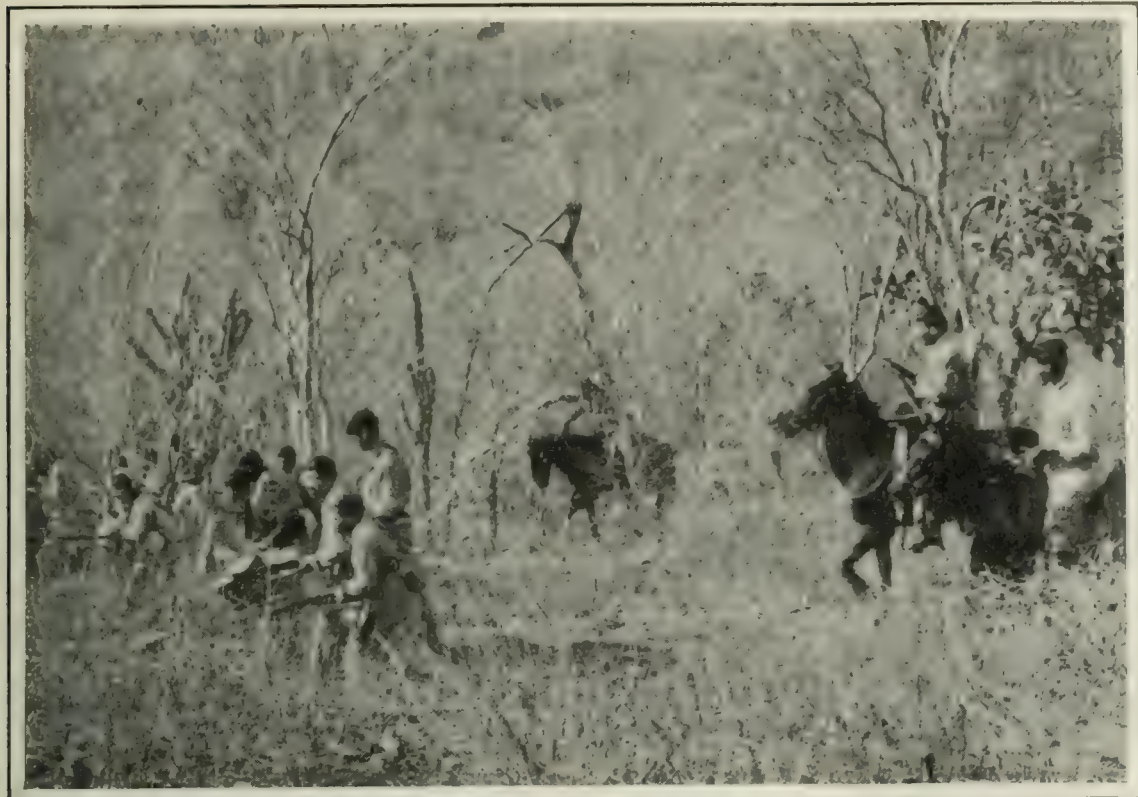


From the New York Times

THE DISTRICTS AND RESERVE BANKS UNDER THE NEW CURRENCY LAW
The action of the organization committee is reported and discussed in The Market Place

Colonel Roosevelt's Explorations

Dispatches from Iquitos (Peru) by way of Lima, on March 31, reported indefinitely that Colonel Roosevelt's exploring party had suffered from accidents.



Copyright by Press Illustrating Co.

REBELS ADVANCING THRU WOODLAND AT TORREON
From a moving picture film made within bullet range of the battle line

On the following day, however, Anthony Fiala sent from Manaus a cable message saying that, according to reports received there, Colonel Roosevelt and his associates were safe and in good health. Dispatches from Iquitos, he added, were frequently untrustworthy. Fiala's party, composed of himself, Lieutenant Laurindo, of the Brazilian Navy, and seven employees, lost two canoes, with food supplies, in the rapids of the Papagaio River. But the party arrived safely at Manaus, on the upper Amazon.

Colonel Roosevelt and his companions have been exploring the region around the headwaters of the Duvida River. They may not reach Manaus before the end of April. Dispatches from Rio, on the 5th, said that they had reached Calama, on the Madeira River.

South America Reports from Bogota and Washington say that an agreement as to the main provisions of the treaty with Colombia has been reached, and that only minor details remain to be adjusted. Colombia, it is said, withdraws her demand for the exemption of her shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls, owing to the vote in the House at Washington for repeal of our exemption act. It is also said that our Government no longer asks for control of the Atrato Canal route, and that the sum of money to be paid will be \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000.

The predicted revolution in Venezuela is said to have had a beginning on March 30 in the State of Falcon. It had been expected that

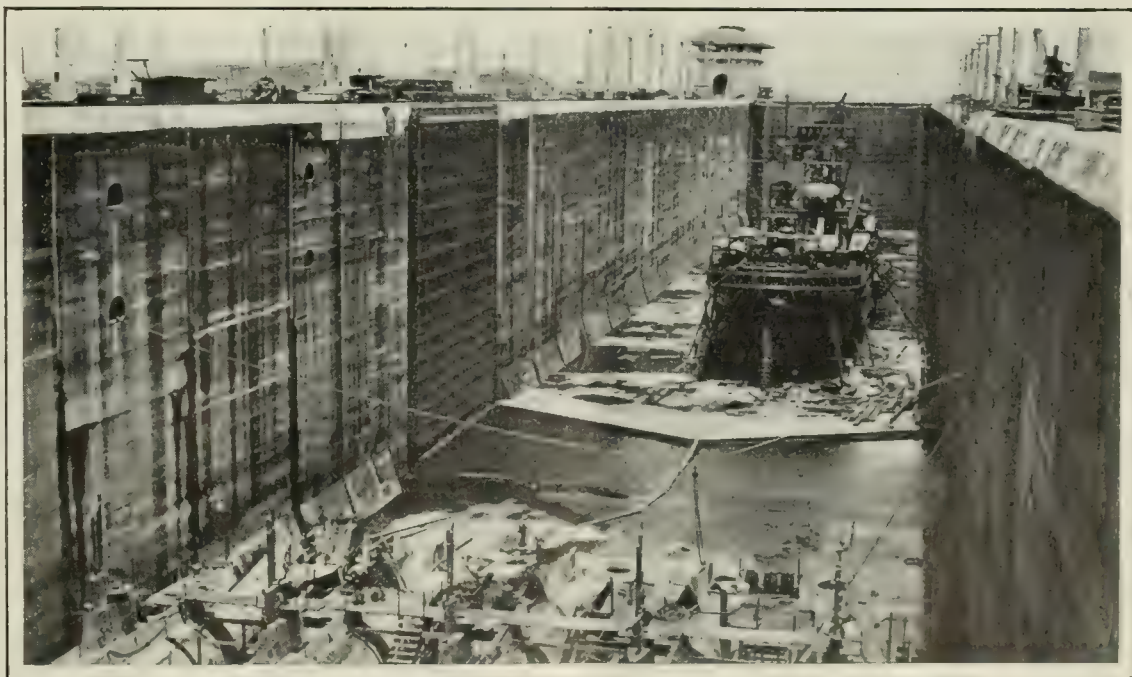
the first movement would be made in the State of Tachira, where the people refuse to recognize the Governor recently appointed by President Gomez. This Governor is the President's nephew, and he has a bad record. In a quarrel, a few years ago, he killed General Yllas, the Governor of Caracas. Many men suspected of disloyalty have been arrested or driven into exile. One of these is General Matos, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is said that the recent secret marriage of President Gomez to the daughter of the late Professor Caceres, of Caracas University, was sharply disapproved by his sons and has estranged a considerable number of those who had been supporting him.

Ex-President Castro, in Trinidad, says he has no desire to take part in a revolution.

Failure to assemble a quorum of Congress has prevented the holding of a presidential election in Peru. The governing council, appointed by the forces that deposed and exiled President Billinghurst, is divided. Roberto Leguia, vice-president, who expected to succeed Billinghurst, has resigned.

The Premier's Asquith's Campaign return to his constituency of Fife and Kinross was made a triumphal progress by Liberal demonstrations along the route beginning with his departure at the Euston station. Whether Mr. Asquith was bound to seek reelection because he had assumed the office of Secretary of State for War vacated by Colonel Seely is questionable, but at any rate it helped the Government by interposing a delay at this very critical juncture. The Unionists decided not to put up a candidate against him in East Fife unless he raised the issue of Parliament versus the army. This will permit his return to Parliament on April 8, several days earlier than would have been possible if an electoral contest had taken place.

His campaign address was delivered on the afternoon of April 4 in the Masonic Hall of the village of Ladybank, Scotland. The audience was limited by the capacity of the hall to three hundred, sixty of whom were reporters. He explained that his action in taking over the portfolio of War was because "a grave situation had been created both in regard to the discipline of the army and its relation to the civil power."



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

A GATUN LOCK USED AS A DRY DOCK

The dredge "Corozal" and five submarines docked in the upper lock of the east chamber. The "Corozal" suffered an explosion in her oil tank which made dry docking necessary. It is already a novelty to see any part of the Canal empty of water



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

THE LEADER FOR EQUAL TOLLS

Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, introduced the Sims bill in the Senate and is in charge there of the fight to repeal the provision for exemption

The British army can be counted on from the highest to the lowest rank without qualification or reserve to undertake all the duties its obligations require it to discharge. The army is not, and I pray may never become, a political machine. The army has no place and no voice in the making of our policy or the molding of our laws. The army will hear nothing of politics from me and in return I expect to hear nothing of politics from the army.

It is the duty of the soldier and the duty of the civilian to comply with the lawful demand of the civil power. The doctrine promulgated lately by the leaders of the Tory party struck at the very root not only of army discipline but of democratic government.

The Premier declared his determination to have the Home Rule bill put upon the statute book, but expressed the hope that it might be possible to make it acceptable to the minority and in time secure a complete Irish unity. The same process might, he said, be extended to other parts of the United Kingdom and lead to greater efficiency in the conduct of both local and imperial interests.

To overcome the effect of the ovations received by Premier Asquith on his way to Fife, a mammoth demonstration was held in Hyde Park, the Unionists thus carrying the war into the open by adopting the tactics of their most despised antagonists. So the Saturday afternoon crowds had the novel experience of seeing a procession of five thousand silk-hatted gentlemen from the Stock Exchange, Lloyds and other City institutions marching into the Park in competition with the workingmen under Jim Larkin and the suffragets under Gen. Flora Drummond. Speeches were delivered by peers and M. P.'s from fourteen platforms, and the assemblage of 400,000 people joined in singing "God Save the King" and "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," the battle hymn of Ulster. Ex-Premier Balfour made his appearance for the first time upon a Hyde Park platform to move the resolution protesting against "the use of the army and navy to drive out by force of arms our fellow subjects in Ireland from their full heritage in the Parliament of the United Kingdom," and demanding the submission of the question to a vote of the people.

In the House of Commons the discussion of the bill has been tame in comparison with the week before, partly because of the absence of Asquith and the abstinence of Lloyd George, partly because the Opposition realizes that some sort of a compromise is inevitable in order to avoid being placed in the position of favoring the use of the army to nullify the will of the people as expressed in Parliament. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and acting leader of the Liberals in the absence of the Premier, suggested that the ultimate outcome would probably be a general federation of the whole country, and that this might be carried out before the expiration of the six-year period during which the counties of Ulster may, if they so vote, be separated from the new Irish Government. If the three bills now pending, those for the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland, for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, and the abolition of plural voting, were first put upon the statute book, the Government, he said, might consent to an election.

This is regarded by some of the Unionists as affording a way out of the present difficulty, but the reply of Mr. Balfour was not very conciliatory.

Colonel Seely was permitted to resign the Secretaryship of War, be-



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

SENATOR J. HAMILTON LEWIS

"Jim Ham," of Illinois, who asserts, in supporting the President, that Mexico is in danger of occupation by Great Britain, Germany and France

cause his addition of two paragraphs to the assurance given to the army officers was thought by the Cabinet to imply too great a concession, but Viscount Morley, altho he had approved of the Seely addendum, did not find it necessary to resign. Field-Marshal Sir John French and Gen. Sir John Ewart insisted upon the acceptance of their resignations.

The Visit of Our Minister to the Queen Eleonore Balkan States, Charles J. Vopicka, telegraphs to Washington that the Queen of Bulgaria and possibly also the King will visit the United States the latter part of May. She will travel incognito but with a considerable retinue. The business agent of King Ferdinand, Mr. Carter, has left London for Washington to make the necessary arrangements for her reception in this country, where she is already favorably known thru her hospital work. She distinguished herself as a nurse before she became Queen, for it was while she was still

Princess of Reuss-Köstritz that she volunteered for service in the Russo-Japanese war and took charge of a Red Cross train bound for Manchuria. Here she displayed so much efficiency and courage that she was decorated on the field by General Kuropotkin. The high esteem in which she was held by the Emperor and Empress of Russia is rumored to be one of the reasons why she was picked out by Prince Ferdinand as his second wife in 1908 shortly before he assumed the title of Czar of the Bulgars. She was then forty-eight, a year older than Ferdinand. His first wife, the Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma, on her death in 1899 had left four children, two sons and two daughters. The oldest, Prince Boris, went to the front during the war but came back from Adrianople very ill. He is now twenty and likely soon to succeed his father, who has become exceedingly unpopular because he attacked his allies, Greece and Servia, contrary to the advice or without the knowledge of

his ministers and so lost in large part the fruits of the victory over Turkey. Queen Eleonore devoted herself during the war to active hospital service in the field and to the relief of the poor until ordered to stop by King Ferdinand, whose esthetic nature was shocked by the thought of disease and pain.

It is supposed that the real occasion of the Queen's visit to this country is to secure the loans of which Bulgaria is sorely in need. The total cost of the war to Bulgaria is estimated by Professor Tsankoff of Sofia as \$548,000,000, of which \$300,000,000 represents the value of the territory ceded by Bulgaria to Rumania. The number of lives lost was about 57,000, or nearly seven per cent of the adult male population of the country.

The New Italian Ministry Having carried to a successful conclusion the conquest of Libya, Signor Giolitti resigned the Government, altho it is generally agreed that he could have held a majority longer if he had cared to take the trouble. But he was apparently quite willing to step down and out for a while and let some one else shoulder the responsibility of settling the bills for the war in Africa and of meeting the new issues that have arisen. The extension of the suffrage to the great mass of illiterates has introduced some unknown factors into Italian politics. Both extremes of the Chamber, the Catholic Right and the Socialistic Left, have gained strength, and it will be more difficult than before to steer a middle course of practical progress.

The successor of Giolitti as head of the Government is Signor Salandra, who will start in with not only the support of the Liberals, but also the good will of a considerable proportion of both Right and Left. He received a handsome majority in the Chamber on presenting his platform. The retention of the Marquis of San Giuliano as Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Admiral Millio as Minister of Marine, implies the continuity of the established foreign policy. The alliance with Germany and Austria will be maintained and the army and navy reorganized and strengthened. It is proposed by the new administration to raise the peace footing of the Italian army to 275,000 men, not including the colonial troops. This will cost some \$4,000,000 a year more than the present expenditure. Premier Salandra also proposes to extend the public school system.

The most serious of the problems confronting the new administration

is the threatened strike of the railroad employees, which is voted to take place on April 15 unless the Government complies with the demands of the men. The Premier, in announcing his policy to parliament on April 2, said that the pay of the men would be raised by a fair adjustment in accordance with the financial condition of the country. This is not likely to satisfy the men, while to give them what they ask would add \$10,000,000 to the expense of running the railroad, which is already a heavy burden to the Government. The railroad men, being civil servants, are forbidden to strike, but if they all go out it is hard to see what the Government can do about it. They number 80,000 to 100,000, and if they quit work the whole transport system of the country would be paralyzed. At the railroad union convention at Ancona, which decided upon the strike, the leaders of the Anarchist, Socialist and Republican parties promised their support to the railroad men.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

OPPOSED TO THE PRESIDENT
Senator James A. O'Gorman, of New York, a leader in the fight against repeal, holds a strategic position as chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

ANOTHER STAND-PATTER ON TOLLS
Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, is among the group unalterably opposed to President Wilson's interpretation of our treaty obligations

EXPERIMENTS IN FEDERATION FOR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE federative trend in international affairs has a distinct bearing upon the movement toward universal peace, altho of course the federative trend has been more manifest in the formation of governments than in its effect upon international peace. In respect to the formation of governments this trend is the tendency on the part of peoples under independent sovereign governments fearing foreign aggression of wishing to avoid difficulties with their neighbors, to associate themselves with their neighbors in the establishment of a common and central agency of government, to which each is to delegate and convey part of its sovereignty. The control thus delegated usually covers foreign relations and the making of war and peace, and sometimes a wider jurisdiction of internal matters than this. Whether the delegation of power and the structure upon which the federation is founded include a formal means of settling differences between the members of the confederation or not, it incidentally and necessarily has this effect; and to this extent every federation affects these previous international relations which existed between the members of the confederation, favorably toward the peaceful settlement of them by negotiation and arbitration or judicial action. We may well emphasize the importance of this principle in bringing about world peace and the utility of studying the historical instances of its application, as suggestions for a federation of all the great powers, to the extent of delegating the sovereign power of doing justice or injustice, and of keeping or breaking national contracts, by consenting to abide the judgment in such matters of a great permanent, impartial international court of skilled and just judges.

THE ACHAIA LEAGUE

The adoption of the principle of federation in political government dates far back in Grecian history. Its best example is found in the Achaian League in the Peloponesus of Greece, which, beginning in the small territory of Achaia, gradually grew in extent of constituent cities until it included most of the Peloponesian cities and a number of others

in the Northern peninsula. In its second and more perfect form it was reorganized in 280 B. C. and lasted about 125 years. It was formed for the purpose of resisting the dominion of Macedon. The members of it were independent municipal sovereignties, and in coming into the League, delegated to the executive and legislative authorities of the League, whom they chose, control over their foreign relations and the making of war and of peace. The historian Freeman finds many similarities between our Constitution and that of the Achaian League. He points out the fact that Hamilton and Madison, altho they studied Grecian history, were uninformed as to what he thinks the remarkable resemblance between the federal structure of government in this League and that which those statesmen did so much to frame in our Constitution of 1789. They were misled, he says, thru the inaccuracies of a French historian, and instead of looking to the Achaian League, as they well might have done, they derived comfort and suggestion from erroneous accounts of the nature of the Amphictionic League, as a federal council of Greece. He points out, and other historians sustain him in the view, that the Amphictionic League was nothing but an association of the various tribes of Greece, which thru their tribal representatives met in a council at Delphi, where was the Oracle of Apollo, and there, in the interest of religion, adopted measures looking to its promotion and the preservation of the Shrine. It was really nothing more than an ecclesiastical synod. Like not a few religious conferences, however, it occasionally adopted resolutions that touched matters that were hardly within its religious jurisdiction. It undoubtedly at times had some political influence thru its religious importance. The Kings of Macedon subsequently used it as an instrumentality in the politics of Greece, but it has no bearing, as Hamilton and Madison thought it did, upon the use of the federated principle in the formation of governments. Mr. Freeman says: "It is clear that Hamilton and Madison knew hardly anything more of Grecian history than what they had picked from the *Observa-*

tions of the Abbé Mably. But it is no less clear that they were incomparably better qualified to understand and apply what they did know."

The constitution of this League did not provide for a federal tribunal, and I cannot find in the somewhat lengthy volume of Mr. Freeman any reference whatever to judicial matters in the history of federation in Greece and Rome. Mr. Freeman says that it was the custom among Grecian cities when the international rights of one were broken by another, to submit the issue to the arbitration of a third city. Probably in this way the differences between the members of the Achaian Federation were settled when they arose. But it is a thing that we must realize, tho it is a little hard to do, that courts and judges as such—having only judicial functions—are a comparatively modern invention. The Book of Judges in the Old Testament suggests the idea that they must have had judges in Israel, but while these judges heard judicial controversies, as we know, they were really civil patriarchal rulers who exercised executive and legislative as well as judicial powers.

THE ENGLISH ORIGIN OF COURTS

Even in the golden era of the Roman Empire, when the rule of law was being established by law writers and jurists consults, in the four centuries before the Code of Justinian, there were no judges as such. There was an executive officer called the Prætor, whose business it was to execute the law. He was not generally a lawyer. When he had a case in the execution of the law that involved a judicial inquiry, he formulated his case and submitted it to a referee, who was not necessarily a jurist consult or learned in the law. He was called a Judex, and from the title given him we get the name of judge. The Prætor was elected every year, so that in spite of the great debt that we owe to republican and imperial Rome for the supremacy that they gave to law and its administration, and the symmetry that they gave to jurisprudence, we can not say that we owe to them a judicial system of permanent, learned and independent courts. For that we must look to the history of Anglo-Saxon civil liberty, because it is in English history that we find the ultimate division of gov-

ernmental functions between the executive and legislative on the one hand, and the judicial on the other. The term "court" is a late word derived from the fact that the hearing of the tribunal was heard in a court or courtyard. This failure to recognize a difference between the executive, legislative and judicial functions manifests itself even now when we come to consider international relations and tribunals for the settlement of international disputes. I shall refer to this later. The King of England in council or in Parliament was the seat of all governmental power, executive, legislative and judicial. Parliament was not only a legislative body but it was a court. Lords and Commons met originally in one body. Now the two bodies are separated; the judicial function is still exercised by the House of Lords. The King sat in his own court, which gave it the name of "King's Court." Edward the Fourth was the last king to do so in person. Then the King delegated this judicial duty to his justiciaries who held the King's Court, and attended the King wherever he went. This caused great inconvenience in private cases and finally in the Magna Charta that was extorted from King John by the barons at Runnymede, that monarch agreed that the assizes should be held at certain times in every county of his realm by his judges, so that individuals might not be put to the trouble of following the King about in his travels in order to get justice. The use which the Stuart kings made of the judges to sustain their arbitrary course led to a change in their tenure after the revolution of 1688 and the Bill of Rights, so that early in the reign of Queen Anne they ceased to hold office as the pleasure of the King and became judges for life and independent of royal court or Parliament. We have thus inherited our conception that a court is a body that decides cases according to the law and the fact, without influence by the executive or even the legislative power except as legislature enacts positive law and the court construes and enforces it as a uniform rule of conduct.

AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

No such idea of a judicial tribunal, set apart and independent, prevailed either in Greece or in Rome or during the Middle Ages, or during the Holy Roman Empire. It is a later conception in continental countries. But it is most important that this idea of absolute justice and of having judges who are impartial and independent in rendering their decision of political policy or legislative direc-

tion, should be recognized in our international relations.

It is true that the Progressive party and its leaders are now seeking to destroy this conception, to take away the independence of the judiciary, to remove the idea of absolute justice which the independence of the judiciary is supposed to secure, and to mingle in its administration of specific cases the desire of the sovereign electorate. Heretofore we have thought that in tracing back the history of our liberties from Magna Charta thru the Petition of Right and the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence which itself insists on the independence of the judiciary, and the Federal Constitution, we have had something to be grateful for in the judicial system which we have inherited. This seems a far cry from the Achaian League and the federative brand of government, but I think I can make it seem relevant before I get thru.

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

We find in the Grecian example the fact that men began to realize that while a Grecian city was capable of furnishing a useful and happiness-giving government, yet when it came to resist the aggressions of a stronger neighbor the people of the city must look for aid among those who were similarly circumstanced and yield something of their sovereignties to one joint federal authority for their protection. There have been in history since that time many instances of federations. But I shall refer to only a few. The Holy Roman Empire, theoretically, and in the sonorous titles of the Emperor, began with Julius Caesar, and lasted until Napoleon's time. It presented at stages in its history an important phase of the federative principle for our present use. After the breaking up of the real Roman Empire, by many different barbarian invasions and migrations, and after the nationalizing spirit became stronger and before the Holy Roman Empire lost all its power, in the days of Henry the Fowler and Frederick of Hohenstauffen, and in the days of Pope Hildebrand, known as Gregory VII, and Boniface VIII, and Innocent III, there were heated discussions as to the relation of the Pope and the Emperor to the government of men. The prevailing theory was that all secular government came from God thru the people to the Emperor, and while kingdoms and dukedoms and principalities and the electorates whose chiefs elected the Emperor exercised independent government in their respective jurisdictions, they all seemed theoretically to concede their subor-

dination to the divine right of the Emperor in secular government. So indeed did the Pope. He was called the Emperor of Peace, and one of his recognized duties and powers was to keep the kings and dukes and other potentates who were under him from war. He was generally unsuccessful, but the high character of this duty on his part and the conception which the statement of the duty showed to be in the minds of men is interesting and significant. The Pope, too, as the spiritual head of the world, assumed the power of arbitration in cases of war, and there were Popes who by their ability and their virtue were well calculated to exercise this function. But generally papal intervention for such a purpose was not successful. This was more directly the business of the Emperor. While it cannot be said that the Holy Roman Empire was the result of a federation, because in theory the Emperor created princes, and princes, tho they elected, did not create Emperors, nevertheless as national life developed into different sovereignties, the only relation that they had to the Emperor was a result akin to what would have happened had they been separate entities and had then united in a federation for purposes that the maintenance of the Imperial power continued to serve. Mr. Bryce, in his history of the Holy Roman Empire, speaking of this feature of the Empire, says:

With feudal rights no longer enforceable, and removed, except in his patrimonial lands, from direct contact with the subject, the Emperor was not, as heretofore, conspicuously a German and a feudal king, and occupied an ideal position less marred by the incongruous accidents of birth and training, of national and dynastic interests.

To that position three cardinal duties were attached. He who held it must typify spiritual unity, must preserve peace, must be a fountain of that by which along among imperfect men peace is preserved and restored, law and justice. . . . And he was therefore above all things, claiming indeed to be upon earth the representative of the Prince of Peace bound to listen to complaints, and to redress the injuries inflicted by sovereigns or peoples upon each other; to punish offenders against the public order of Christendom; to maintain thru the world, looking down as from a serene height upon the schemes and quarrels of meaner potentates, that supreme good without which neither arts nor letters, nor the gentler virtues of life, can rise and flourish. The mediæval Empire was in its essence what its modern imitators have sometimes professed themselves; the Empire of Peace; the oldest and noblest title of its head was "Imperator pacificus." And that he might be the peacemaker, he must be the expounder of justice and the author of its concrete embodiment, positive law; chief legislator and supreme judge of appeal, like his predecessor, the compiler

of the Corpus Juris, the one and only source of all legitimate authority.

PROPOSED FEDERATIONS OF EUROPE

The result of this view of the position of the Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages and later on is seen in a number of conceptions published in those dark centuries. They are referred to by Mr. Thomas Willing Balch in a paper on "The Advance of International Peace Thru Legal and Judicial Means," which he read at the 1912 meeting of the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Washington. In 1306 a French barrister, Pierre DuBois, in a treatise entitled *De Recuperatione Terre Sancte*, urged that the Catholic states of Europe should form an alliance, with the King of France at their head, in order to secure peace among themselves. Should trouble arise between any members of the proposed alliance, Du Bois urged that their difference should be settled by a quasi court appointed *ad hoc* and composed of six members, and consisting of three ecclesiastics and "three others from both parties." In each case, the Pope was to be appealed to to review the decision. In 1461, King Podiebrad of Bohemia, adopting the plans of Antoine Marini, his chancellor, negotiated with other sovereigns for the establishment of a federal state, which was to have a federal congress composed of ambassadors to sit at Bâle. And Henry IV proposed, at the suggestion of his Minister, the Duke de Sully, what was called the Great Design, tho this, in the form of a federation to avoid war, was in fact not a genuine proposal of universal peace but a plan to give France the leadership of Europe. Nevertheless it seems to have suggested a good many real plans for the accomplishment of its avowed purpose. In 1623, a Parisian monk, Emeric Cruce, proposed that all sovereignties of the world should send ambassadors to some city like Venice and that when two sovereign powers disagreed, their respective ambassadors should plead the cause of their respective sovereigns before the other assembled ambassadors who should decide the issue, and the judgment was to be enforced by the combined power of the sovereignties represented in the court. Within two years after the publication of this plan, Grotius, in his epoch-making work on the *Law of War and Peace*, urged upon sovereigns the convening of congresses for peaceable settlement of international disputes.

THE SWISS REPUBLIC

For our purpose perhaps the most interesting instance of federation,

other than that of our own country, was the Swiss republic. This federation is remarkable in that it was organized in the thirteenth century, and has continued until today. It illustrates a continuous union of people who speak three different languages, in the very center of Europe, and therefore in the center of a continental battle ground. It was doubtless the result of the same desire for protection against foreign aggression that prompted the Achaian League, but it lasted longer. While the Swiss people differ in language, they resemble each other in character, and there was a national spirit among them, early developed, that insisted on local self-government, but on united action against invaders. Dr. Scott, in an interesting address before the last annual meeting of the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, invited attention to the precedent of the Swiss republic in the development of the federation principle into a national court after centuries of association, and he quotes the following from M. Lardy, a Swiss diplomat, who presided in an arbitration between Russia and Turkey, 1911:

Is it improper for me to state that more than six centuries have past since the first of August, 1291, when the Swiss burghers signed their first treaty of alliance on the shore of the Lake of the Four Cantons, at the foot of our snow-clad Alps? On that memorable day which the Swiss people annually celebrate with bonfires on every mountain-top, while all the church-bells call upon the Almighty to protect the Fatherland, the Confederate Cantons made an arbitral pact with each other, binding themselves to submit their differences to the more prudent inhabitants (*prudenciores*) of their valleys and creating the force needed to assure the execution of the award. For centuries Switzerland developed under the protection of arbitration, until the day came when it was enabled to commit to its federal tribunal the decision of a large number of disputes of a public nature and to entrust the rights and liberties of its citizens to the federal tribunal. Will the court of The Hague some day become the federal tribunal of the nations? In Switzerland, small as it is, centuries were required to create a permanent federal tribunal and to secure its acceptance by public opinion. It is the part of wisdom to believe that many years must elapse before the basis of an agreement be found which will assure the independence of the various states and guarantee the moral heritage of every people in the universal concert of nations.

It is remarkable that this system of arbitration begun six hundred years ago did not develop into a federal Supreme Court until 1845. We may sincerely hope that it will not take six centuries for the court of arbitration, established at the first Hague Conference, to develop into

the arbitral court proposed in the second Hague Conference.

FEDERATION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Mr. Freeman mentions the United Netherlands as an instance of the federative principle, but as it has not so much significance in international matters, I pass by a discussion of it for lack of space. The next federation in point of time is that which we of the United States have offered as a model to the world. I pass it by, for the present, to come to some recent federations. We find in the relation of the Privy Council of England to three great governments that are an important part of the British Empire instances of the federative trend in modern governments toward a federal court whose authority and whose function are closely akin to what an international court should exercise. I refer to Canada, Australia and South Africa. The compromises that were made and the statesmanship and patriotism that were shown in reaching an agreement for federation of the great English and French provinces in one Dominion of Canada owning a half continent and containing now eight millions of people form a notable history that parallels the struggle our ancestors made to frame and ratify our Constitution. Indeed the framers of the Canadian federation profited much by the lessons from our history. The same thing is true of the formation of the Australian federation, with five millions of people, which in some respects more resembles ours than does Canada. The South African federation, the last one formed, under the British Empire, has less of the federative principle and more of the direct government than either of the other two, or our own.

But in all these federations there is a Supreme Court, which has the power of settling the questions arising under federation law and determining the questions which may arise between the members of the federation. In each these members are great states quite like our own, but called provinces, which carry on their local self-governments and exercise an autonomy differing somewhat from that exercised by our states, but all illustrating, in a most satisfactory way, the value of the federative principle, by which the idiosyncrasies of locality and local tradition are given full scope in the provincial governments, while the general law of the federation as a whole is left to the federative parliament and executive to prescribe and execute. But the point that I am now bearing on is that each has a Supreme Court, which passes on

the quasi-international relations between the members that go to make up the federation. And then what is even more important and more significant of the possibilities of a world federation is the judicial appeal that may be taken from the Supreme Courts of these federations to the Privy Council sitting in England that acts as a supreme tribunal for all the quasi-independent governments of the entire empire. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the Chief Justice of Canada, has been invited to sit in the Privy Council in the coming summer in a cause concerning the boundary between Newfoundland (which is a separate colony of Great Britain) and the Dominion of Canada. In the decision of such a case it is inevitable that the high tribunal will administer the general principles of international law so far as the fact requires it.

JUDICIAL ASPECTS OF OUR OWN FEDERATION

Coming now to our own Government and its organization, it is entirely unnecessary for me to go into the general history of the organization of the original federation, the history of the adoption of the articles of confederation, after the Declaration of Independence, or the organization of our Government under our present Constitution into a more compact union, making us a nation before the world. As has been apparent, this paper is not devoted to the federative principle in government or its excellence as history has shown it for internal purposes, but only to those features of its application which illustrate the possibility of extending it so as to produce an international court and a federation of nations for that purpose.

Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress was made the tribunal to settle controversies and differences arising between the independent sovereign states that made up the Confederation. The name "Congress" indicated the character of the body. Congress in the language of diplomacy was a term applied to a meeting of sovereigns or of their ambassadors for international action. Congress under the Federation was called upon to settle at least one state controversy. That was the dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut as to the title of lands in the Wyoming Valley now in Pennsylvania. Congress selected from the different states a list of men from whom the parties were enabled to select a certain number to constitute the court. The court sat at Trenton, heard evidence for forty days, and decided the controversy in favor of Pennsylvania, and in this

judgment the State of Connecticut acquiesced.

ARBITRATION BETWEEN THE STATES

In the Constitution of 1789, the judicial power of the United States was extended to controversies between two states and between a state and a foreign state. And these controversies were to be heard as original cases before the Supreme Court. The Constitution also extended the judicial power of the United States to any suit in which the United States was a party. This enables the United States to sue any state and the fact that the state is a party gives original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court to consider the cause. One case has been tried growing out of a dispute in a boundary that involved the title of the State of Texas to Greer County. The question was whether Greer County belonged to the United States or whether it was a part of Texas. The Supreme Court heard the case and decided in favor of the United States, and Greer County subsequently became part of the new State of Oklahoma. It is unnecessary to enumerate the number of cases in which the Supreme Court has been called upon to adjudicate between the sovereign states and to enforce international law in their controversies. Mr. Wickersham, when Attorney-General, reviewed them at length in a paper read by him before the 1912 meeting of the Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. In my last chapter I referred to the case of *Kansas v. Colorado*, 185 U. S. 146, from the language of Chief Justice Fuller's opinion in which the term "justiciable" was derived for use in the general arbitration treaties to describe the kind of controversies that might properly be arbitrated. In that case the Chief Justice said:

Sitting, as it were, as an international, as well as a domestic tribunal, we apply federal law, state law, and international law, as the exigencies of the particular case may demand.

In the same case, reported again in 206 U. S. 46, 97, Mr. Justice Brewer, delivering the opinion of the court, says:

As Congress cannot make compacts between the states, as it cannot, in respect to certain matters, by legislation compel their separate action, disputes between them must be settled either by force or else by appeal to tribunals empowered to determine the right and wrong thereof. Force under our system of Government is eliminated. The clear language of the Constitution vests in this court the power to settle those disputes. We have exercised that power in a variety of instances, determining in the several instances the justice of the dispute. Nor is our jurisdiction ousted, even if, because Kansas

and Colorado are states sovereign and independent in local matters, the relations between them depend in any respect upon principles of international law. International law is no alien in this tribunal. In the *Paquete Habana*, 175 U. S. 677, 700, Mr. Justice Gray declared:

"International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination."

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE BY OUR SUPREME COURT

Mr. Wickersham calls attention to the fact that very few instances have occurred in which a foreign state has availed itself of the privilege of suing a state of the United States in the Supreme Court, but he notes a case in which I had the honor to be of counsel, entitled "*In re Cooper*," 138 U. S. 404, in which, with the knowledge and approval of the Imperial Government of Great Britain and in the name of the Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada, an application was made to the Supreme Court to issue a writ of prohibition to prevent an admiralty court in Alaska from selling under a decree of forfeiture a Canadian schooner for alleged violation of the statute of the United States against pelagic sealing, on the ground that this sealing was done beyond jurisdiction of the Government of the United States in the open seas. This was a very emphatic testimonial to the confidence which the British Government had in our Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice acknowledged it in the following language:

In this case Her Britannic Majesty's Attorney-General of Canada has presented, with the knowledge and approval of the Imperial Government of Great Britain, a suggestion on behalf of the claimant. He represents no property interest in the vessel, as is sometimes done by consuls, but only a public political interest. We are not insensible to the courtesy implied in the willingness thus manifested that this court should proceed to a decision on the main question argued for the petitioner; nor do we permit ourselves to doubt that under such circumstances the decision would receive all the consideration that the utmost good faith would require; but it is very clear that, presented as a political question merely, it would not fall within our province to determine it. We allude to this in passing, but not at all with the intention of indicating that the suggestion itself diminishes the private rights of the claimant in any degree. (143 U. S. 503.)

This international recognition of our own federal court brings us to the larger projects for world federation for judicial purposes which center in The Hague, and these will be discussed in The Independent for April 20.

New Haven, Connecticut

TENEMENTS TO LIVE IN

LIGHT and fresh air, wholesome surroundings, play-space for the youngsters, and something to make neighbors out of co-tenants—and all at a price that opens the door to families who are hard put to it to secure any of these advantages—these were the essentials in the planning of the Rogers dwellings in New York—the model of all model dwellings to date.

The buildings stand at 425 and 427 West Forty-fourth street, and have recently been put up by Mrs. John S. Rogers, the wife of a prominent lawyer of New York. Designed by Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect for the Sage Foundation Homes Company (which built the unique Forest Hills Gardens in Long Island) they are sufficiently original in

external appearance to suggest at once their interior differences from the commonplace buildings around them. Their location is just north of the district picturesquely called Hell's Kitchen.

For one thing, the courts are fifty per cent larger than the law requires, and the law has made tremendous strides since the dumb-bell tenements were built. That insures the light and air—and electricity supplements daylight. There are two five-story buildings of equal size on the fifty-foot lot, one in front and one behind, with a connecting link two stories high. They are fireproof, of course, with steel and concrete floors and tile roofs.

The rooms are pleasantly grouped, not along a bowling-alley hall as in so many New York houses, and each apartment has an entry—in the fashionable houses it is a "foyer"—of its own.

For the children—and while a youngster or two is not strictly a prerequisite to a lease families which include them are especially welcome—there are protected playgrounds on the roof, and the first floor and basement are both provided with perambulator rooms to serve the convenience of tenants of such tender age as not to appreciate roof-gardens.

But more distinctive than any of these features is the provision for a community life with an intellectual flavor. Between the two buildings, on the upper floor of the two-story link, is a common room de-

signed for the use of all the tenants, for reading and chatting and just getting acquainted. It is comfortably built, with large skylights and windows and big built-in seats and book-



Photograph by Paul Thompson

THE COMMON ROOM FOR ALL THE TENANTS

cases, and on the center table are to be found the magazines of the day, *The Independent* not being conspicuous by its absence. Between the isolation of the well-to-do apartment dwellers and the agglutination of tenement life this arrangement for

social coherence is a promising compromise.

Marble halls, wide stairways, hardwood floors, electric lighting, gas ranges, white-railed balconies outside the front windows, and a garbage incinerator in the basement

that heats water incidentally and economically, are details that suggest how consistently the plan has been carried out. The rents are twenty and twenty-two dollars a week for a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen and bathroom; that is, a rate of \$5 or \$5.50 a room, in a section where other new flats rent for \$10 a room. Steam heat goes with the lease, with hot and cold water. A rather careful examination is made of applicants for apartments to make sure that they are good folk who cannot afford to pay, at the ordinary rates, for such advantages as they deserve

to enjoy and the Rogers tenements give.

JUSTICE TO PRISONERS

WISCONSIN has taken a stand for a new square deal for prisoners who have suffered unjustly thru the mistakes of "justice."

A new law provides that all persons who are imprisoned falsely, whether they serve the full term of sentence or are pardoned on the ground of innocence proved, shall be compensated by the state in proportion to the injury received.

A board has been created to administer this law. The Governor and the members of the State Board of Control are together known as "the board for the relief of persons who have served terms of imprisonment upon conviction for an offense or crime against the state, of which they are innocent." When petitioned by a man or woman wrongfully imprisoned, the board has the authority to collect and examine evidence entirely new and different from that introduced at the trial of the petitioner. If the board finds that the petitioner has suffered unjust imprisonment, it shall at once determine the amount of indemnity for the wrong done. The compensation in no case shall exceed \$5000 in all nor a rate of more than \$1500 a year for the time of imprisonment. However, the board may recommend an additional appropriation by the legislature.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

THE ROGERS MODEL DWELLINGS
In New York City, at 425 West Forty-fourth street

TO THE EDGE OF TIBET FOR LILIES

E. H. WILSON, WHO HUNTS PLANTS AT THE ENDS OF THE EARTH

WHEN Robert Fortune plunged into densest China two generations ago, seeking new and rare plants, he got himself up in the trappings of wealth and station, rode in a splendid chair swung on poles from men's shoulders, had a strong bodyguard and awed the populace into the belief that he was a mighty potentate. Even then he penetrated into the interior only a few hundred miles, altho far enough to find the tea plant and give it to the world.

E. H. Wilson, a modest American plant hunter, has gone two thousand miles into the Mongolian hinterland, to the very edge of Tibet—gone quietly, with only a band of coolies to carry his luggage, and has come back with new and wonderful flowers which will make his name remembered so long as flowers are grown.

Mr. Wilson is the most audacious, the most persistent and the most successful plant hunter the world has ever known. He has discovered and brought back no less than two thousand new plants, the greater part of which are entirely hardy in this country. This is a record which has never been even approached before. Fourteen hundred of these plants were the fruits of one expedition to the far west of China. Probably no foreigner knows that part of China better than he. Certainly he ought to know something about it, for he spent eleven of the best years of his life there. Eleven fruitful years they were and crowded with happenings worth telling about. The trouble with Wilson is that you cannot get him to talk, or at least about himself. It is a shame for any man to bottle up so many good stories, just because he figured in them.

There is the time, for example, when he broke both legs on the mountain side just after he had discovered a wonderful lily which he knew instinctively would grow as well in America as in China, give it a chance. He was feeling very happy over this discovery as he worked his way down the steep incline, but his joy was cut cruelly short when

a great boulder came chasing after him and refused to be dodged. When his coolies picked him up, his legs were dangling. Both were fractured.

Three days' journey away was a native town, with a missionary station and missionary doctors. For three days, therefore, his coolies carried him, intermittently conscious, over the rough trails. For sixteen weeks he remained in the missionary town while his legs mended. All this time, tho, he was thinking of those lilies back in the mountains, and when he could walk without groaning, back he went in search of them. Wonderful lilies they were, blooming by the thousands there on the mountain sides. The flowers were white, suffused with pink and with a rare shade of canary yellow at the center. The jasmine-like perfume which they emitted filled the air, delicate and sweet, not like the heavy fragrance of most lilies.

So certain was Mr. Wilson that these lilies would thrive in the United States that he gathered ten thou-

sand bulbs, loaded them on the backs of coolies, and started with them for the coast. Six months elapsed from the time they were dug in China until they were planted out in New England, but hundreds of them bloomed this summer. Its name, *Lilium Myriophyllum*, is the only point against the lily's widespread popularity; but it is being called the Incandescent lily. The flower has been honored in remarkable ways, and at the recent International Flower Show in New York it was awarded a gold medal as the finest new plant in cultivation.

Plant hunting is not a business for soft-bodied men. It involves great hardships, long separation from friends and family, and danger to life and limb. The plant hunter must be a thoro-going naturalist and botanist. He must know practically every plant under cultivation in civilized lands. Otherwise he will spend time and labor on those which have already been introduced. Mr. Wilson's familiarity with plants is marvelous. It is estimated that he can name from thirty to forty thousand. When he says a variety is new, he is not likely to be wrong. Probably no other living man is on speaking terms with so many flowers, native and foreign.

No one who has discussed plants with Mr. Wilson can doubt his scientific attainments. Born in England and trained at the famous gardens of Kew, he has made of plants and flowers a lifetime study. It would take too much space to give a list of even the more important plants from foreign lands which he has established in this country. Many of them came from regions never before explored, and among them are strangely beautiful vines and shrubs. In the mountains of western China, for instance, Mr. Wilson found plant life never before looked upon by the eyes of a white man. He is loyal to the Chinese, for China gave him his rarest treasures. Now he is off on another expedition to Southern Japan, and he will doubtless return with many treasures and more adventures—to suppress.



THE INCANDESCENT LILY

This prize of E. H. Wilson's raid on the Chinese hill-country was awarded a Gold Medal at the recent International Flower Show in New York as the best new plant in cultivation



*And the Wind to the boughs of the apple tree
Spoke a word: "Now listen to me!
Open your eyes that you may see."*

RENAISSANCE

BY VICTOR STARBUCK

The little leaves that whisper in the wind
Repeat the things they said when earth
was new;
The vital mould, when April airs are kind,
Unfurls the selfsame blossoms, white and
blue.
The spiders pitch pavilions in the dew,
And when the swallows wheel on rapid wing
About the eaves at dawn or dusk, they too
Salute me with their world-old twittering.
Life is renascent; therefore I will sing
A song of Spring.

The sons of men may strive for chance and
change,
But Nature lives unchanged forevermore:
She fashioneth no garments new or strange,
But each succeeding springtime, as before,
She scatters violets on the forest floor;
The same bird-music yearly doth she bring:
The lark asks no new heaven in which to
soar,
And in his old dominion Love is king.
Go to! Why should I chant of anything
Except the Spring?

The grass leaps up, the shining buds unfold,
The butterfly upon his journey fares,
The yellow daisies spread their cloth of gold,
And whiffs of fragrance drift on vagrant airs.
When April steals upon us unawares,
To touch us with the old, familiar sting
Of happy discontent, of peaceful cares,
Our modern motley to the winds we fling.
Ah wherefore, therefore, should a poet sing
Of aught but Spring?

THE WIND OF SPRING

BY MADISON CAWEIN

A Wind, that smelled of honey and dew,
Out of the gates of the Morning drew,
And over the clover meadows blew.

It called to the bird on its bough, "Awake!
Breathe of my breath, and fill the brake
With joy of your song for its sweetness' sake."

And the bird on its bough sat up and sang
Till the leaves peeped out and for rapture
sprang,
And all the aisles of the orchard rang.

And its mate came singing, and straightway
they
Started to build on the topmost spray
Of the apple tree and sang all day.

And the Wind to the boughs of the apple tree
Spoke a word: "Now listen to me!
Open your eyes that you may see."

And at its word, without ado
The little buds crowded the brown bark thru,
And took great joy of their own bright hue.

And the glad Wind kissed them and farther
fled,
And found on the earth a violet bed,
And stooped and whispered: "Come lift your
head!"

"Wake! for Love, you know, is near.
The Love that the Earth holds very dear.
Here is a jewel for each one's ear."

And straight there sparkled a drop of dew
In every violet's ear of blue,
To greet young Love as his feet past thru.

And Love, who was early up and out,
Heard the bustle and laugh and shout,
And wondered what 'twas all about.

And the Wind cried, "Come and follow me:
The Earth is waiting with blossom and bee
For you to walk 'neath the orchard tree."

And Love came wondering, starry-eyed,
As a little child, down the green hillside,
And before him went the Wind who cried:

"Come, birds, and bees, and butterflies;
And, blossoms, look with all your eyes:
This is the Love that never dies!"

THE ATOMIC CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSE

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—SIXTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

AFTER having considered matter in its masses, as worlds and suns, I return to question it as to its constituent atoms. Do they give any testimony either as to their necessary existence or as to their contingency?

And first, what are these chemical atoms of which all things are made? They are some eighty in number, or have been so regarded until lately, ultimate atoms, such as oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, gold, iron and the rest. How long they have existed we do not know, but that they do not exist by any inherent necessity we know with certainty from the fact that they are, each one of them or all of them together, strictly limited in space, like the worlds that are made out of them. No one of them occupies all space. Where one of them is the rest are not. They occupy a relatively small, an exceedingly small fraction of all space. They are themselves excessively minute dots, or points, within surrounding space, and as has been said of them, they have the appearance of being manufactured objects. Because they are such, because they do not exist everywhere by their own necessity of existence, they are not eternal—they had a beginning in time, a cause.

We further know of certain individual chemical atoms that they have not always existed, but had a beginning. Radium, and several other elements that have a high combining weight of over 200, are constantly and slowly disintegrating, breaking up by emanations into elements of smaller combining weight. Thus radium gives off helium, and uranium and thorium also are unstable and give off their products. But they still exist unexhausted in the earth. They are steadily losing bulk, but are not all gone. They would have been exhausted long ago if they had always existed. They are not eternal; they had a beginning, a cause, in time.

But there is something more to be said of them. They are so related to each other in the increasing and regular order of their combining weight, under what is called Mendeléef's law, that they appear to be themselves composite, made up of smaller ultimate, or more nearly ultimate, atoms. That such is the fact in the case of some of them is proved by their actual decomposition, as in the case of radium. This sends us back to the question whether these smaller and perhaps original atom-

lets are made in time, or are themselves eternal because self-existent. We are told that there are a thousand of them in one atom of hydrogen, the simplest of all the eighty elements, that they carry each an electric charge, and that they escape as ions in chemical reactions. Now what are these apparently primal, infinitesimal electrons, as they are called, out of which the eighty chemical elements, and so the whole universe of earth and stars, are made?

WHAT ARE THE ELECTRONS?

It is not fully known, but the prevailing belief is that they are made out of the ether itself, and are of no different material and stuff. They are spoken of as perhaps whorls, vortices, little maelstroms within the ether; and they attract each other, and their combinations form the chemical elements, oxygen, carbon and the rest, a thousand of them dancing about in one atom of hydrogen, and over two hundred times as many in a complex atom of radium. Why they attract each other and unite definitely in various sorts of atoms with individual qualities and powers we do not know; but we do know that every one of the eighty atoms is made up of these minuter electrons; and it is probable that these electrons are nothing else but points of movement, and so of force, in ether.

Now ether we have found to be universal, filling, so far as we can judge, all space, and for aught we can judge, always in existence, from before the existence of all things. We can discover in its conditions no evidence that it is not uncreated, self-existent and eternal. What can we say of these modifications in it, these whorls, vortices or rings in it which we call electrons?

THEY PROVE MATTER CONTINGENT

Precisely what we say of the eighty atoms. They have every appearance of being contingent. They exist here, and not there. They are found in swarms in an atom of radium, in a molecule of water, in the mass of the earth, and in the thinner medium of the air. But nowhere that they are found do they fill the space. They have room to move in an atom of hydrogen; they are very widely separated in the air; outside of the atmosphere that surrounds the earth there are none. In the interstellar spaces there exists simple ether, unmodified, not deflected into that force which appears in the vortical

electron. In the vast spaces between the stars are no atoms, no electrons. Only at rare places, where there is a star, do we find the force existing which has caused the ether to develop vortices, electrons, and these to combine into atoms, and these again into worlds. This fact is of immense importance. It proves that matter, as we know it apart from ether, has no inherent power of self-existence; for it has come into existence as electrons only at exceptional locations within space. Whether ether exists by its own necessity we may not know; we have no evidence to deny it; but we do see plainly that however ether exists, it does not thru any necessity of its own project itself into whorls of material electrons and atoms, for it does not do so everywhere. Matter, even in its most original, primal sub-atomic forms, is exceptional, occasional, and therefore not necessary. It has a cause, an outside cause; a cause antecedent to itself, older than itself, and different from the material, the ether, out of which it is made.

An objection which might have been made to the proof that atoms had a beginning in time is not valid as against electrons. It might be said that atoms may have had an indefinite number of beginnings. It might be that when a dead sun is regenerated with the most intense heat all the chemical atoms in it might be disintegrated and resolved into their simplest constituent element, just as coronium not yet found on the earth appears in the most heated outrushes of flame in the sun's corona. Very true. It may be that in the collision of two dead or living stars the resultant heat would be so extreme that all the chemical atoms, even hydrogen, would be broken up and disappear. But the material out of which they are composed, the final electrons, would remain as they were until at a lowering temperature they were recombined. These ultimate electrons, no matter thru how many dissipations they have past, still remain the same, local, manufactured, contingent points of force, carrying in themselves the evidence that they exist by no necessity in themselves and are not eternal, but have an exterior cause.

THE WONDER OF THE ELECTRON

And here I cannot but stop to marvel at the mystery of the forces somehow imbedded in the charge of electricity that gives its push and pull to that infinitesimal, darting,

approaching, retreating point—or shall I say whorl of ether which we call an electron. What makes it dance so? How could those countless atomlets, those infinite infinitesimals, all identical, having the same charge of force, combine in such strange ways? Why should a thousand of them appear to us as hydrogen, and twelve thousand of them, all just the same, appear as carbon, and thirty-two thousand as sulfur, and one hundred and ninety-seven thousand as gold, and two hundred and twenty-seven thousand as radium? And take carbon, composed of the same number of identical electrons, and yet somehow appearing sometimes as charcoal, sometimes as graphite, and again as diamond. If it was said long ago, before we heard of electrons, that the atom looks like a manufactured body, it looks so all the more now that we know what it is made of.

THEIR DELICATE INTER-RELATIONS

But I must recall myself to remember that wonder is no evidence. What is of evidence is the clear fact that these atoms, and these electrons that compose them, are not self-existent. They have a cause for existence outside of themselves, are contingent. Yet let us consider for a moment the strange fitnesses of these chemical elements, eighty or so of them, differentiated out of undifferentiated electrons, made to combine, as of their own will in so many useful ways, as if the parts of a complicated machine or engine should of their own force leap to fit and adjust themselves into their proper places. These elements, all made of the same stuff, possess each their separate, discrete properties and attributes, their varying attractions, and are capable of combining with each other in definite proportions, producing new substances, each of which has its own peculiar qualities, acid, base, salt, whatever they may be, and these, again, fitted for new combinations under definite, fixed laws. Thus is created an extraordinary system of gases, and liquids and crystalline solids, fitted to each other, all congruous, and each depending for its existence on internal congruities without which it could not exist. No one knows this so well as does the chemist, and the chemist wonders at the attractions and delicate adjustments which go to make up the crystalline and colloid substances, the liquids and gases, out of which this world and all worlds are made. I do not just now speak of the adaptations of these various substances for the sustentation of physical life—that is another matter—

but of the amazing succession of beautiful laws under which all these things have been produced, all developing themselves or somehow developed, out of what? Out of the minute, identical atomies, of which atoms are composed, and all depending for their production on the movements and attractions and forces which have come to be possessed by these final elemental electrons. To me that is quite as wonderful as is the profusion and the variety of life, vegetable and animal, which has filled the earth thru all the geologic ages. And when I think that all chemical and all mechanical forces, and all the forces of gravitation, must have issued primarily, with all their developments, fire, wind, storm, thunder, tides, light, heat, electricity, the daily, annual and secular movements and revolutions of planets, suns and stars, out of the initial, infinitesimal but combined yet inexplicable forces that have somehow got attached here and there, only here and there, to electrons which have managed somehow to get segregated and concreted out of impalpable ether, all forming a nicely coördinated system of universal nature, the marvel has grown beyond expression. The most amazing, most unaccountable fact in all nature, next to the limited existence of matter, is the self-acting motility of the electrons. Nothing pushes them; like little demons they push themselves. Nothing stops them; they keep in perpetual motion. On their ceaseless motion which has the appearance of vitality, depend all other forces. These are the composite of the subatomic forces of these electrons. What makes them move? No physicist can tell. He can only say it is their nature. Hardly less inscrutable is the combination of these ultimate identical electrons into the eighty diverse elements, with their following fixed and regulated combinations under definite laws of chemical attractions into the concreted diverse substances of more complicated order that compose the worlds.

Thus connected, thus dependent, the universe is all the same at bottom, one system, composed of the same electrons, the same chemical elements, creating the same substances, under the same laws, in all worlds, to the most distant "reach of the outmost sun thru utter darkness hurled." Is this all chance? But we know there is no such thing as chance. Why did the whorls, or vortices, or strains, that made the electrons all come alike, separating by regiments to form atoms of hydrogen, and by tens and hundreds of

thousands to form other elements? Why do they carry the same charge of electricity? Or if there are two kinds of electricity, one positive and one negative, why two? That makes it all the more wonderful and the more evidently contingent.

THE DEPENDENT UNIVERSE

From whatever point of view we look at our universe, electron, atom, molecule or mass, earth or stars, our total survey brings us to one conclusion, that all is contingent, that all have at some point of time come into being, that all have had an external and not an internal cause for existence. What that cause is we have not yet found out, but this seems clear, that the material universe, as we know it, is not self-made, self-existent, eternal, but is dependent for its existence on something that went before and had the power to produce it.

Was that pre-existent something that had power to produce it the ether, which is the material, we are told, out of which all these things are made? It clearly is not the ether. To be sure the ether appears, so far as we can judge, to be infinite in space, and may be equally infinite in time. But it is essentially material, has material qualities, is transformed into material things, has no will to transform itself. Nor does it transform itself into resistant, concrete matter by any inherent necessity within itself, for it is transformed only occasionally and sparingly. The great stellar spaces remain as ether untransformed. Only in occasional and selected spots has ether been transformed into worlds; and this change has been made not by the ether itself, but out of ether by some extraneous power working upon it. And this whole universe of ours has been produced on one pattern, out of the same electrons and elements, under precisely the same laws, and of precisely the same materials. It is thus one universe, distributed in space, filling in its total of matter but the most infinitesimal fraction of the space in which it moves. It is all of it, all except ether, contingent, temporal, had its beginning, is localized in space, had some cause for existence apart from itself or the ether in which it floats. It must go back for its origin to some other self-existent force, whatever it may be, something else self-existent besides the ether out of which it is made.

Something is eternal. We cannot comprehend beginninglessness in time, but it is a fact and we must accept it. Something always was because something now is. It could not

have come out of nothing, for out of nothing nothing can be born. That primal something is back of matter and back of ether. It has worked upon ether selectively, acting upon it only locally and sparingly, giving definite movements and powers to its derivative electrons, but such powers as are fitted to form intricate combinations into atomic systems, many thousands of them moving in orderly arrangement in a single chemical el-

ement and then combining further into all the forms of matter of which the worlds are made. Whether as electrons, atoms or systems, they are not haphazard, they have the appearance of being manufactured, and they are organized into what appears to be an orderly scheme, as if prearranged by an antecedent Cause, a Cause that has will, that has intelligence, such a Cause as is embraced in the term God.

THE MERITS OF THE PINHOLE

PHOTOGRAPHY, in common with other branches of art, moves in a circle; the processes and methods that are "new" today may be but the reincarnation of those old a decade ago, made again popular by a change in public taste. Thus, within the memory even of comparative beginners in the use of the camera, no photograph was conceded to be of excellence unless it showed both distance and foreground in microscopic sharpness, and the greatest masterpieces were made up of infinite detail instead of broad masses of light and shade.

With our education in the appreciation of the masters of the palette, however, we began to realize that art often required the suppression of detail. The result was the introduction of special lenses designed to produce an effect of diffusion—to reproduce in monochrome the delicate effects secured by the painter with his pigments and supplanting the latter by the proper rendering of the tones between black and white.

The pinhole—which was, in fact, the earliest form of lens—had been supplanted by the various rectilinear and anastigmat lenses largely because the image given by it was not "sharp"; detail was eliminated—and

detail was what the photographer of that period craved. Under the new conditions, however, this objection faded into insignificance; the pinhole has again come into its own, and its many advantages are realized.

For example, it is well known that the pinhole has no definite focal length; the effect of this is that every object in front of the camera will be shown with equal detail, whether the distance is but a few feet or many miles. At first glance, this may not seem of particular importance; but consider further that because of this quality no focussing whatever is necessary except to determine the size of the object upon the plate, and that this size of image and the amount of view included are both governed by the distance between the aperture and the plate—that is, by simply drawing the bellows of the camera in or out the same pinhole may be used as wide-angle lens, normal angle or telephoto. In short, with this simple "hole in a piece of tin" you have powers not compassed by the most expensive of lenses.

As a simple lens we may regulate the size of the image upon the plate so that not only is there no waste, but that the picture is composed to the best advantage; we may make

views of distant objects with a magnification limited only by the bellows-draw of the camera, and if we are exceedingly careful in making the pinhole and use metal of the least possible thickness, we may take views including an angle of well over one hundred degrees.

In fact, the limit of the angle covered is fixed only by these niceties of construction. It must be remembered, however, that when we approach the aperture to within an inch or so of the plate for extreme wide-angle work the rays of light which reach the center travel a shorter distance than those which go to the corners of the plate; this not only means that the middle will receive a more full exposure, but that the size of the image at that point will be greater—this distortion is common to all work of the sort. It may be remedied, however, by the construction of a special camera—simply a light-tight box with the pinhole set in the front—with a frame of wire or tin arranged inside in the form of a semi-circle with the pinhole as a center. Roll film is used in such a manner that when it is drawn from the spool it passes around this frame; every point will then be equally distant from the "lens," and panoramic views covering an angle up to one hundred and forty degrees—almost a complete half-circle—may be made.

But while the pinhole is thus available for panoramic photography it is in ordinary photography that the pinhole is in a class by itself in rendering objects as the eye sees them and with a proper suppression of too insistent detail. This point is well brought out by the photograph shown.

HUSTLING THE BUSY BEE

AN American who can make the busy bee hustle has a clear title to Yankee smartness. There is one in the San Joaquin Valley, California. When the southern orchards have gone out of bloom, his bees are transported from orange groves to alfalfa fields and sage brush. As early as the month of April the apiarist, having stored one crop of excellent honey, goes after the summer gathering, to be garnered from the queen of western honey flowers, the alfalfa clover. After a box-car journey the bees are set to work in their new field of labor two hundred miles from the pastures of the previous day.

By moving the hives north and south as the various honey-foods mature and fade, this up to date apiarist keeps his bees constantly at work. His "little busy bees improve the shining hour" all the year round, winter and summer alike.



OBTRUSIVE DETAIL ELIMINATED BY THE PINHOLE CAMERA

This attractive view is innocent of the debris and billboard atrocities which marred the original

NEW YORK AND THE VALLEY

COMMENTS BY OUR READERS ON THE ARTICLES OF MRS. HARRIS

THE series of articles on "New York as Seen from a Georgia Valley" by Corra Harris which have been running in *The Independent* since January 19 have, as we anticipated, aroused a great deal of discussion. We regret that we can quote only a few extracts from the numerous letters we have received. The reason for the feeling displayed is, of course, because Mrs. Harris has restated in a new and provocative form one side of the controversy which has been the theme of poets and moralists for more than two thousand years, the relative merits of city and country life. This contrast becomes greater than ever in our time thru the unprecedented growth of cities and the partial depopulation of certain country districts.

WELL CONCEALED ADORATION

Isn't it odd that Mrs. Corra Harris always makes one dislike the country when she writes about it! I have just been reading your last number and I can only account for the impression she produces by the fact that she herself adores New York.

NEAR THE FUNDAMENTALS

I am reveling in the comparative philosophical contributions by Corra Harris. Beneath the rather eccentric surface her scathing analysis gets painfully near the fundamentals of life.

ERNEST C. MOBLEY

Gainesville, Texas

SHE FLED IN TIME

Dear Editor, if you are Mrs. Harris' friend tell her of the dangers she is running. Others have come fresh and innocent from the country, where only perfect beings can be bred, and after a protracted residence, have become one with us and become subject matter for Mrs. Harris' articles. Do not stay too long, Mrs. Harris, or another annotator from some other, as yet unknown, perfect Eden may discover you among us, take you for one of us and write you into immortal criticism.

SELMA VAN PRAAG LEVY

New York City

WE DIDN'T—AND IT DID

If *The Independent* (February 16th) intended Mrs. Corra Harris' discourse on "Marriage" as an antidote for Dr. Alice Smith's disquisition on "Social Hygiene," it got the two pieces in the wrong order. The antidote should follow the disturbing dose, not precede it. —*Life*.

UNFAIR TO NEW YORK

I have been in New York if not of it for many years and consider myself pretty familiar with a great many aspects of its life. From this acquaintance I am led to wonder what sort of people Mrs. Harris has been meeting and from what types she is compiling her observations.

It is true that New York has its pro rata of vulgarity and its proportion of provincialism; but no one who is really acquainted with New York would ever pick such spots—in the biological sense—as typical of its civilization.

Where, indeed, can Mrs. Harris have discovered the "broadmindedness" that "decadently interprets art?" Of course the artistic standpoint of the newly rich, who, after all, are but an insignificant fraction of the art-loving New Yorkers, is commercial; but it is not decadent. Decadence is certainly no feature of our public art.

If "it is much easier to get a dollar into New York than it is to take a dime out of it" how then is it that New York is the principal support of the credit of the entire country? And if New York had not played fair in this process how could it have been done? If it were not for the loans which New York makes daily of its splendid resources to the cities, towns and the villages of the rest of the country how much progress would those places make?

I must say I am startled to see *The Independent* spreading broadcast such manifest ignorance and such manifest prejudice as serious observation of a set of facts. Mrs. Harris is charming when she writes about what she knows about, but she should wait until she became acquainted with New York before she began to splatter it with printers' ink; it would be better for her reputation and for the influence of *The Independent*, which if it stands for anything should stand for fairness, impartiality and justice.

EDWARD D. PAGE

New York City

NEITHER SO IGNORANT NOR SO INNOCENT

I visit four times a year Mrs. Harris' "Valley" and preach to its people, but I hardly think they would recognize the picture she pens. They are neither as ignorant nor innocent nor antiquated as she makes them out to be.

She writes well, but she should write fiction, pure and simple. Her fertile imagination and her adjectives—so abundant and elastic—should never bother with facts.

W. T. IRVINE

Cartersville, Georgia

INACCURATE AND INSINCERE

These papers . . . are unscientific, untruthful, inaccurate, and, one ventures to say, insincere. ANNA BELLE TRACY

Walkerton, Indiana

EVERY STREET ENDS IN THE SKY

I last night read your "Abomination of Cities." How brave you are! I think my heart is utterly with you. I do not know very much about reason, but other people's has always made me suppose that any such feeling was greatly to be reprehended. So now I feel quite open-mouthed with astonishment and wonder over what you have to say.

The voice of your Valley in the tumult seems as full of rebuke and of refreshment as do those clear spaces of the sky between the city's walls.

That is the thing I love best there. And the streets always find the sky at last on thru the far distance.

AMELIA M. WATSON

Wildacres, Connecticut

NEW YORK A NIGHTMARE

What a splendid article in this week's *Independent*! I exulted in it. I went into the awful city yesterday (I go very seldom) and a feeling came over me that it was a hideous nightmare. I said to myself (on Broadway), "No, if I did not see this, I would not believe that the thing New York exists!"

PRESTONIA MANN MARTIN

Stapleton, Staten Island

THOSE ABOMINABLE CITIES!

To me, also, the city seems a hopeless, lost and nether world, unless I draw desperately upon that very optimism which is born of a life among those who fight the battles of the Peaceful Valleys, and whose reward is chiefly courage and faith—not ease, diamonds, automobiles or nerves. The contrasts of insolent luxury and nameless and widespread misery test my optimism to the uttermost limits; I, too, have said in my heart that whoever flung himself into the breach would merely die fighting without appreciable result.

But, thanks to an unflinching ancestry, I must needs look the world and its problems square in the face. This reminds me of Mary, a German-Russian who was complaining about her husband as she scrubbed. "Why, Mary," said her employer, "don't you like your husband?" Upon reflecting, Mary replied, "Well, I got him. I can't kill him." We have the cities, and, more than ever, we are living in them instead of in the Peaceful Valleys. We will not raze them to the ground, and make sheep pastures in their stead.

EDNA D. BULLOCK

Lincoln, Nebraska

NATURE INCLUDES HUMAN NATURE

Some years ago I was in about the same position myself, as she is. I did not like it at all, either, at first. The stones in the streets seemed so very hard, and it seemed to me that the people's hearts were harder than the stones. But after living there for a few years, I got used to the hardness of the streets, assisted by stouter shoes, and when I got to know the people I found that they were about the same as people everywhere else—the city man and the farmer are brothers "under the skin." New York may not have any Nature in the form of trees and grass, to speak of, tho she has an overwhelming amount of Nature in the form of human beings.

KATE P. GURLEY

Garrett Park, Maryland

A COMMON SENSE CRANIUM

You have borrowed or employed Mrs. Corra Harris. Why not adopt her? "Marriage—New Profession or Old Miracle," puts all the professors of eugenics in the background. Common sense, plenty of it, fills the cranium from which this article emanated.

W. J. BUTLER

Whiteby, North Carolina

FIFTH AVENUE CHURCHES FREE

The Brick Church, at Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, has no locks on its pews or on its doors. It is freely open, and gladly open, every day from nine to five, "for rest, meditation and prayer," and many avail themselves of the opportunity offered. At 12:30 each weekday the bell rings and from fifty to a hundred and fifty people come in for a neighborhood service of prayer and song, the church placing freely at the disposal of any who will come its pews, books, music and ministers. If Mrs. Harris should come to this service any day she could select any pew she liked; if she should come on any Sunday she would find the church people eager to welcome her and to give her the best available seat, just as they would welcome any one else who might come.

WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL

New York City



THE SPARROW HAWK

Harmless and easily tamed. One of the "noble" hawks of falconry

HAWKS GOOD AND BAD

BY WILLIAM
EVERETT CRAM

AUTHOR OF "LITTLE BEASTS
OF FIELD AND WOOD,"
"AMERICAN ANIMALS"



THE DUCK HAWK

A large bird, and destructive. It swoops on its prey . . . with incredible swiftness

THIS morning in the woodland a small brown bird flew past me and alighted half way up in an old bull pine. At first I mistook it for a robin, which it resembled in general coloring and proportions. Few I think would have suspected such an innocent looking little bird of being a hawk, yet a hawk it was, and one of the most destructive kinds. This little male sharp-shinned hawk I am certain profits by his resemblance to the robin; his short wings, slender yellow legs and small feet, brown back and red breast must often enable him to approach unsuspected and seize his victim from among the ranks of the song birds. His mate could never hope to conceal her identity so, for the female sharp-shinned hawk is very nearly twice the size of the male, more ruggedly built and of much fiercer and more truly hawk-like aspect. Her manner of flight differs from his in the same way, and she hunts different game. It is she that is the chicken thief, while he hunts little birds. Both as chicken thieves and bird hunters the sharp-shinned hawks are very destructive, and as they seldom catch mice or insects it is well that they should be shot at every opportunity.

If this was the only small hawk the problem would be much simpler, but our other small hawk, the sparrow hawk, unfortunately so mis-called, is really one of our most useful and generally harmless birds. My acquaintance with the sparrow hawk began when as a boy I climbed a beech tree on the slope of Wolf Hill to investigate a cavity from which I had seen a pointed winged hawk dart forth. The father and mother hawks hovered and darted about my

head as I peered into the shadow of the hollow tree where four baby hawks in white down sprawled on their backs. One of these youngsters I took home, and for the next few weeks most of my spare time was taken up with trap and gun, keeping my young falcon supplied with fresh meat. Anything showing the least taint of having hung too long was scornfully refused. Cooked meat and eggs the bird would eat to a certain extent, tho greatly preferring raw, freshly killed meat with fur or feathers to be swallowed as an accompaniment; this last detail I found to be prescribed in all the old

our little sparrow hawk belongs, and as "ignoble" the short-winged hawks. The noble falcons were often so well trained as to be allowed the liberty of flight in the hunting field, circling and hovering high overhead as the hunting party on foot and on horse followed the game. The short-winged hawks, on the contrary, were carried on the wrist until the moment when the quarry was sighted, when they were thrown into the air to pursue and overtake their prey as best they could.

The sparrow hawk is a beautiful little falcon, with long, pointed wings; in color chestnut above, barred and spotted with black, and beneath yellowish white or buff, spotted with black. The male has steel blue and black wings. The sharp-shinned hawks are more loosely built, with long legs and tails and shorter, rounded wings. Sparrow hawks spend most of their time in open fields and pastures, sitting bolt upright on the topmost branch of a tree. Sharp-shinned hawks prefer the thicket, skulking from tree to tree among the leaves; tho they frequently take long flights in the open they seldom alight for any length of time in



PIGEON HAWK

Also called the merlin. A bird-hunter with habits like the duck hawk



THE SHARP-SHIN

Thoroly "bad." The male hunts small birds, the female kills chickens

books on falconry as indispensable for the healthful rearing of young hawks.

All of the tame sparrow hawks I have known were gentle and familiar, while the short-winged chicken hawks, reared under equally favorable conditions, were only half tamed at the best. Of uncertain temper and quick to strike in anger, they were most unsatisfactory pets, forever striving to escape. The falconers recognized this distinction of character, classing as "noble" the long-winged falcons, to which group

open country. These distinguishing marks should be enough to enable one to avoid killing the harmless sparrow hawk for the sharp-shinned variety.

The coopers' hawk or partridge hawk resembles the sharp-shin in almost every point, but is larger and proportionately more destructive as a chicken thief. These three smaller hawks are common summer residents in most of the northeastern states and winter in the middle states and farther south.

Our largest summer hawk is the

red-tailed buzzard or hen hawk, of distinguished and eagle-like carriage, with slow wheeling flight and long-drawn, savage scream. Fortunately he is now to be counted as one of the useful hawks, his species having learned by sad experience that chicken hunting is no longer profitable. When I was a boy the farmers counted on a more or less regular loss of poultry from the hen hawks' attacks. A full grown fowl usually proved too heavy to be carried away by the marauder in midair, and after dragging it with low, laborious flight out of gunshot from the buildings, the hawk would proceed to pluck the feathers from the breast and make a meal therefrom, then sail away into the woods to return the following morning for another feast. For all his wariness and keen eyesight, the hen hawk's bulk and slow flight and this habit of returning to his prey, put him at a disadvantage in being hunted; each season a number of the bolder marauders were killed or wounded and the others learned caution. I have not fired a shot at a red-tailed hawk for many years, and only very rarely now hear of poultry being attacked by them. The Department of Agriculture at Washington reports that this species of hawk shows only a very insignificant percentage feeding on poultry.

The numbers of these hen hawks have been greatly reduced by the guns of the farmers and hunters as well as by the clearing off of the old growth forest. The chosen nesting site of the red-tailed hawk is high

up in a timber pine eighty feet or more above the earth, and such trees are harder to find each year.

The smaller hen hawk or red-shouldered hawk, while really much more a native of the forest than the larger species, has suffered less by the cutting down of the timber, for

wherever brambles or bushes give sufficient cover.

We have two large hawks belonging to the destructive class, but fortunately they are never very abundant. These are the goshawk and duck hawk, practically identical with the goshawk and noble falcon of the days of falconry. Both are northern birds, nesting from latitude 45° to the fur countries. The duck hawk builds its nest in March on a hidden ledge or cliff among the mountains. The young are well grown by early summer; in the White Mountains I have found them learning to fly in June. Here they are called "ledge hawks" and are hated as being more destructive even than the goshawk, which is distinguished as the "blue hen hawk."

After the nesting season is past, the duck hawks, still hunting in pairs, wander away, north, south, east or west, as suits their pleasure; equally at

home over land or sea, mountain forest or river meadow. They are found at one season or another all over the world, and it may be that duck hawks reared among our New England hills will next winter be chasing water fowl around Cape Horn or along the sea cliffs of New Zealand, to return another spring to their old nesting place. The goshawk is something less of a wanderer than the duck hawk. It nests in the spruce woods of northern New England and Canada and flies southward in the autumn as far as the middle states, hunting water fowl, partridges, rabbits, squirrels and poultry with equal vigor and success. It is larger and



BROAD-WINGED HAWK
One of the slow-flying, heavy-winged group that do more good than harm



THE GOSHAWK
A chicken-killer, sometimes called the blue hen hawk, but not very abundant

it loves to dwell in the thick second growth of the woodland and will build its nest in any rough tree in the woods, often not more than thirty or forty feet from the ground. This is now our common large hawk and appears to be increasing in numbers, which is good news for the farmer and naturalist alike, for the red-shouldered hawk is a splendid mouser and not remarkably successful at hunting other game. The instances of its attacking poultry are now too rare to be counted in its disfavor. This is the hawk which we oftenest see circling high above the forest, often three or four of them together, each answering the others with shrill screams and whistling.

The marsh hawk, mole hawk or harrier is a long-winged, long-legged, low-flying fellow, with a large white spot on the back at the base of the tail. The male is pearl gray above and white beneath, the females and young brown above and brick red beneath. Altho marsh hawks do occasionally pick up stray chickens as well as small game and song birds, their persistence and skill at mousing—their chief source of a livelihood—renders them of great value to the farmer, and they should be protected and encouraged in all farming districts. They are not dependent upon the forest for nesting sites or shelter, for they build their nests on the ground



THE RED-SHOULDERED HAWK
Our common large hawk. It is a splendid mouser and rarely attacks poultry



THE MARSH HAWK
Another skilful mouser which does the farmer little injury. Nests on the ground

less compactly built than the duck hawk and generally captures its prey by swift, relentless chase, while the duck hawk prefers to pounce down from overhead. I recall two incidents which well illustrate these different methods of hunting.

In the first I was in my boat hunting marsh birds on Hampton River flats. A duck hawk similarly engaged was tacking and veering over the marshes. At one instant as I glanced up I saw him a mere speck in the blue, then as I bent to my paddle I heard a rushing sound close at hand as the falcon descended with almost inconceivable swiftness at a sandpeep on the bank only a few yards away. The attack was so sudden that I could not even see whether or not he secured his quarry. The sandpeep disappeared on the instant, but may have escaped by dodging into the thick marsh grass. Even before I could grasp my gun the hawk was towering once more high out of gunshot.

On the other occasion I was duck hunting along Old River on a November afternoon, with the wind blowing a gale from the northwest. A wild duck came flying down the wind with a goshawk in hot pursuit. Imagine the speed of a terror-stricken wild duck with the full force of the gale behind it. Yet the goshawk—also with the wind in her sails—came hurtling on and fairly overtook

its fleeing quarry just as the two past the point where I stood. There was not the space of a yard between them when I fired and my lucky shot sent the hawk tumbling into the water as the duck sped on out of sight.

Too many farmers and sportsmen make it a rule to shoot every hawk that offers them the chance, the result being a much greater destruction of the useful than of the destructive sorts, for the latter are, as a class, much the most wary and swift of flight.

A safe rule to follow is this: never shoot any of the heavy-winged, slow-flying hawks, and when in doubt don't shoot. The hen hawks, broad-winged hawk and marsh hawk, belonging to this class, are invaluable in the service they render to agriculture in the destruction of mice, rats, ground squirrels, etc., their destruction of game birds being comparatively small. The destructive hawks—the goshawk, duck hawk, chicken hawk and pigeon hawk—are all birds of rapid flight, which serves them alike in capturing the swift-flying game birds and avoiding the shot of the hunter. Careful observation will in time enable any one to distinguish between the two classes by their manner of flight and outline against the sky.

Altho it seems quite unlikely that the swift-flying, destructive hawks

will ever change their ways and learn to live upon mice and such like humble game—as the hen hawk species undoubtedly has done—yet I for one would regret the possibility of the extermination of any of their species, and of this there is certainly little danger, for of all birds they are about the best fitted to take care of themselves. If we can succeed in reducing their numbers and keeping their destructiveness in check that is enough.

In distinguishing between hawks as good and bad, the terms must, of course, be used only from a relative standpoint. All hawks are birds of admirable character, cleanly of habits, intelligent and courageous. The natural life term of individuals varies, according to the species, from thirty or forty up to "threescore years and ten," or even older. I believe that they learn and profit by their experience from year to year; my own observation of their ways convincing me that their intelligence is superior to that of any other birds. They pair for life and are devoted to their chosen mates and their young. They kill, not for sport, but only for meat necessary to support themselves and their families, in marked distinction from the weasels, wolves, sheep-killing dogs, and the corresponding class among men who hunt for "sport."

Hampton Falls, New Hampshire

WHAT 125 READERS KNOW

THE RESULTS OF THE VOLUNTARY GENERAL INFORMATION TEST

UNDER the title of "What Do You Know?" we published in our issue of February 2 a set of examination questions prepared for use as a "General Information Test" in the Friends' School, Germantown, Pennsylvania. Many of our readers accepted the challenge and took the examination and of these 125 had the pluck to send in their papers, which we have duly graded and returned. The answers range from ten-year-olds to grandmothers and from California to Turkey. We give below the answers as furnished by Principal Yarnall of the Friends' School.

Such tests have a double value; they expose the existence of unsuspected areas of ignorance in one's mind and they stimulate curiosity. As one of our correspondents puts it: "They keep us 'brushed up' and make us more alert and attentive in our reading."

The sort of information asked for is what any person of culture and

education is supposed to know. Or as *Punch* puts it in a parody of Macaulay's favorite phrase, "what every schoolboy is whipped for not knowing." Such a standard is of course largely conventional and depends merely on what sort of knowledge is regarded as properly to be expected. For instance, one of our readers put down Alfred Noyes as "the head of the chemical department of the University of Illinois." Now Noyes of Illinois stands higher among chemists than Noyes of England (or is it Princeton?) among poets and it might be argued that chemists are as important as poets to our modern civilization, but according to the conventions of culture the general reader is expected to be acquainted with contemporary poets but not with chemists. Still, even with this understanding we cannot give our correspondent credit for a correct answer since the Illinois Noyes is William Albert.

There was the widest difference of

opinion as to who or what "The Scourge of God" was in question 65. Some of the answers were: Gustavus Adolphus, John Calvin, Lot's wife, Savonarola, Caligula, Moses, Cromwell, and the Plagues of Egypt. Question 78, "Who were Circe? Pandora?" also brought out a variety of answers, "universal remedies," says one, "a goddess beguiler and an inquisitor" says another, not inaptly. Circe was, it appears, "the goddess of Harvest and Plenty" and "a heathen female"; Pandora "a meddling little boy" and "a goddess with a snuff-box."

Question 34 asking about the "Domesday Book" was a stickler. Some of the replies are: "A political book used during the French Revolution—contained the names of those about to be guillotined," "a book of fortune-telling," "Rev. John Cotton Mather's writing," "Blue Laws," "an event in English history when men were listed for death."

The hero of Celtic Britain, King

Arthur, was missed by more than any other, seventy-three per cent of the answers omitting it or giving it wrong. No. 84, "Who slew Sisera?" was almost equally puzzling. One says "Theseus," and others frankly confess, "A new one on me—don't remember Sisera" and "Had forgotten Sisera was dead." The other questions which proved as difficult as the two just mentioned were No. 100, the authorship of the quotation from the Skylark, and No. 30, "What is the Craigie House?" This was said to be the house "where Bothwell was murdered" and "where Washington was born."

Among the curious information we have gathered from these papers is that Madame Homer was "Homer's wife," that *Little Women* was written by George Eliot, Barrie, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; that "the Kalends were sonnets or songs of Arabia and the Ides were sonnets or songs of Persia; that a hexameter is a 'six-sided solid'; that the "Eternal City" is Albany or Canton; that the "Hub of the Universe" is London or Paris; that "the new national revenue tax" is "the tolls on foreign ships passing thru the Panama Canal"; that "Luther was a French revolutionist" and that Gotham was "the city from which the wise men were led by the star to the manger in Bethlehem."

Of course no one has a right to laugh at these unless he has answered the questions himself without making blunders as amusing. No one got them all right. The best papers received were from Clement F. Robinson, a lawyer of Portland, and Elizabeth F. Meyer, of Marshall, College, Huntington, West Virginia, who missed three questions each. The average number of questions missed or omitted was twenty out of the ninety-two.

In the Friends' High School, for which this general information test was first prepared, the students range in age from thirteen to eighteen years. Taken as a whole they answered on the average half of the questions correctly. The boys in every one of the four classes did better than the girls. The average of the boys by classes ranges from 49.9 per cent to 71.3 per cent; the average of the girls from 41 per cent to 55.1 per cent.

The questions that everybody got right were Nos. 1, 2, 8, 11 and 64. That is to say we can assume that every reader will understand what we mean when we refer to "the President of the United States," "the Secretary of State," "the political party now in power at Washington," "the neighboring country now in a state

of revolution" and "the Father of his country." When a writer gets beyond that minimum of universal knowledge his allusions are likely to be lost on some readers. If now we could get every reader of The Independent to take such an examination it would be of the greatest value to the editor in preparing copy so it should be intelligible and interesting to as large a proportion of his subscribers as possible. But no such helpful conclusion can be drawn from the 125 who favored us with replies, for the number is too small to be regarded as representative of the average reader.

ANSWERS TO GENERAL INFORMATION TEST

1, Wilson; 2, Bryan; 3, Page; 4, Goethals; 6, George V; 7, Asquith; 8, Democratic; 9, Tammany; 10, Income; 11, Mexico; 12, Hannibal; 13, Magellan; 14, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia; 15, New York, Philadelphia, Washington; 16, Rome; 17, Artist—Italian—Historical; 18, Poet—English—Contemporary; 19, Despot—Mexican—Contemporary; 20, Ex-Governor of New York—American—Contemporary; 21, Religious Reformer—German—Historical; 22, (a) Author—American—Contemporary, (b) Statesman—English—Contemporary; 23, Opera singer—American—Contemporary; 24, Artist—Dutch—Historical; 25, Poet—Hindu—Contemporary; 26, Defeat of Napoleon—England and France; 27, End of War of 1812—America and England; 28, Nelson's victory—England and France; 29, To promote friendship between France and the United States; 30, (a) Longfellow's home, Cambridge, Massachusetts, (b) Washington's headquarters, Cambridge, Massachusetts; 31, Mohammedanism—Oriental; 32, Declaration of Independence—America and England; 33, Decisive battle of Civil War—North and South; 34, Result of census taken by William the Conqueror—England; 35, First settlement by English in America; 36, New York; 37, Pittsburgh; 38, Chicago; 39, Bethlehem (or Jerusalem); 40, Rome; 41, Philadelphia; 42, Buenos Ayres; 43, Boston; 44, (a) Face, (b) Back, (c) Payor and payee (d) Full name; 46, All correct—that is—Before Christ—Doctor of Medicine; 49, Roman dates, first and middle of month; 51, William Tell; 52, Wallace or Bruce; 53, William of Orange; 54, King Arthur; 55, Garibaldi; 56, St. Patrick; 57, Canada—British Columbia; 58, Brazil or South America; 59, Italy; 60, Sweden; 61, Mexico; 62, Italy; 63, Joan of Arc; 64, Washington; 65, Attila; 66, Napoleon; 67, Bismarck; 68, Louis XIV; 69, England and Canada, 2 cents—France, 5 cents; 70, Golden Touch; 71, Unfiltered—By boiling; 73, (a) Camel, (b) Instrument for measuring time; 74, (a) Mechanical device for displaying signals, (b) Receptacle in a gas engine in which gas mixes with air; 75, (a) Scott, (b) Alcott; 76, (a) "As You Like It," (b) "Midsummer Night's Dream"; 77, (a) Principal god of Romans, (b) Goddess of moon and hunt; 78, (a) Mythological enchantress, (b) First woman created according to mythology; 79, 0°; 80, Lengthen it; 82, Five; 83, (a) Line of poetry containing six metrical feet, (b) 1000 meters, (c) Instrument for recording revolutions of a wheel; 84, Jael; 85, Paris; 87, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Schumann, Tchaikowsky or Mozart; 88, Michael Angelo; 89, Sargent or Abbey; 90, Violet Oakley; 91, Nelson; 92, Milton; 93, Lincoln; 94, Wordsworth; 95, Shakespeare; 96, Caesar; 97, Browning; 98, Tennyson; 99, Webster; 100, Shelley.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Independent, April 14, 1864

THE PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, illustrating Bunyan's allegory, is the finest work of art, of its kind, we ever saw—the painting having been made from designs by several of the best known artists of America. It equally pleases old folks as well as young. An evening spent while this beautiful canvas unrolls before the eye its scenes, typifying the chief phases of the Christian warfare, is full of mingled pleasure and profit. Many of the designs are masterpieces, and the whole work is a success.

LISTERINE

Use each day

AN agreeable antiseptic mouth-wash that should invariably be used after the teeth are brushed. Listerine cleanses and purifies the oral cavity, and deodorizes the breath. Systematically used, Listerine will keep teeth and mouth in healthy condition.

All Druggists Sell Listerine.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.



Wood, Stone and Marble
Mantels, Andirons,
Firesets, Grates, Tiles

WM. H. JACKSON CO.

2 West 47th Street, New York

Autograph
Letters

of Celebrities Bought and Sold.
Send for price lists.
Walter R. Benjamin, 225 5th Av., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1887.
Pub. "THE COLLECTOR," \$1 a year.

"I Have Never Been Sick"

THERE ARE 15,000,000
sick children in America.
Are Your Children Well?
STARVING AMERICA

By A. W. McCann Tells Why.

Send 10c postage for this book, read first chapter,
and then send \$1.50 for book or return it.
F. M. BARTON, 21 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, O.



THE NEW BOOKS

IN QUEST OF DEMOCRACY

THREE members of the Rota Club have arisen in defense of the principle of property. The present Rota Club is not the one founded by James Harrington in the seventeenth century to cultivate democracy on the basis of restriction of land ownership and rotation of magistracies determined by ballots. But it has received its inspiration from its prototype as well as some of its formulas. The present defense of property, *The Real Democracy*, by Messrs. Mann, Sievers and Cox, has the decided merit that it will be most distasteful to those who profit most from the possession of property; it is doubtful, however, whether the dispossessed will find in it much comfort. The book is at once a keen analysis of the shortcomings of modern capitalism and an earnest outcry against the threatened overthrow of capitalism by advancing socialism. The authors have each written two chapters, of unequal length and of unequal value, and have dedicated the work to Hillaire Belloc.

The impression one gets from reading this book is that we are offered a type of "syndicalism" in which the intellectual aristocracy of the middle class would be given the opportunity to organize the crafts into the appropriate guilds, instead of letting the ignorant proletarians attain to power thru possibly uncouth methods. The sincerity and earnestness of the authors, their scholarship and their painstaking logic challenge serious consideration of the merits of their proposed remedies. But acceptance or rejection of their remedies will be determined by the individual's temperament and not by his logic. Many socialists, for example, are prepared to accept the principle that industrial groups should participate in government as major units, rather than geographical divisions; but they cannot become enthusiastic about the ownership of a nation's productive machinery in severalty. The difference between the anarchist and the socialist, or the difference between the monarchist and the republican is not that one loves liberty more than the other: it is a difference of emphasis, of what particular kind of liberty one loves. The "individualist" who resents all police interference in business may be quite docile in accepting stupid fashions and conventions, or in tolerating a

censorship over theaters—in which he happens not to be interested. Those who rise to the defense of property may be quite indifferent to opportunity for exercising talents that are not economically productive.

The contrast between this book and that of Mr. Lippmann, *A Preface to Politics*, may be stated in the words of the latter: the members of the Rota Club are "Routineers," whereas Mr. Lippmann assumes the attitude of the "inventor." Instead of justifying a program of social reform on the record of the past and certain immutable principles in morals and politics, Mr. Lippmann simply challenges us to be alive and human. To be alive means to solve problems that come before us, instead of administering a routine, instead of doing what was done yesterday for the stupid reason that it was done yesterday. This fresh and spirited attitude must be assumed by those who hope to accomplish things worth while in politics or statesmanship. Like the principles of "scientific management," this principle is sound far beyond the field in which it was originally developed. The sterility of routine, of good, respectable formulas, or of virtuous, complacent convention is not, of course, obvious to those who follow the convictions, but the idea must appeal to all youthful men and women on the enthusiastic side of fifty or sixty. The illustrations are apt and well put, and must at least stir up thought.

Government may be looked upon as a device of entrance interests for exploiting the "outs," or as a system of oppression for the chosen few. Instead of fleeing from the state as a tool of the devil, Mr. Lippmann would have us center politics upon human interests, and make statecraft a creator of opportunities rather than a censor of morals. In this type of socialism the element of paternalism is not prominent for the new politics invites the widest freedom for individuality and initiative. Mr. Lippmann himself urges the necessity of keeping our minds open to new ideas as the only safety. This is not the same as the indifferent tolerance that arises out of minding your own business. It is an aggressive searching for the ideas of others, for no man knows when he will find something of great price. The idea that may be an "intrusion upon a glib prejudice" should still be welcomed, for "a human impulse is more important than

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President
Standards High. Expenses Moderate
Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to
MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades. Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address.

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Printing and Binding of High Grade Club Books
Reports, Memorials, Catalogues, Genealogies can be printed and bound effectively and artistically at a moderate price by consulting expert printers.

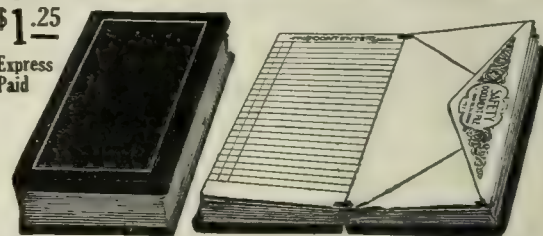
The Knickerbocker Press
(G. P. Putnam's Sons)
2-4-6 West 45th St.

Have you ever Misplaced an Important Document?

Keep your Notes, Mortgages, Insurance Policies and valuable papers in a Barler New Document File. Will last a lifetime.

\$1.25

Express Paid



Made of steel, covered with chase leather, 20 strong manila pockets, 4 1/2 x 10 1/2 in., with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion.

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.

A. C. BARLER MFG. CO., 60 W. Lake St., Chicago

A Binder For The Independent

Your copies of *The Independent* can be slipped into this binder upon their arrival and thus kept in good condition, ready for handy reference. When the binder is full it contains thirteen numbers or a volume, and can be placed on your library shelf, or the copies may be removed and the binder used for current copies. We are pleased to furnish these at cost as an accommodation to our readers.

Price, Seventy-five Cents
By Mail Prepaid.

THE INDEPENDENT
119 W. 40th St., New York

any existing theory. We must not throw an unexpected guest out of the window because no place is set for him at table. For we lose not only the charm of his company: he may in anger wreck the house."

While this is not a systematic account of a body of theories or of a program, the author touches many of the current discussions with so much human feeling and so sure an understanding that the reading of the book will prove a refreshing antidote to the commonplace and trivial and cynical that we get every day at the breakfast table.

The Real Democracy. (First essays of the Rota Club), by J. E. F. Mann, N. J. Sievers and R. W. T. Cox. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.
A Preface to Politics, by Walter Lippmann. New York: Mitchell Kennerly. \$1.50.

THE QUEST OF LIFE

The Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Church, Dean Brown of Yale Divinity School, has brought together some of his most pointed and telling sermons on personal religion and published them in a volume entitled *The Quest of Life*.

The Pilgrim Press. \$1.25.

BACKYARD VEGETABLES

An especially good feature of Adolph Kruhm's well arranged and practical little guide, *The Home Vegetable Garden*, is the Vegetable Planting Table in the back, which gives on a single page specific details for thirty-eight vegetables.

Orange Judd Co. \$1.

BEYOND

The *Last Poems* of Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr contain the poems written during the last fifteen years of her life. Among them are the beautiful and tender "Supplication" and "Beyond," which came from her pen shortly before she died. The book is a choice memorial of her later years.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

HEROES AND HEROINES

Figures Famed in Fiction quotes from the books in which they occur passages describing characters of modern classics. The list includes Jean Valjean, Sydney Carton, Lorna Doone, Mr. Krupp of Barton, and others, chosen at random. The usefulness of the book should lie in so interesting its readers in these personages that life will be intolerable until the novels themselves have been read from cover to cover.

Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.25.

MORE GUIDANCE FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE

A noteworthy collection of *Essays for College Men* covering subjects in education, science and art has been issued under the direction of Professors Foerster, Manchester and Young of the University of Wisconsin. The essay of President Wilson on The Spirit of Learning and the admirable inaugural address of President Meiklejohn of Amherst alone would have given distinction to any volume, but to these are added such significant names as Cardi-

HARTFORD

W. Douglas Mackenzie
President

Theological Seminary
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS

School of Religious Pedagogy
Dean, E. H. Knight

Kennedy School of Missions
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

No Plates—No Films New Camera Just Out



Here at last—the very camera You want. **No experience needed to operate.** Amazing invention. Finished pictures made on the spot in a minute's time.

The "Mandel-ette"

A one minute camera. Eliminates films, plates and dark room. No fuss or trouble. Pictures made at small cost. Great discovery. For your vacation, at home or all occasions, you can't afford to be without a "Mandel-ette."

Special Money Back Offer

As makers and inventors, we want everybody to own a "Mandel-ette" Camera. We sell direct to you at rock bottom price. Order from this ad; make pictures with the camera, and if it does not do all we claim, we refund your money.

\$5.00 Complete Outfit

(50c extra by parcel post) Outfit includes camera and supplies to make 16 pictures. Good tripod, \$1.00 additional. Extra cards, 25c a pkg of 16. Don't wait—ORDER NOW.

FREE BOOK Write for it. Learn about this method of picture taking—its many advantages and big saving. You can make money too, selling these one minute pictures. Order the outfit—or write for the free book—NOW.

THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE CO.
4921 Ferrotone Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL. or Dept. A221 Public Bank Bldg. 89-91 Delancey St., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period 141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed.....82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

Exempt from all Personal Taxes and from the

Federal Income Tax

On April 15th, 1914

the Comptroller will sell at his office in the Municipal Building

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

\$65,000,000

4 1/4%

Gold Corporate Stock of The City of New York

Payable March 1st, 1914

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form—Interchangeable at will after Purchase

Coupon Interest Payable AT OPTION OF HOLDER

in New York or London

The Greater New York Charter provides that bids may be made for as small an amount as \$10 and in multiples of \$10.

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in another envelope addressed to the Comptroller. A Deposit of Two Per Cent. of Par Value Must Accompany Bid. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a New York State Bank or Trust Company, or any National Bank

For fuller information see "City Record," published at Nos. 96 and 98 Reade Street, New York, or consult any Bank or Trust Company.

Send for descriptive circular to

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York
Municipal Building, New York

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

TURRELL'S | \$325 | EUROPE TOURS 1914

Plan now. Organizers wanted. Small parties. \$325-\$500. June to Sept. C. A. TURRELL, Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, Tucson.

EUROPE "The Liberty Way" ORIENT

booklet, free. Write today. Mediterranean route June 18, July 1 and 4. Montreal to Naples, June 23. University Leadership. Party of 15. UNIVERSAL TOURS—A. St. Thomas, Ontario.

TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Countries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY." MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

Travel Abroad First-class thruout \$500.00 nine weeks.

Select party of ten sail July 9. Send for booklet of Ideal Tour.


L. HAGEMAN

214 PARKER HILL AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

ALASKA

Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

1914



EXCURSIONS

Hotel Cumberland NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and
Fireproof

Strictly
First-Class

Rates
Reasonable

**\$2.50
with
Bath
and up**

Send for
Booklet

10 Minutes
Walk to 40
Theatres

H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN

Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

EUROPE, ORIENT Free detour to Greece. Co-operative, high grade. Best value ever given. Small select parties; *expert leaders*. Best references. 14th year. Egypt-Palestine, Apr. 29th; Europe, June. World, Oct. Representative wanted. Prof. and Mrs. Libby, Southern Bureau of Travel, Box G, Spartanburg, S. C.

CHAUTAUQUA

TOURS ANYWHERE

First-Class Comfort and Pension Service. The best of everything seen under expert leadership. Literature ready.

THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS. CHICAGO.

MARQUETTE BUILDING.

A CRUISE AROUND South America

BY SPECIALLY CHARTERED
S. S. LAPLAND
28000 TONS DISPLACEMENT
LARGEST STEAMER SCHEDULED THROUGH
PANAMA CANAL.
78 DAYS FROM NEW YORK
JANUARY 23rd 1915.
\$400 AND UP.



GATES' TOURS Toledo Ohio
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAM C-1

EUROPE AND ORIENT

An especially fine tour, sailing April 25. Other tours, various dates and routes. Norway, Sweden and Russia.

AROUND THE WORLD

Summer tour via Siberia. Westward and Eastward in Fall. **INDEPENDENT TRAVEL, MOTOR TOURS** Whatever your travel desires, write us.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.

201 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.
Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Cal.

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel. 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.

Address DR. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, L. I.

Shoreham Hotel Washington

European Plan.

Fireproof.

Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

SUMMER CAMPS

Horseback and Camp Trip for Boys THRU YELLOWSTONE AND GLACIER PARKS. Three vacancies. Seventh year of boys' trips. ARTHUR J. JONES, A.M., 31 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

CAMP PENN. on Lake Champlain, Valcour, Clinton Co., N. Y. 8th Season.

Camp Penn, unlike most camps, is a real "woodsy" camp, where the boys do real camping, where, in little groups of three or four, under constant supervision, they establish their little semi-independent camps, and are encouraged to rely upon themselves as much as possible. You will be interested to read about our unusual "group" system, our method of management, and to learn how a camp can develop the highest and best that is in a boy. Junior and Senior branches a mile apart. For particulars, communicate with **CHARLES K. TAYLOR, M. A., Director** St. Martin's, Philadelphia, Pa.

nal Newman, Matthew Arnold, William James, Huxley, Caird and Woodberry. It would seem that some of these writers have not been taken at their best, but the reading of the entire volume lifts one out of the petty, the factional, the occasional and confusing into the realm where great spiritual and social forces are seen to be shaping the forms of education and the destinies of life.

Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

A POET-NATURALIST

With directness and vivacity, Clara Barrus has written a heartfelt appreciation of *Our Friend John Burroughs*, telling of his personality, his way of life, and his writings.

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.

IN CULINARY PREDICAMENTS

Newlyweds take notice of *The Efficient Kitchen*, by Georgie Boynton Child—a sympathetic housewife, who is equal to any emergency. With ingenuity and experience she teaches you how to plan, equip and maintain an inexpensive kitchen in which catastrophes are practically impossible.

McBride, Nast & Co. \$1.25.

MR. WU SPARKLES

With accuracy, simplicity and sparkle, Wu Ting-fang, late Chinese Minister to the United States, gives Oriental impressions of many aspects of America, always balancing them with corresponding conditions in China—often to our advantage. The book is unusually well printed.

Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.60.

UP FROM THE UNDERWORLD

Frank L. Packard's *The Miracle Man* has a superficial resemblance to *The Passing of the Third Floor Back*, as it deals with the miraculous conversion of four hardened New York crooks into estimable characters and lovers of the simple country life. The author has a habit of exaggeration and a partiality for prolonging the agony, but when he avoids these faults he handles his scenes vividly.

G. H. Doran Co. \$1.25.

TO FIX UP A GARDEN

With plenty of photographs and complete text *The Practical Book of Garden Architecture*, by Phebe W. Humphreys, is an effective guide to taste in planting, arrangement and particularly the various "fixings" of a garden, such as sun-dials, bird baths, walls, gates, seats, etc. The book is comprehensive, including the little "cozy" garden as well as the big formal affair of a large estate.

J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.

COURAGE IN HEART AND A SWORD IN HAND

A treasure-house of daring adventure is opened up by E. Alexander Powell's *Gentlemen Rovers*. Gallant gentlemen, or rogues, according to the reader's age and pacifist sympathies, move briskly thru his pages to the conquest of the ends of the earth, Americans all, and all bathed in that special charm—surpassing fiction—that belongs to obscurely historical personages with whom we can claim to be compatriots.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

PEBBLES

"Gee! I had an awful fright last night."

"Yes; I saw you with her."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Landlady—I'll give you just three days in which to pay your rent.

Stude—All right. I'll take the Fourth of July, Christmas and Easter.—*Cornell Widow.*

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where;
But, as it whirled down like a diver,
I hope it beamed some taxi driver.

—*Purple Cow.*

"Didn't you find it rather cold as the thieves were making off with your clothes?"

"Oh no. They kept me well covered with their revolvers."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Little beams of moonshine,

Little hugs and kisses

Make a little maiden

Change her name to Mrs.

—*Yale Record.*

She (after she has seen his physician's certificate)—And will you always be my genetic and eugenic mate, sweet chromosome?

He (Darwiningly)—Yes, my darling little natural selection.

She—Then you may take me as your coöperative worker in the process of evolution.

And putting on their rubber gloves, they went out hand in hand in search of a disinfected minister.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

A TIMELY AD FOR TIRED TOILERS

Be a MAN (or woman or child, as the case may be).

GOOSEBERRY GOO!

"Makes the Human Crocus feel like a Tiger-lily."

(Trade Mark.)

Do you get sleepy at night? Do you have "that empty feeling" at intervals? Do dansants make your shoulders ache? Do lectures bore you? Do current magazines interest you? Are you susceptible to heat? to cold?

If So,

THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH YOU!!!

TRY GOOSEBERRY GOO!

It lubricates the cerebrum, loosens the tongue and puts pep in the dyspeptic! Gooseberry Goo is a pure vegetable compound, containing 6 per cent iron, 14 per cent zinc, 21 per cent junk, 24 per cent pepper, 29 per cent ginger, 37 per cent Scotch, 48 per cent eggs, 50 per cent grapefruit, 55 per cent radium, 66 per cent ink, 74 per cent carbohic acid, 85 per cent timothy hay and 119 per cent coloring matter. N. B. It comes in all colors, so when your stomach is on a strike, use Gooseberry Goo to diet!

TRY SOME GOOSEBERRY GOO YOURSELF! Comes in sealed packages only, by quart, pound or dozen at \$1.31 each. Special rates in temperance towns. The Gooseberry Goo Co., Gloucester.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Quality
Is
Economy

*Murphy Varnish Users
are Always Satisfied
with Murphy Prices*

In using so-called cheap varnishes, people wonder why the Varnishing Job costs so much.

In using Murphy Varnishes, they wonder how so fine a Job can be had for the money.

The explanation is perfectly natural, i.e. perfectly scientific.

Murphy Varnishes have extra covering power—do the Job with fewer gallons.

Also, they have peculiar ease and surety under the brush—save labor, avoid bother and experiment and delay.

They give Finishes which are especially beautiful and lasting—save re-varnishing costs.

With these Economies, the price is not a matter to be considered.

Still, as a mere fact, *the prices are moderate.*

The Varnish
That Lasts
Longest

Murphy Varnish Company

FRANKLIN MURPHY, President

Associated with Dougall Varnish Company, Limited, Montreal, Can.

NEWARK,
N. J.
CHICAGO,
ILL.

6%

Your funds invested in our
**FIRST FARM
MORTGAGES**

7%

are safeguarded by our 20 years' successful experience in placing funds for investors, also by improved farms, and our \$500,000.00 paid in capital. Our new illustrated booklet and state map describing Montana are free for the asking. Write to-day.

THE BANKING CORPORATION OF MONTANA
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

Any book mentioned or reviewed
in our columns will be sent on
receipt of publisher's price.

THE INDEPENDENT, New York

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

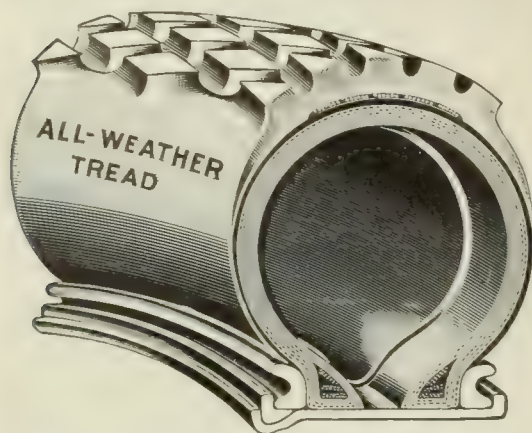
By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.



WARREN H. COLSON
184 Boylston St., Boston

is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception the choicest stock of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.



No-Rim-Cut Tire

With All-Weather Tread

Costly Tires

WITH FOUR EXCLUSIVE FEATURES
THEY COST YOU LESS
THAN MOST OTHERS

During 1913, the prices on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires dropped 28 per cent. Now numerous tires sell higher, and the question comes: Are they better tires?

The Facts

In several ways No-Rim-Cut tires are the costliest tires that are built. So costly that, in days of smaller output, their price was one-fifth higher than other standard tires.

They are the only tires which are final-cured on air bags, to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. This one extra process—used by no one else—adds to our tire cost \$1,500 daily.

They are the only tires in which hundreds of large rubber rivets are formed to combat tread separation.

They are the only satisfactory tires made so they can't be rim-cut. They are the only tires which carry our double-thick All-Weather tread.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

Mileage Limit

No-Rim-Cut tires, on the average, give the limit of possible mileage. We say this after years of research and experiment, which have cost us \$100,000 per year.

We say it because Goodyear tires have come to outsell any other. And they did it when most cars came equipped with odometers, on which men compared tire mileage.

No; there are no better tires. It is easy to build tires worth less than Goodyears, but none can build tires worth more.

We save by mammoth output, by efficiency and by modest profits. Our profit last year averaged 6½ per cent. Those are the reasons for present Goodyear prices.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Akron, Ohio

Toronto, Canada London, England
Mexico City, Mexico

Dealers Everywhere

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber (1484)



THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



THE REGIONAL RESERVE BANKS

It was provided in the new currency law that regional reserve districts should be marked out and cities for the reserve banks selected by an organization committee composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency. These officers—Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Houston and Comptroller John Skelton Williams—have done the work. The law said that there should be not less than eight regional banks, nor more than twelve. There are to be twelve, and the cities selected are New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Dallas and San Francisco. Attached to each is a district whose boundaries are defined in the committee's report. In these districts 7475 national banks and seventy-three state banks or trust companies, having capital and surplus amounting to \$1,831,648,369, will subscribe to the capital stock of the twelve reserve banks, and their subscriptions (six per cent of capital and surplus) will be nearly \$110,000,000. Half of this must be paid within six months; the remaining half may be called thereafter by the Federal Board. Some think there will be no call for it. The six per cent subscriptions range downward from \$20,687,616, in New York, to \$4,702,780 in the Atlanta district. The next step will be the nomination of five members of the Federal Reserve Board, with whom Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams are to be associated.

The committee's work is severely criticized. Part of it has not been well done. The entire state of New Jersey is assigned to the Philadelphia bank. But it is well known that the banking business of the cities of northern New Jersey is done with New York, of which, in financial matters, they are suburbs. Secretary McAdoo needed no information as to this. The committee would have had almost as much warrant for placing Brooklyn in the Philadelphia district. Connecticut is assigned to Boston, altho the banking relations of the western half of the state are with New York. There is just complaint because no bank was given to New Orleans, while Dallas has one. The State of Missouri, which is represented in the committee, has two banks. Richmond is not a prominent banking and financial city, and it is difficult to see why it was selected. It is the home of a member of the committee. Baltimore and Washington are assigned to the Richmond district. Omaha, placed in the Kansas City district, points out that its banking business is done with Chicago.

The committee's work is subject to review only by the Federal Reserve Board, which can readjust the apportionment of districts and the selection of cities, but cannot provide for more than twelve banks. Two members of the

committee are also, under the law, members of this powerful central board, and one of them may be its chairman. In our opinion, the first step should have been the appointment of all the members of this board, and the board should then have marked out the districts and designated the cities. Only eight or ten should have been named at the beginning, so that there might be room for increasing the number to twelve, if changed conditions should require this. The work should have been done in such a way that there could be no warrant for the charges now made, in Congress and elsewhere, that the committee has been moved by selfish or political considerations, or by hostility toward New York City.

AN OLD BANK'S BIRTHDAY

The National Bank of Commerce, in New York, for many years one of the largest commercial banks in the country, celebrated on April 3 its seventy-fifth birthday. This bank was organized in 1839 as a state bank, with a capital of \$5,000,000, by twelve merchants, two bankers, two capitalists and two lawyers. During its entire history, commercial interests have been largely represented in its board of directors. It absorbed the National Union Bank in 1900, and the Western National Bank in 1903, when its capital was increased to \$25,000,000. Its surplus and undivided profits amount to \$16,939,541, and its total resources are \$216,000,000. In 1864, when it became a national bank, it was characterized in the Senate, during a debate concerning an amendment to the bank act, as "the largest banking institution in the United States" and one that had aided the Government. Its first president was Samuel Ward (of the old and eminent banking firm of Prime, Ward & King), the father of Julia Ward Howe. Following him were John Austin Stevens, Charles H. Russell, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Henry F. Vail, Richard King, W. W. Sherman, Joseph Clifford Hendrix, and Valentine P. Snyder. Since April 1, 1911, James S. Alexander has held the office.

The bank has always paid much attention to the interests of its employees. Sixty years ago it began to pay annual bonuses to them. Thirty years ago a pension system was established. This was recently extended and improved, and to it were added life insurance and insurance for disability. All who are directly interested in this bank may regard with satisfaction the record of its long career and honorable service.

The following dividends are announced:

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, preferred, one-half of one per cent, payable April 15.

Associated Gas and Electric Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable April 15.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company, quarterly, 4 per cent.

H. B. Clafin Company, common, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable April 15.

DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN MALT CORPORATION.
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 2d day of May, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 14th day of April, 1914.
HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.
March 25, 1914.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 20, 1914.

On account of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, the Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 20th, and reopened at 10.00 A. M., on April 1, 1914. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.

43 Exchange Place, New York.
Managers

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, payable Wednesday, April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, March 31, 1914. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

Corner of Church and Worth Streets.
New York, April 2, 1914.

A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half (1½%) per cent. will be paid April 15, 1914, to holders of the Common stock of this company of record at the close of business Tuesday, April 7, 1914. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 130.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, April 1, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. was declared, payable at the Office of the Company, HANOVER BUILDING, Nos. 34 and 36 Pine Street, to Stockholders of record at close of business this date.

JOSEPH McCORD, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

A dividend of one-half of one per cent., or 50 cents per share, upon the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 15th, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock p. m. on April 8, 1914.

ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

New York, March 30, 1914.

SPECIAL SPECIAL

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, CARBON PAPER

For 30 days we will supply the consumer with any color or width typewriter ribbon at the manufacturer's price, \$5.00 per dozen. Try our Carbon paper at the introductory price, \$1.00 per hundred sheets. Remit full amount by express or money order.

Livingston Typewriter Co., 261 Broadway, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, etc., of The Independent, published weekly at New York, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, Hamilton Holt; Associate Editor, Harold J. Howland; Business Manager, Frederic E. Dickinson; Publisher, Karl V. S. Howland, all of 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.

Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock: Charles B. Alexander, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; James Douglas, 99 John street, New York, N. Y.; Hamilton Holt, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; William B. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Harold J. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Karl V. S. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Theodore Marburg, 11 Mt. Vernon place, Baltimore, Md.; John P. Munn, 277 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Edward D. Page, 31 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.; Lindsay Russell, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: none.

F. E. DICKINSON, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1914.

WILLIAM F. O'NEILL,

Notary Public, New York County, No. 2868. New York Register No. 6015.

(Term expires March 30, 1916.)

Unseen Forces Behind Your Telephone

THE telephone instrument is a common sight, but it affords no idea of the magnitude of the mechanical equipment by which it is made effective.

To give you some conception of the great number of persons and the enormous quantity of materials required to maintain an always-efficient service, various comparisons are here presented.

The cost of these materials unassembled is only 45% of the cost of constructing the telephone plant.



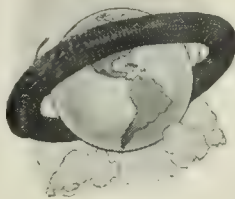
Poles

enough to build a stockade around California—12,480,000 of them, worth in the lumber yard about \$40,000,000.



Telephones

enough to string around Lake Erie—8,000,000 of them, 5,000,000 Bell-owned, which, with equipment, cost at the factory \$45,000,000.



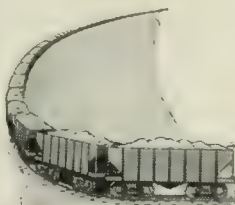
Wire

to coil around the earth 621 times—15,460,000 miles of it, worth about \$100,000,000, including 260,000 tons of copper, worth \$88,000,000.



Switchboards

in a line would extend thirty-six miles—55,000 of them, which cost, unassembled, \$90,000,000.



Lead and Tin

to load 6,500 coal cars—being 659,960,000 pounds, worth more than \$37,000,000.



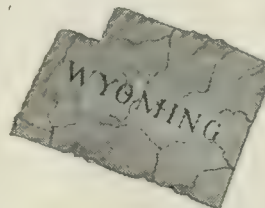
Buildings

sufficient to house a city of 150,000—more than a thousand buildings, which, unfurnished, and without land, cost \$44,000,000.



Conduits

to go five times through the earth from pole to pole—225,778,000 feet, worth in the warehouse \$9,000,000.



People

equal in numbers to the entire population of Wyoming—150,000 Bell System employees, not including those of connecting companies.

The poles are set all over this country, and strung with wires and cables; the conduits are buried under the great cities; the telephones are installed in separate homes and offices; the switchboards housed, connected and supplemented with other machinery, and the whole Bell System kept in running order so that each subscriber may talk at any time, anywhere.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,103,810.49

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONIES, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

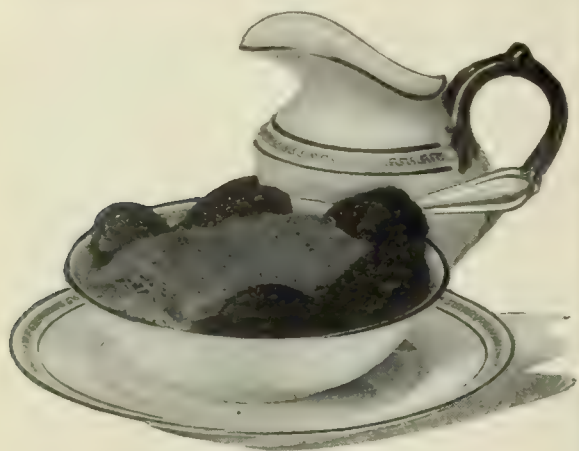
TRUSTEES

WM. ROCKEFELLER
ALEXANDER E. ORR
WILLIAM D. SLOANE
FRANK LYMAN
JAMES STILLMAN
JOHN J. PHELPS

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD
LYMAN J. GAGE
PAYNE WHITNEY
EDWARD W. SHELDON
CHAUNCEY KEEP

GEORGE L. RIVES
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY
WILLIAM STEWART TOD
OGDEN MILLS

EGERTON L. WINTHROP
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.
HENRY W. de FOREST
ROBT. I. GAMMELL
WM. VINCENT ASTOR
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN



Your "General Manager"

The wise business man leaves the management of his home to his real "General Manager"—the wife who buys the food and who makes a study of its nutritive value. The housewife who knows

Shredded Wheat

has already solved the servant problem and the problem of the high cost of living. With Shredded Wheat Biscuit in the house it is so easy to prepare in a few moments a deliciously nourishing and wholesome meal in combination with stewed prunes, baked apples, sliced bananas, or other canned or preserved fruits—a meal that furnishes highest food value at the lowest cost.

Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits (heated in the oven to restore crispness) will supply all the nourishment needed for a half day's work. Delicious for breakfast or any other meal for youngsters or grown-ups. Try toasted TRISCUIT, the shredded wheat wafer, for luncheon with butter or cheese.

"It's All in the Shreds"

THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.



INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD



THE LIFE INSURANCE MORTGAGE

There is a disposition in some quarters to criticize the life underwriters who advocate the curtailment of the liberal loan privileges now found in most life insurance policies. A small proportion of the insuring public are inclined to resent the movement as a piece of gratuitous interference with their private rights. They argue, justly enough, that the money sought to be borrowed by a policyholder, altho in the company's custody, is the policyholder's money, and that if he needs it, as sometimes he does, it should be readily procurable. An insurance company will not dispute this claim. It will admit that he should have the right to borrow that money, but it will also assert that he ought not do it if there is any possibility of avoiding it. It will go further and insist that if borrowed it should be repaid within a reasonable time.

Why should an underwriter take that position? It is simple enough. He is managing a life insurance company, not a bank. His business consists, mainly, in extending to the furthest limits in his power the benefits of life insurance—of providing the means to meet certain misfortunes, chiefly those arising from death and old age. Borrowing against a policy diminishes those benefits and in individual cases he knows from personal observation that the abridgement occurs when it can least be afforded. The benefits under the vast majority of policies run to dependent persons—women and children. As the borrower never restores the sum borrowed, the amount comes out of the widow's and orphan's portion. That is to say, they pay the dead man's debt.

The question is sometimes asked by those who defend policy loans: Is it any worse to leave a dependent a \$5000 policy against which there is a loan of \$1000 than to leave a \$4000 policy unencumbered? Certainly not. But in reply to that, isn't it better to leave \$5000 than \$4000? The original intention was to give the beneficiary \$5000. If there is to be a change in the amount the life underwriter is for an increase rather than a decrease. He has made a business of doing everything he can to multiply the blessings of life insurance. The same principle applies to that other policy privilege which permits the insured to surrender the contract for its legal cash value. The underwriter would rather have the policyholder borrow than surrender, for in doing the later, the benefit is totally wiped out.

Considering the matter from its scientific viewpoint, the underwriter is not concerned about any disposition the policyholder is inclined to make of his equities. But as a human being, en-

gaged in an enterprise potential with a larger measure of practical beneficence than any other single enterprise in this world, he is passionately devoted to the work of extending it; and firmly opposed to every contractual privilege which, exercised to the point of abuse—a point now reached by the policy-loan privilege—results in partially defeating the principal objects of life insurance.

IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT

Reasoning from the premise that a stitch in time saves nine, a few life insurance companies have added what (for lack of a better understood term) we may call a conservation department to their equipments. Some of them have been advocating the wisdom of periodical physical examinations by policyholders at their own expense, and now comes an announcement by the Equitable Life of New York to the effect that it will, under certain conditions, at its own expense provide this service triennially.

At central points where the company has salaried physicians any policyholder whose insurance has been in force three years or longer may procure a physical examination without cost, with re-examinations at intervals of three years thereafter. Those who do not wish to submit themselves to a complete examination, or who cannot present themselves in person to the examiners, may have, once a year, a health report based on the kidney test. Such a urinalysis, says the company, is more valuable and comprehensive than any other single test short of a physical examination, because it often reveals the earlier stages of some insidious disease before superficial symptoms have been developed. Provision has been made for carrying on this work by mail, the company sending a health blank embodying a few simple questions and a mailing case to the policyholder, who will return the requisite data by post, subsequently receiving a report of the result. We are advised that this report will be in one of three forms: (1) It will state that no indication of anything serious has been found; (2) that there seems to be some slight indication of impairment and that it might be well to consult a physician; (3) that the indications are such as render it desirable to seek immediate medical advice. In the latter case, the company will be ready to submit its findings to the policyholder's physician if that is desired.

This will be good work wherever the parties interested will permit it to be done. But how many persons will persuade themselves to give the time necessary to it, brief as is that; and how many would really desire to know that they were seriously impaired? None

that would not be immensely gratified to learn that he was "sound as a nut"; but thousands, advised that they were in the incipient stages of some incurable malady, would never cease to regret the acquisition of the knowledge. And there may be some philosophical justification in that attitude. Some physical organisms are indubitably susceptible to the influences of the mind, and especially to those having a destructive tendency. But upon the human being of average physical and mental constitution the periodical examination would make for betterment. Knowledge of approaching impairment would be wisely used in the adoption of measures to arrest the invasion, thus postponing and, in many cases, defeating a fatal termination. The progress of this movement and its results will be well worth watching.

Replying to an inquiry: workmen's compensation laws are now in operation in twenty-two states—Arizona, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. The system in Washington and Ohio is run under the auspices of the state governments. None of the laws are uniform, each state having its own peculiar system. Naturally, the benefits in different states, on comparison, reveal many striking variations.

The Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company of Boston will increase its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The new stock issue will be sold at 150 per cent of its face, thus placing \$500,000 in the surplus fund. The net surplus of the company on December 31, last, was \$305,331.

The New York Insurance Department has recently issued its preliminary annual statistical tables covering the operations in 1913 of the life, casualty, fidelity and surety, assessment life and accident associations, etc., showing income, disbursements and financial condition.

A bill amending the present standard form of fire insurance policy is pending in the New York Legislature.

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them may seem to be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

Do you know
where your **FIRE INSURANCE** policies are?
Are they safely in your possession awaiting a possible time of need? Or are they lying blank in some agent's office awaiting an order to write them up that will come too late? And lastly, are you insured in

The
Home Insurance Company
NEW YORK

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| Cash Capital | - | - | - | - | - | \$ 6,000,000 |
| Assets, January 1, 1914 | - | - | - | - | - | 33,139,915 |
| Liabilities (excluding Cash Capital) | - | - | - | - | - | 15,266,896 |
| SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY-HOLDERS | | | | | | 17,873,019 |

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President
Frederic C. Buswell, Vice-President
Clarence A. Ludlum, Vice-President
Charles L. Tyner, Vice-President and Secretary
Areunah M. Burtis, Secretary
Howard P. Moore, Ass't Secretary
Henry J. Ferris, Ass't Secretary
Vincent P. Wyatt, Ass't Secretary



ATHLETE'S DISEASE

It is a strange fact that nearly all the world's greatest athletes died of Tuberculosis or Pneumonia, diseases of the lungs. I recall to your memory the death of Hanlan, the great oarsman; Jack Dempsey, Joe Gans and Peter Jackson, the champion pugilists; Kenedy and Pennell, the great weight lifters, also Prof. Dowd and Prof. Winship, the noted physical culturists. These physical marvels (?) all had weak lungs. I can mention a score of noted strong men, athletes and physical culturists who are alive today and apparently in good health, but who I am sure will eventually die of diseases of the lungs. I have a record of the breathing capacity of many of these men, and though they may boast of having great chest expansion and good "wind," I know that they are incorrect breathers.

HEALTH LOGIC

Every student of health and physical culture should know that exercise is a "kill or cure" treatment. Do not commit the crime of developing the external body at the expense of the internal body. Common sense tells that we should develop our constitutional strength before we attempt to develop muscle—and we all know that **OXYGEN** is the basis of constitutional strength. **Breathing is the vital force of life.**

DEEP BREATHING

My 64 page booklet, "Deep Breathing," is the most comprehensive treatise ever published on this vital subject. It describes with diagrams the correct method of breathing in man and woman, also contains special breathing exercises. It teaches you how to become immune to colds, how to cure constipation, and contains hundreds of other valuable points of information. Book sent to your address on receipt of ten cents in coin or stamps. Money refunded if the teachings therein do not fully meet your expectations. Address

PAUL VON BOECKMANN, R.S.
2097 Tower Building 110 West 40th Street, New York

ROMANCES OF MODERN BUSINESS

THE American romance is in the large office-buildings and the marts of trade; it is the romance of great achievements in commerce, in industrial leadership. And it is a wonderful romance! The child of the world's nations is leading them!—ARNOLD BENNETT.

A Hobby that Circled the World

CURIOSITY, according to the infallible Mr. Webster, is: *inquisitiveness; a disposition to inquire into anything especially something new or strange, often implying meddlesomeness.*

There is another definition of the word which should have been specified in the immortal work of Mr. Webster—the irrepressible emotions of a boy desirous of learning something that appears to him as secretive or mysterious. It was this species of curiosity that affected the *persona principalis* of this story and inspired an interesting life-work.

Rochester, New York, is not one of those cities designated by O. Henry as the hives of American romance; but that the metropolis of upper New York State contributed its quota of romance is conclusively shown in this account.

In Rochester, some years ago, as in most every other place, there were mothers who took their little boys to have their pictures taken; and also in Rochester were boys who saw in the camera and dark-room much mystery and illusion. One such boy was particularly insistent on knowing all about the camera and the mysteries of the dark-chamber. His curiosity would know no relief until the photographer had explained some of their secrets.

This boy's name was George Eastman.

As time passed the youth's interest in picture-taking and negative development was heightened. The more he saw of the workings of the camera the more fascinated he became. Curiosity impelled him into other channels of research. Within a few years he had become skilled as a photographer in an amateur way.

The impedimenta then essential to the production of photographs appalled the young man. Being of an investigative turn of mind, he sought a means of relief from the burden of the wet-plate process then in vogue. What is known as the dry-plate had been invented, but was not in general use. Young Eastman decided to manufacture the sensitive medium. This did much to simplify photography.

Though progress had been made, the young man felt that he had his most important contribution to photography yet to make. The idea was evolved of a flexible support that could be rolled upon a spool and take the place of the glass support, and in 1884 the rollable film, with a roll-holder, was offered for sale. Still young Eastman was not satisfied. He felt that the handicaps in the way of amateur success were too numerous. Finally, in 1888, the camera designed exclusively for use with film was made. And the Kodak was given to the world.

Even at this date, the amateur photographer practically did not exist. The creation of a market for the Eastman products was a problem. Something more than invention was necessary to make the new idea a success. Here was an article that would bring pleasure to thousands of people and have a universal appeal! But how was the young inventor to tell the world of his Kodak?

Let us pause at this point of the story, step from the year 1888 and see what has come to pass in these twenty-six years. The Eastman Kodak Company today is one of the most significant industrial organizations of the world, with a well-nigh perfect world-wide distribution.

The alert reader will wonder at this impressive development. How, in a little over a quarter of a century, did an obscure young inventor create a world-wide industry? A second thought will suggest to the reader that this great success would be possible only through a broad advertising appeal. And so it was with the Eastman Kodak Company.

In 1888, there had been few great advertising successes to point the way. Advertising to create a new world-want was pioneer work. But George Eastman became firmly convinced that the way to success lay through advertising.

The first commercial announcement of the Eastman Kodak Company appeared in a magazine in the fall of 1888. It was but a single column wide and a little over two inches long (thirty agate lines, to be exact). So began the advertising in the periodicals of national circulation that has carried the Kodak around the world.

There was immediate response. Orders came from all sections of the country. The inventor was besieged with inquiries about his camera. Then followed a vigorous and intelligent campaign of advertising in the weekly and monthly periodicals which to the present has been no let-up. Thousands of pages of periodical advertising have told the story of the Kodak. As the advertising broadened the Kodak business has grown.

That the magazines and weeklies have been the backbone of Eastman Kodak advertising from its beginning indicates the faith that the head of this large industry has in such mediums. Although local dealers have used other media for stimulating local trade, the Eastman Kodak Company has relied, to a great extent, on periodical publicity. And the international success of the company is a striking illustration of what periodical advertising can accomplish.

Those who have been in close touch with the Kodak industry declare that the wonderful growth of the Kodak idea has been due to two things—a right product and continuous intelligent advertising, backed up by an able business management. Advertising has been the propelling force of the Kodak business.

Through the magazines and weeklies the Eastman Company has been able to carry on a far-reaching and intelligent educational campaign. Kodak advertising from the first has been interesting in its psychological phases. It did more than advertise the camera; it advertised amateur photography. It did not merely say what the Kodak could do; it showed how the Kodak could be used. Kodakery was explained in word and picture.

"You press the button; we do the rest," a phrase coined for Kodak advertising, caught the public fancy and was used for years. Later improvements, whereby the Kodaker himself "could do the rest," led to the retirement of the catch-phrase.

Here again is shown the broad field of the national periodicals for serving the advertiser and the public. That the Kodak achieved a great industrial success is no more important than that the creating of a world-wide interest in Kodakery by the magazines and weeklies added much pleasure to many peoples of the earth, furthered the science of photography, and had a strong educational value.

This is the second of a series of articles that is being published by the business department of The Independent to show how magazine advertising is serving the public.

New Guides to Old Masters

By

John C. Van Dyke

Professor of the History of Art at Rutgers College and author of "The Meaning of Pictures," "What Is Art?" etc.

12 Volumes

Each with frontispiece

A series of art guides, whose little volumes, unique in conception and execution, should be as natural and essential a part of every man's traveling equipment as the Baedeker guide-books are now.

They are the only descriptive and critical art guides in existence. They are written by the high authority on art, who is probably better acquainted than any other writer living with the European galleries.

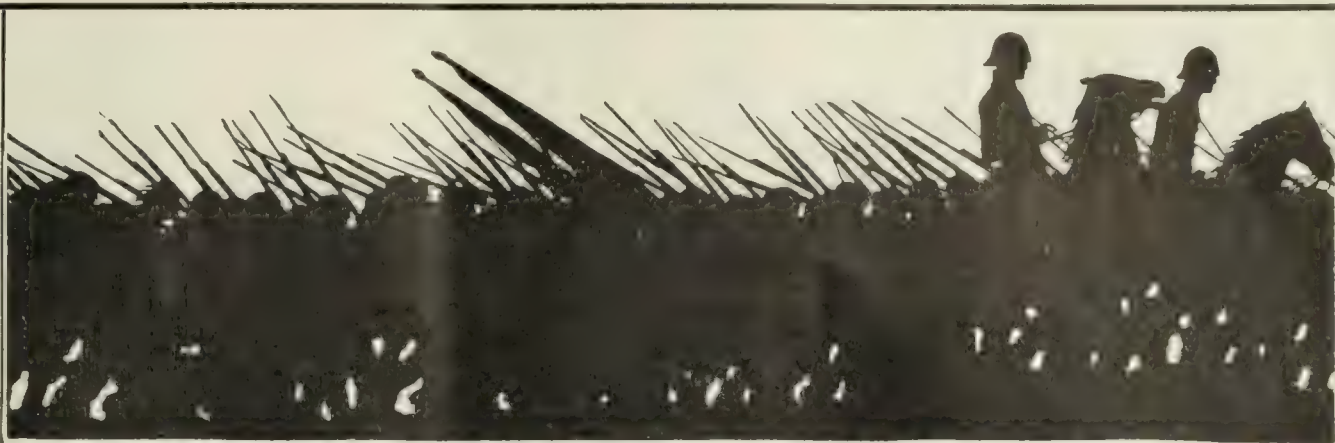
They are composed of clear, pointed, critical notes upon individual pictures, written before those pictures by the author.

These notes deal comprehensively with practically all of the European galleries; and therefore discuss and explain practically all the important paintings that hang in those galleries.

The volumes are so manufactured as to be easily carried, and they combine perfectly the qualities of beauty and durability.

The Volumes

- I. LONDON—National Gallery, Wallace Collection. With a General Introduction and Bibliography for the Series.
net \$1.00
- II. PARIS—Louvre.
net .75
- III. AMSTERDAM—Rijks Museum.
THE HAGUE — Royal Gallery.
HAARLEM—Hals Museum.
net .75
- IV. ANTWERP—Royal Museum.
BRUSSELS — Royal Museum.
net .75
- V. MUNICH—Old Pinacothek.
FRANKFORT — Staedel Institute.
CASSEL—Royal Gallery.
net \$1.00
- VI. BERLIN—Kaiser-Friedrich Museum.
DRESDEN — Royal Gallery.
net \$1.00
- VII. VIENNA—Imperial Gallery.
BUDAPEST—Museum of Fine Arts.
net \$1.00
- IN PRESS.
- VIII. ST. PETERSBURG—Hermitage.
- IX. VENICE—Academy.
MILAN — Brera, Poldi-Pezzoli Museum.
- X. FLORENCE—Uffizi, Pitti, Academy.
- XI. ROME — Vatican, Borghese Gallery.
- XII. MADRID—Prado.



The Last Shot

A Great Novel of War and Peace

By Frederick Palmer

Novelist: Author of "Over the Pass," "The Vagabond," etc.

War Correspondent: Special Correspondent for Collier's Weekly and the London Times in the Russian-Japanese War; London Correspondent in the Greek War of 1897; and in the Philippines in 1898-99; Correspondent with the Allied Armies for the Relief of Peking in 1900; Correspondent during the Central American and Macedonian Insurrections, etc.

\$1.35 net; postage extra.

My First Years as a Frenchwoman 1876-1879

By Mary King Waddington

Author of "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," "Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," etc.

\$2.50 net; postage extra

The years this volume embraces were three of the most critical in the life of the French Republic. Their principal events and conspicuous characters are vividly described by an expert writer who was within the inmost circles of society and diplomacy—she was the daughter of President King of Columbia, and had just married M. William Waddington, one of the leading French diplomats and statesmen of the time.

Notes of a Son and Brother

By Henry James

Illustrated. With drawings by WILLIAM JAMES.

\$2.50 net; postage extra

Harvard, as it was in the days when, first William, and then Henry, James were undergraduates, is pictured and commented upon by these two famous brothers—by William James through a series of letters written at the time. The book carries forward the early lives of William and Henry, which was begun in "A Small Boy and Others," published a year ago. Among the distinguished men pictured in its pages are John La Farge, Hunt, Professor Norton, Professor Childs, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was a close friend of Henry James, Senior.

The Influence of the Bible Upon Civilisation

By Ernest Von Dobschütz

\$1.25 net; postage extra

Professor of the New Testament at the University of Halle-Wittenberg, and now lecturing at Harvard as exchange professor of the year.

This is an attempt to answer by the historical method the great question of the day: "How can Christianity and civilization advance in harmony?" The writer simply follows the traces of the Bible through the different periods of Christian history—a task which, singularly enough, has hardly ever before even been attempted, and never before successfully or even thoroughly done.

The American Japanese Problem

By Sidney L. Gulick

Illustrated. \$1.75 net; postage extra.

The writer believes that "The Yellow Peril may be transformed into golden advantage for us, even as the White Peril in the Orient is bringing unexpected benefits to those lands." The statement of this idea forms a part of a comprehensive and authoritative subject as set forth in the title. The author has had both nations, and is trusted and consulted by the



CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Fifth Ave. at 48th St., New York

An Old Man at Fifty —A Young Man at Seventy

The Remarkable Story of Sanford Bennett, a San Francisco Business Man, Who Has Solved the Problem of Retaining Youth

By C. E. PAGE, M. D.

Author of "Natural Cure for Consumption," "How to Feed the Baby," etc.

THERE is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the Spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid, Prosaic America, by Sanford Bennett, a San Francisco business man. He can prove it too, right in his own person.

At 50 he was partially bald. To-day he has a thick head of hair, although it is white. At 50 his eyes were weak. To-day they are as strong as when he was a child. At 50 he was a worn-out, broken-down old man. To-day he is in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete and as young as the average man of 35.

All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practises for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem.

As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving good health, but one of rejuvenating a weak middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished, anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame.

I haven't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of Mr. Bennett's methods for the restoration of youth and the prevention of old age. All of this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause

and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a wonderful book. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and as Mr. Bennett firmly believes, the one hundredth milestone of life, should read.

For the purpose of spreading broadcast the methods of promoting health and longevity developed by Mr. Bennett, an interesting eight-page booklet, which

is in effect a summary of his system, has been prepared by the publishers of Mr. Bennett's interesting book—the Physical Culture Publishing Company, 3404 Flatiron Building, New York City.

This booklet they will send free to anyone sufficiently interested to write for it.

The grandest thing in the world is Youth, and it is one of the really great hardships of life that "its beauteous morn" should pass so swiftly and give place to old age.

For having solved the problem of retaining youth during life,

the world owes Sanford Bennett a vote of thanks. Of course there are those who will scoff at the idea, but the real wise men and women among those who hear of Sanford Bennett and his return to youth, will most certainly investigate further, and at least acquire a knowledge of his methods.—Advertisement.



SANFORD BENNETT AT 50



SANFORD BENNETT AT 74



Send Me \$1.00 for Two FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

with the distinct understanding that the ties I furnish will not show pin-holes or wrinkle like ordinary silk or satin ties.

If they do, back goes your money. I have been studying the tie question for a long time and have solved the problem.

My ties are made of Silk Poplin; are 1½ and 2 inches wide and 46 inches long; are reversible (double wear), and I guarantee them to out-wear any of the high-priced silk ties made.

The following colors in stock: Black, White, Green, Brown, Red, Old Rose, Cerise, Gray, Heliotrope, light Blue, Medium Blue, Dark Blue and Purple.

I have a new line of Printed Silk Poplin Scarfs for Spring. Sample of these will be sent on request.

A regular dealer would have to charge 75c to \$1.00 for them.

When you buy from me you not only save money but the annoyance of shopping, and at the same time get a high-grade article.

My catalog covering my line of men's goods will be sent you free on request.

My business is direct with the consumer. I employ no agents. I manufacture these ties myself.

My motto is high grade goods at first cost prices, and money back every time if customer is dissatisfied.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW

297 River Street Troy, N. Y.
Reference any Bank in Troy.

Hotel Cumberland
NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and Fireproof

Strictly First-Class

Rates Reasonable

\$2.50 with Bath and up

Send for Booklet

10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres

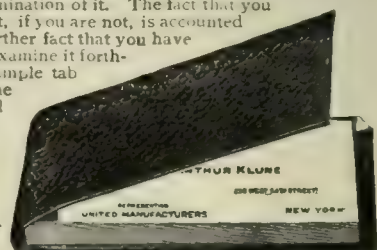
H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial

YOU WANT THIS CARD

Because it will represent you better, or do more for you than any other card, in getting some desired interview. The famous PEERLESS PATENT BOOK FORM CARD is the exclusive choice of the man of distinction everywhere. It is one of the evidences of his distinction. You cannot appreciate or understand the uniqueness of this card without a visual examination of it. The fact that you are not now using it, if you are not, is accounted for solely by the further fact that you have not examined it. Examine it forthwith. Send for a sample tab today and detach the cards one by one and note their perfectly smooth edges—their absolute perfection. It is the card you want.

Appearance of our neat card in case.



The John B. Wiggins Company
Engravers, Die Embossers, Plate Printers
97-99 East Adams Street CHICAGO

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

Monday, April 20, 1914

Copyright, 1914, by The Independent

Owned and published by The Independent Week-
ly, Incorporated, at the Publishers Building, 119
West Fortieth Street, New York, Hamilton Holt,
President; Harold J. Howland, Vice-President;
Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second
Class Matter

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Single copies over six months old, 25 cents

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal
Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra.
An order for the change of an address should
be received two weeks before the change is to
take effect, giving both the old and new address.

We welcome contributions, but writers who
wish their articles returned, if not accepted,
should send a stamped and addrest en-
velope. No responsibility is assumed by The
Independent for the loss or non-return of
manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercized.

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

Calendar 115

EDITORIALS

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Shakespeare and Sanity..... | 117 |
| The Colombian Treaty..... | 118 |
| Japanese Christianity | 118 |
| A Poet Professor..... | 119 |
| 'Tis True, 'Tis Pity | 119 |
| Showing What They Can Do... | 119 |
| The Women Vote..... | 120 |
| The Assimilation of Immigrants | 120 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|---|-----|
| The War in Mexico..... | 121 |
| Carranza and the Spaniards... | 121 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 121 |
| The Elections | 121 |
| The Treaty with Colombia..... | 121 |
| Mr. Rockefeller for Open Shop | 122 |
| Canada | 122 |
| Santo Domingo | 123 |
| Suffraget Outrages | 123 |
| Passage of the Home Rule Bill. | 123 |
| The Caillaux Affair..... | 124 |
| South Africa Labor Questions.. | 124 |
| Death of the Dowager Empress of Japan | 125 |
| The Troubles of Mpret William. | 125 |
| What's Ahead for Business: I— Our Banking and Currency Experiment | 126 |
| By Henry Farrand Griffin | |
| Flying Man | 128 |
| The Largest Office Building (Pic- ture) | 129 |
| The First Woman Senator (Pic- ture) | 130 |
| On Being a Woman Senator..... | 131 |
| By Helen Ring Robinson | |
| Money Magnates..... | 133 |
| By William Frederick Dix | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| A Vision of Spring (Verse)..... | 134 |
| By Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis | |
| A Man with a Big Job (Arthur Woods—Picture)..... | 135 |
| The Promise of World Federation. | 136 |
| By William Howard Taft | |
| The Game of War..... | 138 |
| Both Sides—Price Maintenance... | 139 |

THE NEW BOOKS

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| The Modern Irish Theater..... | 140 |
| History of Religions | 140 |
| Book Briefs | 141 |
| Fifty Years Ago..... | 143 |

THE MARKET PLACE

| | |
|--|-----|
| Railroad Freight Rates..... | 144 |
| The Law Ignored..... | 144 |
| Swindlers Punished | 144 |
| A Good Crop Report..... | 144 |
| Our Food Supply..... | 145 |
| Federal Supervision of Insurance. | 146 |
| By Darwin P. Kingsley | |
| Employees and—not vs.—Employ- ers | 147 |
| Pebbles | 148 |

APRIL, 1914

IF APRIL 1914 appears on the wrapper in which this copy of The Independent came to you, your renewal subscription should begin with the June 4th issue. Please renew AT ONCE, so that you will not miss an issue. It requires at least three weeks for routine, so kindly renew now—lest you forget.

J U S T A W O R D

Remember that our issue of April 27th will contain a funny page done by the editors of the *Harvard Lampoon*, with pictures, poetry and prose.

The minimum wage question, which has occupied much of the public's attention during the last few years, will be efficiently handled in a Brief for Debate which The Independent will soon publish.

On June 1st will appear the vacation number of The Independent, containing the result of the "Vacation Day" and "Vacation Photograph" contests as well as a number of interesting articles by people who know the secrets of ideal holidays.

Will H. Thompson, an expert in the oldest sport in the world—shooting with the bow and arrow—has written for The Independent an article describing some of his best adventures on a hunt for big game with these primitive weapons.

James McKeen Cattell, the psychologist—editor of *Science*, the *Popular Science Monthly* and other scientific periodicals—has written for The Independent an article on the Causes of the Declining Birth Rate, which will appear in an early number.

"American methods of making laws are breaking down" is the startling news with which Elwood Mead begins his article for The Independent on The Weakness of American Legislatures. He goes on to show that much of this weakness is due to the inadequacy of the organizations to cope with "the complex requirements of the twentieth century."

C A L E N D A R

The Columbia Varsity Show, "The Merry Lunatics," will be given at the Hotel Astor, New York, during the week of April 20.

At the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, to be held in Washington on April 21, 22 and 23, the William Ellery Hale Lectures will be inaugurated by two lectures on "The Constitution of Matter and the Evolution of the Elements," by Sir Ernest Rutherford, of the University of Manchester.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law will be held at the New Willard, Washington, from April 22 to 25. The Monroe Doctrine and the teaching of International Law will be discussed. Address James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson Place, Washington.

April 23 is perhaps the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. The German Shakespeare Society will celebrate the day with a festival performance of *Richard III* in the Court Theater at Weimar, and theaters thruout Germany, Austria and Switzerland will offer Shakespearean plays. The New York schools will have a performance of *Midsummer Night's Dream* by the Shakespeare Club at Wadleigh High School, a pageant at Washington Irving High School, and morris dances and Shakespearean lyrics in Central Park.

A Better Industrial Relations Exhibit will be open until April 25 at 2 West Sixty-fourth street, New York City. It will show the devices in modern business which tend to make more harmonious the relations between employer and employee. Further information may be found an another page.

The collection of sculptures and paintings by Constantin Meunier will be shown at the City Art Museum, St. Louis, from April 25 to May 25.

On April 25 the annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania will be held on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Oxford University will send a team for the four-mile intercollegiate championship.

The eighty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York will be open until April 26.

The twenty-third annual exhibition of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington will be open until April 28.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of 1812 will be held at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, on April 30, May 1 and 2.

From April 30 to June 30 will be held an international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

The convention of the American Jersey Cattle Club will be held in New York City on May 6.

The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, on May 8.

A convention of the Stove Founders' National Association will be held May 13, in New York.

In New York, on May 21, will be held the convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Bulgarians in New York, gathering at Vasil Poo Stephanoff's, are making plans to welcome Queen Eleonore, who is expected to sail on May 21 to visit America.



This might well be called the **NEW JUSTICE**—a Justice with her eyes open. It is a mural decoration in the New York Criminal Court, where, as the artist Edward Simmons remarked, Justice needs to have her eyes wide open. There is a great truth in that, and it applies to the whole country, with the present restless thought about government and about life. Quite apart from the commercial consideration which makes this page an advertisement, we should like to see the influence of this conception spread throughout the country. In addition to its general use as a beautiful picture, we suggest that **INDEPENDENT** readers present a copy to every **High and Grammar School** in the community where they live or in which they are interested. Its symbolism and significance are great motives for teachers to set their pupils to thinking and writing compositions about. Drop us a postal and we will tell you the whole story.

Copyright by Edward Simmons; from a Copley Print copyright by

CURTIS & CAMERON 451 **PIERCE BUILDING** **BOSTON**
Opposite Public Library

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1914

NUMBER 3411

SHAKESPEARE AND SANITY

THE celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare, which takes place on the twenty-third of this month, is being made the occasion of great literary and dramatic activity, to say nothing of civic display, and, in the nature of things, it can but give rise to a large amount of talking and writing and thinking, much of which must inevitably fall under Bassanio's famous category, "an infinite deal of nothing." For what that is worthy and at the same time interesting thru its originality can now be thought, said, written or done about Shakespeare, the most admired and widely read of English authors, in the elucidation of whose works scholars and critics have made notable reputations, in the impersonation of whose characters eminent actors have satisfied their highest ambitions, in the beauty and wisdom of whose words millions of men and women have found and still find solace and delight and inspiration?

We are willing to confess, for our part, that the chief thought that comes to us with respect to this anniversary cannot by any legerdemain be made to wear a semblance of novelty. Yet it seems none the less impressive. It is the simple thought of the incalculable pleasure and profit the plays of Shakespeare have given in theaters and homes since they were first produced, since their text has been emended, and since, thru improved processes of printing and thru the spread of education, they have become in a true sense the property, not merely of the English-speaking peoples, but of practically all civilized nations. Critics may continue to discuss the question whether Shakespeare was at heart an aristocrat or a democrat; but assuredly there can be little doubt that the most striking fact in the history of the man and his works is the democratic appeal made by both. The Stratford youth who sought fortune in London and today sits enthroned amid the small group of the supremely crowned geniuses of mankind is an asset of untold value to democratic society. The poems and plays, which thru their comprehension of character, their wise outlook upon life, their hight of imaginative vision, their profound appreciation and consummate expression of beauty, and their mastery of words and harmonies, have at once entranced and educated ten generations of human beings, constitute a popular possession almost as truly democratic, universal and heaven-given as the light of day and the circumambient airs.

If this be true, what need of praise? None; but much need of gratitude. How best display our gratitude? A hard question, which not even Shakespeare, were he able to revisit "the glimpses of the moon," and could he

bring himself to consider the matter, would succeed in answering to our entire satisfaction. Yet of one thing we may be sure. The more completely simple and honest our attitude toward Shakespeare, the more adequate the expression of our gratitude to his memory.

ARE we always simple and honest toward him? Let the masses of useless information and baseless speculation heaped up in books that constitute what is perhaps the most swollen bibliography of modern times answer this question. Let the countless pages scribbled upon Shakespeare by sciolists and self-seeking amateurs answer it. Let the thick volumes of biography devoted to an obscure life, the ascertained facts of which can be given within the compass of a dozen pages, answer it. Let the editors and publishers of editions distinguished by no really valuable new feature answer it. Let the discoverers of ciphers and the adepts in fantastic genealogy, history and criticism answer it. Let the specialists in Shakespeare and the Elizabethan drama, who often seem unable to recognize the existence of other authors and other periods in English literature, answer it. Finally, let the partizan instituters of unnecessary comparisons between Shakespeare and other men of obviously wonderful but dissimilar genius answer it.

We cannot prove, but we suspect, that, if each and all of us during such portion of the coming half century as may be allotted to us by Providence will endeavor to be as simple and honest toward Shakespeare dead as we should like our friends to be toward us living, the four hundredth anniversary of his birth will see a falling off in the number of the people who tell us that an illiterate actor could not have written such extraordinarily great plays, or else that they are not such extraordinarily great plays after all. Those who celebrate that four hundredth anniversary may also discover that the number of persons who besides knowing their Shakespeare well, know also their Homer, their Dante, their Milton—to name no others—and are loth to institute comparisons, at least such as are in any sense derogatory, between such consummate masters of thought and expression, has largely increased, and that, with their increase, the belief has become widespread that such persons know their Shakespeare all the better for knowing his great compeers.

YES, we do not need to have Shakespeare come back as a ghost from the tomb to tell us the advantage of simplicity and honesty on our part toward himself and ourselves. That lesson is writ large in his own works, and in a book that has had a greater influence than even his writings. But simplicity and honesty have a hard task in making headway against partizanship,

and partizanship deals its deadliest blows when the shouts of an applauding democracy are sounding in its ears. Shakespeare is a great democratic possession; on that very account we should be all the more careful, in reading him and in talking and writing about him, not to fall into the mistake of thinking that what most men like is necessarily truest to the highest possible ideals.

In the past one hundred years partizans of Shakespeare, while they have succeeded in the commendable task of discrediting the eighteenth century tendency to exalt his native genius at the expense of his art, have also managed, unfortunately, to blind both themselves and many readers to defects of matter, structure and style that ought to be visible in his works to all. Or, if they have not been blind to these defects, they have minimized them, chiefly by exalting romantic at the expense of classical standards of taste.

This is all the more regrettable because it is so unnecessary. Shakespeare is great enough to "abide our question." And, just as obviously, we honor him most by honoring even above him those ideals of art and life to which the race has attained. The best homage we can pay, on such an anniversary, to this "Dear son of memory, great heir of fame" is to resolve that henceforth we will endeavor to read him whenever occasion serves, with less of stentorian acclamation and more of balanced judgment, with less of uncalled for derogation of others, and with more of sympathetic appreciation of those qualities in which his genius stands conspicuous.

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY

THE treaty which has just been signed at Bogota promises to bring to an end the ill-feeling and enmity which Colombia has cherished toward the United States for more than ten years. Promises, that is, if the United States Senate and the Colombian Congress shall consent to ratify it.

There will be opposition to the treaty on the ground that we owe nothing to Colombia for the share—whatever it was—that we took in the secession of Panama and the creation of the new republic. There will be support of the treaty on the ground that we did Colombia a grievous wrong on November 3, 1903, and after, by our support of the Panamanian revolution and our hasty recognition of the new republic, and that for that wrong we owe generous reparation.

At no time during the past ten years has The Independent felt called upon to adopt either of these extreme views. Nor do we feel it incumbent upon us to do so now.

The fact upon which we fix our attention, as we always have, is that thru a series of events to which Colombia, the province of Panama and the United States each contributed, Colombia was deprived of the advantage, pecuniary and otherwise, which was naturally hers thru her sovereignty over the route of the Panama Canal. Colombia has always maintained that her loss of that advantage was due to the unwarranted acts of the United States. In this feeling many Americans have joined.

Such a condition constituted a flaw—moral if not legal—in our title to the Canal Zone. We owed it to Colombia, to the opinion of the world, and to our own self-respect, to remove that flaw, to make our title perfect beyond all cavil.

The events which made the building of the Panama Canal possible are history. There is no need to reargue their merits now. The Canal is built; Panama is independent. Whether the Canal was built where and when it was because we took unfair advantage of a weaker nation, whether Panama became independent only because of support given by our Government, need be now only academic questions.

But whichever way these questions are answered, the fact which we have set down above remains. We have the Canal, Panama has her independence, only Colombia has nothing but a poignant sense of being aggrieved.

There are two ways in which we could have attempted to satisfy Colombia—by offering to submit the whole question to arbitration, or by offering to make a money payment. The Wilson Administration has decided to adopt the second plan. The Senate should concur.

The United States can afford to be generous; it cannot afford to be ungenerous. For the sake of our international reputation, for the sake of our own self-respect, for the sake of the example of fair dealing and generosity which we can give to the world, it is well that we should restore amicable relations with Colombia thru this treaty.

So much for the general principle involved in the treaty. Of that we have no question. Of its details, altho the full text has not been made public, we are not so sure.

Here was a splendid opportunity to make certain that no other nation, without our consent, should undertake to build a rival canal by the Atrato route, thru Colombia. Only recently our Government has made diplomatic objection, and effectively, against the granting by Colombia to British interests of great concessions which might be construed to include the right to build by the Atrato route. We have pending in the Senate a treaty with Nicaragua which will give us control of the canal route thru that state.

If the Colombian treaty does not contain a similar provision for control of the Atrato route, the Administration has neglected an opportunity of vast importance.

A treaty with Colombia involving a large money payment is wise and just. The Senate should ratify such a treaty freely and promptly, but if it contains no provision for the preservation of the Atrato route, that should be immediately the subject of further negotiations.

To be generous is good; to be generous and wise is better.

JAPANESE CHRISTIANITY

THE Protestant Churches of Japan are pretty well federated. There is one Federation of Churches, made up of Japanese, and another Federation of Missions, made up of missionaries of the different denominations. Dr. K. Ibuka was last January the representative of the former to the meeting of the latter, and he had seen the progress of Christianity from the time when Christianity was a forbidden religion, and he was a member of the first little Christian church. He has seen the little band of missionaries grow to hundreds and the converts to tens of thousands, and he declares that to Christianity belongs the future of Japan.

At a late meeting of representatives of the three religions and educators of Japan, the Mayor of Tokyo,

Baron Sakatani, presided. He had received a purely secular education. He had no use for Buddhism and had believed Christianity a pernicious superstition. Yet now, he said, "Educators have taken off their helmets and surrendered to religionists." For fifty years Japanese rulers tried to get along without religion, and they failed. Now they ask the help of the three religions. That is the reason why the Minister of Education called the meeting of representatives of various religions last year, and has called a more important congress of religions this year to stem the tide of immorality and decay; and the Department of Education has established a Bureau of Religion.

It must not be supposed from this that religion is to be taught in the schools of Japan. The distinguished Japanese educator and writer, Professor Inoue, author of a book on the conflict of religion and education, who has been averse to Christianity, in an address at this same conference of the three religions, declared that religious education in the family and in society is indispensable, but should not be taught in the public schools, which is the American position.

Nor should it be imagined, says Dr. Ibuka, that Japan is almost Christianized; far from it. That will take more than a generation; but there is now a wave of friendliness which calls for united work for the hopeful establishment of hundreds of strong churches. But that means union, such as these two federations are partially supplying. The earliest missionaries wanted no denominational lines, only one Church of Japan; more timid counsels prevailed. Our boards at home should, and we believe would, support an effort of the Japanese Christians themselves to create a real union that will destroy the old lines of separation. What home board could object to it?

A POET PROFESSOR

England, my mother,
Lift to my western sweetheart
One full cup of English mead,
Breathing of the may!
Pledge the may-flower in her face that you
And ah, none other,
Sent her from the mother-land
Across the dashing spray.

IN these verses prefaced to the American edition of his English epic *Drake* in September, 1909, Alfred Noyes expressed like Desdemona his "divided duty." But in the end the sweetheart is bound to prove the stronger attraction, so we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Noyes has accepted a professorship at Princeton. Since Dr. van Dyke has returned as representative of the United States to the lowlands whence his forefathers came it is fitting that Princeton should continue its fine tradition of having the chair of modern literature filled by a man who has contributed to literature as well as talked about it. Mr. Noyes is not only competent to criticize poetry, he can write it; he cannot only write it, he can read it; and this triple qualification is not often found in our universities.

The question naturally arises whether Mr. Noyes in thus becoming an American professor, even though for only half the year, will not forfeit the future claim to the laureateship toward which his patriotic poetry directly tends. But fortunately his patriotism has never taken the form of anti-Americanism, as it sometimes does in the case of Kipling. Even in handling the delicate topic

of Drake he says nothing that could irritate the most sensitive American feeling, made more susceptible than usual by the present debate in Congress. Louis Parker in his play of *Drake*, which created such a sensation in London, made much of the Panama exploits which laid the foundations for British claims of supremacy on the Isthmus, but Noyes gracefully elides such controversial questions and in fact invites us to share in the glory of his hero.

'TIS TRUE, 'TIS PITY

THE genial F. P. A., who writes the humorous column under the title "The Conning Tower" in the *New York Tribune*, is more than a humorist.

On the morning when the four New York "gunmen" were executed for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, F. P. A. wrote in his column among the jests and japes this paragraph:

At the time a cold-blooded murder is committed it seems that no punishment can be too terrible for those concerned in it; and at the time of cold-blooded execution it seems that no crime can be horrendous enough to merit such expiation. There are not wisdom, justice and kindness enough in the world.

A better statement of the dilemma upon which mankind is impaled as it faces the twin horrors of murder and capital punishment, we do not remember to have seen anywhere.

SHOWING WHAT THEY CAN DO

WE are glad to see the vocational schools are freeing themselves from the traditions of the classical college and developing their own methods even in the matter of graduation exercises. Commencement was originally a demonstration of what the students had been trained to do in the university course, that is, public speaking and argumentation, so they naturally consisted of orations, disputations and colloquies. The form lingered long after the curriculum was widened to include other forms of education, and in time brought about some amusing situations. A young man who had immured himself for four years in the chemical laboratory and thereby discovered a new way of determining uranium might be rewarded by being expected to deliver an oration on some such topic as "The Uses of Adversity" or "The Future of America," and a young woman who had done capitally in the kindergarten would be honored by being forced to appear for the first time in her life before an audience and discourse on "The Ideals of the Renaissance" or "The True Function of Poetry." The better a student did some one thing the more apt he was to be called upon to demonstrate at commencement his ability to do something different.

Now they do things better in Minnesota. At the March commencement of the School of Agriculture one of the graduates, Carl W. Anderson, of Minneapolis, came on the stage with a shaggy Shetland pony and gave a practical demonstration of his method of training colts. Helen M. Winn, of Redwood Falls, appropriately attired in a blue Mother Hubbard apron, discoursed on the importance of cleanliness and the evolution of clothes-washing from the days when they were pounded between two stones to the present, illustrating the latest and most efficient process with apparatus consisting of a wooden keg, two galvanized iron tubs, a copper-plated

motor-driven washing-machine, a wringer, real water and real clothes. Then Otto H. Hesse, of Le Sueur, entered in a meat cutter's coat bearing the drest carcass of an eighty-pound sheep, which he laid on a block, and cut it up in scientific style, discoursing at the same time on the value of mutton and urging the farmers to raise more sheep.

If all commencements were as original and instructive as this they would not be so generally avoided as they now are by all except the fond relatives of the victims. It is always interesting to listen to a person who knows what he is talking about, whatever that may be, but the number of people who can talk well on what they do not know is naturally limited.

THE WOMEN VOTE

WOMEN have voted in Chicago and the city still stands. Also the millennium has not yet come in the Windy City. None of the women candidates for Aldermen were elected. Miss Marion H. Drake, for instance, received only two-fifths as many votes as her famous opponent, "Bath House" John Coughlin. But, and the fact is significant, while "Bath House" John got only one and a half times as many votes of women as did Miss Drake, he received three times as many votes of men as she did. Evidently in this district at least the women inclined much more strongly to the side of decency than did the men.

But the important fact about the election is that while seventy-two per cent of the men who were registered voted, seventy-three per cent of the registered women voted. The women *will* vote—at least in Chicago. Therein lies the triumph of the Chicago election for the suffrage cause.

Incidentally sixteen counties in Illinois went "dry" for the first time that day. If the figures prepared by the *Chicago Tribune* are accurate, and we have no reason to suppose that they are not, the women had a great deal more to do with this result than did the men.

Altogether a thoroly satisfactory election for those of us who believe in suffrage.

THE ASSIMILATION OF IMMIGRANTS

IN spite of the diversity of the ingredients that have been thrown into the American melting-pot the resulting mixture is a nation of remarkable homogeneity. This amalgamation has been ascribed to the influence of education and the desire to conform to established customs, but it is possible that there are unknown physical factors involved which tend directly toward regional uniformity of type. Dr. J. Laumonier, in a recent address to the Eugenic Society of France, claimed to have demonstrated that the children of mixt marriages resemble more the parent of either sex who is a native of the country in which they were born than the parent who has come from a foreign country. That is to say, a German or a Japanese coming to this country and taking an American mate would be more apt to have children of American characteristics than German or Japanese.

This startling theory does not, however, go so far as the one promulgated three years ago by an American

anthropologist, Prof. Franz Boas, who produced evidence to show that the children of immigrants without any intermarriage tend to convergence toward a common type. The New York offspring of a round-headed race have longer heads than their parents and *vice versa*. This revives interest in the old prophecy that the people of the United States, whatever their racial origin, would in the course of time come to look like the Amerinds.

For many years now the tendency has been to lay great stress upon heredity and to minimize environment. Now the pendulum seems about to swing in the other direction and geographic theories come to the front again. There is still plenty of room for such vibrations of the pendulum of speculation, for very little is known about what changes take place and still less about their causes.

The movement grows in the Church of England to make a much-needed reform in its marriage service. The other day the Bishop of Lincoln proposed the removal from the service of the bride's promise to "obey," and tho he afterward withdrew it he was in a measure supported by the bishops of Winchester, Oxford and Hereford. The proposal, however, will come again before the Upper House of the Canterbury Convocation, altho a similar proposition was defeated some time ago in the Lower House. It is sure to carry in the end. We observe that the revisers of the Prayer Book have recommended changes in the Scripture readings which will omit the most of the Pauline teachings on the submission of the wife to her husband, and the whole of I. Corinthians 7, which tells about wives and virgins.

The Government is apt to be a little slow in adopting efficiency methods, so it is not surprizing that the rule long ago enforced in railroad service of requiring abstinence from alcohol should only now be extended to the navy. A warship is more expensive and delicate to handle than a locomotive and the men who have charge of it must have brain and nerve unimpaired. The "anti-grog" ordinance of Secretary Daniels will be welcomed by many a naval officer to whom the traditions of mess-room hospitality and joviality have been felt as more of a burden than a privilege. Certainly the officers should take—or abstain from—the same medicine as the men.

Religion has its comedies. One of these made its appearance in a police arrest in this city last week, when two brothers of the ages of twenty-one and eighteen confest to one hundred burglaries. Burglary was their business, but they would not pawn a religious emblem, like a cross, but threw it away; and they kept the Sabbath day holy and went to a Lutheran church, "working" the other six days of the week. Thus religion has its pick of the Commandments; it values the Fourth but gives over the Eighth to the Higher Criticism.

Recently Senator Weeks introduced a bill into the Senate requiring the Secretary of the Navy to devise a plan whereby the vessels of the navy not required for immediate military service shall be used to carry mails, passengers and merchandise between parts of the United States and South America. This is too sensible to be true.



THE STORY OF THE WEEK



The War in Mexico

After the capture of Torreon, Villa's men, pursuing Velasco, moved eastward. At San Pedro they won a victory, but there was hard work coming, because Velasco had joined reinforcements from the south. There was notable activity at Tampico, where the rebels fought to take the town. They held two points in the outskirts of it, and were bombarded there by two of Huerta's gunboats. The shells split upon many oil tanks, and destroyed an oil refinery, causing a loss of millions of dollars. In the harbor were six American warships, two British and one German. The American ships received 600 refugees.

The paymaster of the "Dolphin," with a party of marines, landed from a launch, intending to buy gasoline. Altho their boat bore the American flag, they were arrested by the Federal forces and led thru the streets, subjected to the jeers and insults of the people. In response to Admiral Mayo's protest they were released, and the Federal commander expressed his regret. At the capital, President Huerta apologized repeatedly to our chargé, Mr. O'Shaughnessy. But Admiral Mayo insisted that Mexico must salute the American flag before an hour which he named. There was delay, and the time was extended, but, on the 12th, Huerta agreed that the salute should be given.

Carranza and the Spaniards

A serious problem is presented by Villa's expulsion of 600 Spanish residents of Torreon. They have arrived at El Paso. Four died during the journey. In Torreon they left stores, warehouses, factories and banks. One of the fugitives, Don Rafael Arozena, had a fortune of \$20,000,000 in land and other property. In response to our Government's protest, Carranza said that there would be no confiscation. But the Spaniards left \$15,000,000 worth of cotton, and Villa has been shipping it to Juarez and Texas.

Spain appealed to our Government in behalf of the exiles. It appears that in the last two months more than 1000 Spaniards have been expelled by the rebels. Carranza, replying to a protest from Washington, commended Villa's action and said the Spaniards must go because all of them were traitors. He added that they were expelled by authority of a provision of the Constitution, permitting the deportation of "perni-

cious foreigners." Altho our Government has undertaken to protect the Spaniards, it appears that Mr. Bryan has failed thus far to do anything for them. This is quite unsatisfactory to Spain.

The most interesting The Elections of last week's elections were in Illinois and in one of New Jersey's Congressional districts. In the western state, women voters took part in municipal and township contests. Of 217,614 who had qualified in Chicago, 158,086 voted. Women were candidates for the Board of Aldermen in eight districts. None of these candidates was elected, but in other parts of the state twenty-six women were elected to the office of town collector, and

three were made town clerks. The influence of women was exerted effectively in the voting against liquor saloons. Sixteen were added to the number of dry counties, and with these are eleven cities. More than 1000 saloons must now go out of business.

In the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey, which includes nearly all of Passaic County, a successor to the late Representative Bremner, Democrat, was chosen. Prominent senators from Washington spoke for James J. O'Byrne, the Democratic candidate, saying to the people that his defeat would show disapproval of Mr. Wilson's policy. The Republican candidate, Dow H. Drukker, was elected, receiving nearly twice as many votes as were cast for O'Byrne. In two years the Democratic vote has fallen from 9900 to 5380, and the Progressive vote from 4746 to 619, while the Republican vote shows a gain of about 4000 and the Socialist vote has risen from 1650 to 5053. Republicans in the House at Washington pointed to the result with much satisfaction. The Republicans of the district had made their campaign on the tariff and the stagnant condition of business. The district has normally been a Republican one. Mr. Bremner was elected in 1912 by reason of the divided opposition. In Boston, James A. Galivan, a Democrat who opposes the Panama Repeal bill, was elected a member of the House to fill a vacancy.

New York State voted in favor of a Constitutional Convention. The Socialists were defeated in Milwaukee. Women voters were active and influential in Alaska. Fifteen towns in Nebraska voted in favor of Sunday baseball.

The Treaty with Colombia A treaty between the United States and Colombia was signed at Bogota on the 7th, and the substance of several of its provisions has been published. Our Government is to pay \$25,000,000 as "indemnity," the dispatches say. In the negotiations of past years two coal-

ing stations and control of the Atrato canal route were to be granted in return for the money. These are not mentioned, it is said, in the present agreement. The boundary between Colombia and Panama is fixed, but the location of it gives to Colombia a strip of land which Panama claims. Another treaty

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

In the Senate, speeches relating to the Panama tolls exemption repeal bill were made by Messrs. Lodge, McCumber, Works, Poin-dexter, Weeks, and others. The Canal committee decided that fifteen days should be given to hearings on the subject. The Administration's bill for the conservation of radium deposits was taken up. Senator Walsh sharply criticized Gifford Pinchot for his attack upon the bill.

Subjects of debate in the House were the legislative appropriation bill, pensions, Panama tolls, the federal reserve banks and the elections. Mr. Fitzgerald urged the Democrats to reduce expenditures.

By a vote of 31 to 30 the Senate refused to make executive sessions public. It declined, by a vote of 26 to 24, to confirm the nomination of James C. McNally to be Consul at Nuremberg.

Nearly all the members of the House Judiciary Committee have voted to recommend that Representative McDermott be censured for his conduct in connection with lobbyists. The committee has been directed by the House to inquire as to the proposed impeachment of Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported a resolution for the celebration of 100 years of peace with Great Britain.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., testified before the House Committee on Mines concerning the attitude of the Rockefeller interests toward the strikers in the Colorado coal district.

Representative Rainey told a House committee that the Keokuk Dam was part of a water power monopoly. He asked for an investigation.

with Panama, therefore, will be required, and our Government undertakes to use its good offices in support of it. At first there were reports that the treaty contained a "friendly expression of regret" which was equivalent to an apology from the United States for what took place at the time of the secession of Panama. Mr. Wilson said there was no apology. It was asserted, however, by persons in sympathy with Colombia that a part of the treaty was regarded in Bogota as virtually an acknowledgment of improper conduct by the United States.

Secretary Bryan admitted that the treaty would not only permit the free passage of Colombia's salt, coal and oil from her Atlantic ports to her ports on the Pacific coast, but would also exempt the warships and other vessels of her Government from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. This latter concession, he said, was based upon the consent given by Great Britain for such free passage in 1909, when provisions to that effect were inserted in the Root-Cortez treaty, which Colombia did not ac-

cept. All this, it was seen, caused new complications in the campaign for repeal of the exemption act.

Some said that Mr. Wilson was inconsistent in making this concession to Colombia while insisting that a similar concession to our coastwise shipping was a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Others said that when our Government sought the consent of Great Britain it exhibited its conviction that such consent was indispensable. And there were some who asserted that Great Britain, in giving consent five years ago, had admitted that such exemptions for the domestic shipping of the countries so directly interested were not forbidden by the treaty.

Mr. Rockefeller for Open Shop

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., testified last week before the House Committee on Mines concerning the attitude of the interests which he represents, as a director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, toward the labor controversies in that company's mines and mills. His father owns about

forty per cent of the company's securities. Mr. Rockefeller was sharply questioned for four hours by members of the committee, who were by no means friendly. Their aim was to show inconsistency in neglect of thousands of employees in Colorado by a social reformer. Mr. Rockefeller insisted that he had done his duty in employing as executive officers the best men that could be found and in relying upon them. He had not attended a meeting of the board or seen the property in ten years, but he was continually in close touch with the officers.

In the controversy at the mines he was distinctly and emphatically for the "open shop."

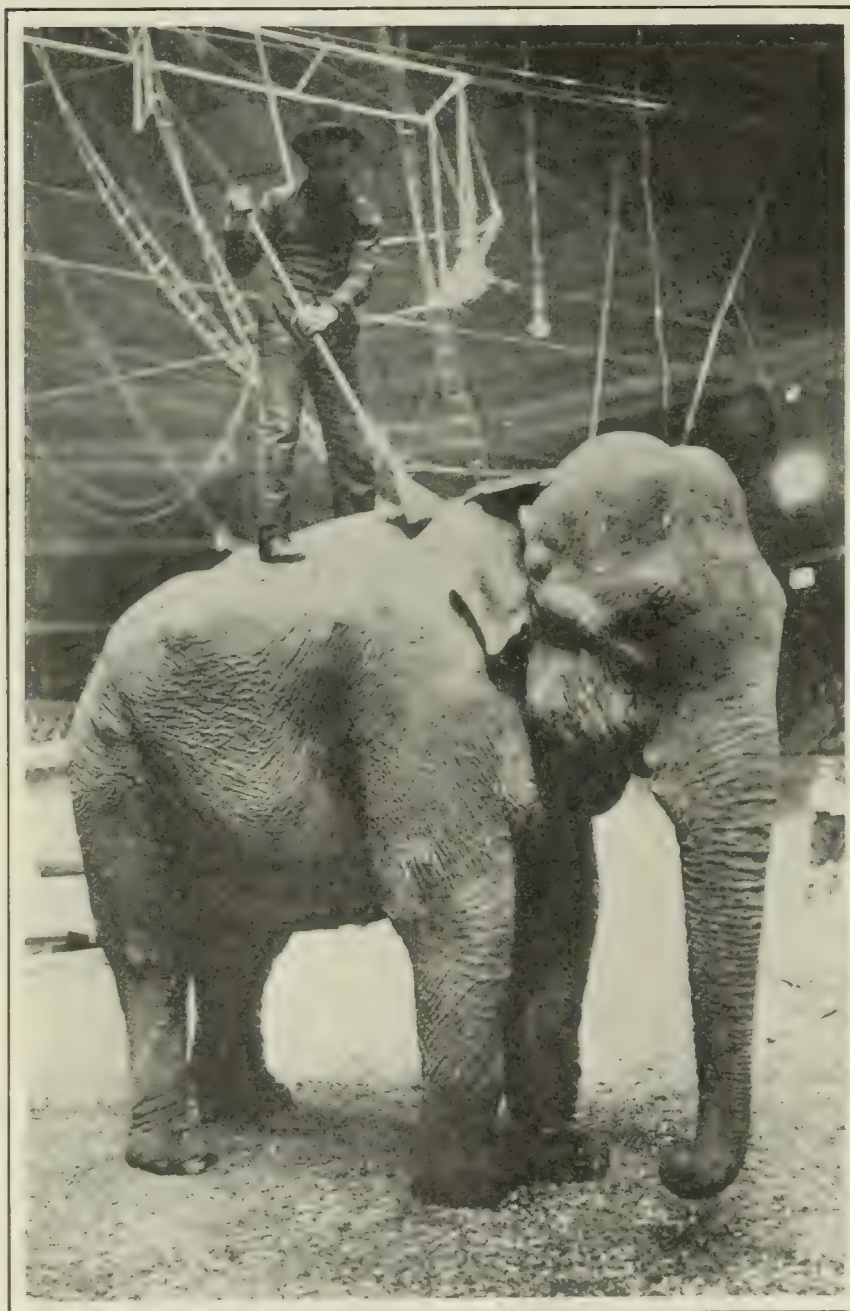
He was not opposed to unions as such, he said, but did oppose unions that tried to force men to join them and to deprive men of liberty to work for whom they pleased. He favored arbitration in labor disputes, but in this case had supported the company's officers in their refusal to submit to arbitration the question of unionizing the mines. Ninety per cent of the employees, he asserted, had not been in favor of a strike. He believed the issue was a national one, the issue whether men should be allowed to work under such conditions as they might choose. "As part owners of the property," said he, "our interest in the laboring men of this country is so deep that we stand ready to lose every cent we put into that company rather than see the men we have employed thrown out of work under imposed conditions not of their seeking. We expect to stand by the officers at any cost."

The New Brunswick Legislature

Canada has begun consideration of charges made by Louis Auguste Duval, a member, who asserts that the Premier of the province, J. K. Flemming, has extorted \$100,000 from lessees of Crown timber lands; that large sums have been paid to Government members by bidders for construction contracts on the St. John & Quebec Railway, and that part of the money realized by the sale of bonds guaranteed by the Government for railway construction has been dishonestly diverted from its proper channel.

At the close of hearings which have continued for two years, Canada's Board of Railway Commissioners has ordered an extensive reduction of freight rates on all railroads west of the great lakes. The reduction ranges between five and thirty per cent and, it is estimated, will take about \$1,000,000 from the annual revenue of the Canadian Pacific. The case was the most important one ever considered by the board. It was taken up in response to the complaints of the Boards of Trade of western cities and of farmers' associations in the western provinces. The effect of the changes is especially noticeable with respect to agricultural products and coal. The market price of Canadian Pacific shares was reduced on the New York Stock Exchange last week by 8½ points. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, says his company can stand the changes, which, he asserts, are unwarranted, but expresses some doubt as to the effect of them upon other western roads.

The Canadian Government has undertaken to increase the tariff duties



THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM OF THE CIRCUS

There couldn't be any circus without an elephant, a man to take care of it (happy, thrice happy mortal), and a small boy. They were all here in New York, where the circus has been drawing small and other kinds of boys just as if Madison Square Garden was a big smelly tent on the fair-grounds



Copyright by International News

THE REBEL REAR GUARD

General Carranza packs up his provisional government and moves from capital to capital as Villa clears the way in northern Mexico. While Torreon was still holding out Carranza entered Juarez with festal pomp; with Villa fighting at Tampico his chief moved on to Chihuahua with more confetti-throwing and band music. He announces that he will make Torreon his capital in a month. A conference with Villa is scheduled at Chihuahua

on iron and steel, and has rejected our new tariff law's offer of reciprocal free trade in wheat and flour, desiring to protect Canadian agriculturists. A British corporation intends, it is said, to spend \$2,000,000 in a search for petroleum in northern Alberta.

The revolutionists are fighting again in Santo Domingo, where, some months ago, they were induced by the American Minister to lay down their arms and await the result of a presidential election. This election was to have been held on April 1, but it has been deferred. President Bordas says that Congress has not reached a decision as to the number of electors which each province shall have. Others say he is in-

triguing to retain his office and his power.

This time the fighting began in the province of Santiago, where General Arias, a revolutionary leader, resented an order issued by Bordas appointing a new Governor of the province. Bordas declared Arias an outlaw and removed him from an office he had been holding. He also asserted that for several years Arias had been a smuggler and had exercised so much influence in previous administrations that he was able to extort large sums from the Government. The President has taken the field. It is reported that the rebels have been driven from Santiago and are retreating before the Government forces.

Suffraget Outrages

The slashing of the Velasquez Venus in the National Gallery was followed up by a similar attempt at the destruction of objects of art in the British Museum. A woman with a butcher's cleaver concealed under her cloak started in to smash the valuable porcelain in the Asiatic room, but was seized after she had smashed eight panes of the case and one saucer inside. General Flora Drummond, who was arrested for interfering with the Unionist demonstration in Hyde Park, was fined \$10. She refused to pay the fine, but it was paid by some one else. An old country house near Carrickfergus, on Belfast Lough, was burned by the suffragets as a protest against Sir Edward Carson's refusal to promise that woman suffrage should be introduced into his independent Ulster government. In all these cases the suffragets arrested adopted the new militant tactics, which consist

in screaming continuously while in the courtroom. They succeeded in making such a racket as to compel a suspension of the session.

On Sunday, the Bishop of Norwich, who was preaching in the Church of St. John's at Lowestoft, was interrupted by the shrieks of the suffragets, and the service was suspended until they could be ejected.

Passage of the Home Rule Bill

The Home Rule bill past its second reading by a majority of 80 in the House of Commons. This is less than the ordinary Government majority, which is of about a hundred, but is not to be interpreted as a decline in popularity. Eight O'Brienites abstained from voting and there were several Liberal and Labor members absent. The debate was tame in comparison with the stormy sessions of the previous week, for all parties realized that the passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion.

The speech of John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, was firm but non-provocative. He said that under the present circumstances there was nothing for the House of Commons to do but to proceed with the bill as it stood. "The country as a whole is sick and tired of the Irish question and it must be settled here and now." He expressed himself as ready to consider any proposals for peace that did not involve the permanent exclusion of Ulster and the sacrifice of the principle of "Ireland as a nation."

The House of Commons owes it as a duty to Ireland and to England to pass the Home Rule bill, and not to be deterred from doing so by threats of armed resistance. I am profoundly con-



THE HAZARDOUS BUSINESS OF SEALING

The two months' season of fur sealing in the north Atlantic, just ended, has been marked by unusually large catches and unprecedented loss of life. The vessels *Southern Cross* and *Newfoundland* carried down altogether 250 men and left probably a thousand women and children without breadwinners. The photograph shows men working out on the ice, protected by ropes from the ship. Something of their life has been made familiar thru the work of the Grenfell Institute



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

SMALL POLICEWOMEN ABOUT TO CLEAN UP THE EAST SIDE

They belong to the East Side Protective Association, which includes thousands of New York boys and girls organized as a juvenile police force, with a court all their own in Hamilton Fish Park to which they summon saloon-keepers who sell liquor to minors, housekeepers who are careless with refuse, boys who dice, men who obstruct sidewalks, and such offenders. They began their street cleaning—girls with brooms, boys with wheelbarrows—in the week before the Passover, when spring housecleaning fills the streets with rubbish, but they will continue to hold up the hands of the Street Cleaning Department all summer.

fidant that when the bill has been once past it will never be repealed. The change which has taken place during recent years in public opinion regarding Home Rule will never be reversed.

Sir Edward Carson in replying to Mr. Redmond said that the suggestion of a general federation of the United Kingdom had not advanced the settlement of the Irish question an iota. If the Government were sincere in advancing this scheme it should be willing to hang up the Home Rule bill until federation had been established. The passage of the present bill would effectually bar the way to federalism.

The Unionists decided that it would not be best to oppose the reelection of Premier Asquith when he resigned his seat in Parliament because he had assumed the War portfolio. No other candidate appearing before the electorate of East Fife, Scotland, by noon on April 8, Herbert Henry Asquith was declared duly elected. Mr. Asquith has represented this constituency for twenty-six years and his reelection marked the sixth anniversary of his assumption of the premiership.

It is expected that after the passage of the three measures which have been vetoed by the House of Lords, that is, the Home Rule bill, the Welsh Church Disestablishment bill and the Abolition of Plural Voting bill, Parliament will be dissolved and the elections will probably be held in July.

The Caillaux Affair

of Gaston Calmette, editor of *Figaro*, by Mme. Caillaux has occupied the attention of Magistrate Boucard in the Palais de Justice during the last week in March and the first week of April. Meanwhile the luxuries and privileges allowed Mme. Caillaux in the St. Lazare prison have aroused much criticism. The witnesses include prominent personages in the political, literary and social life of Paris and their testimony is of the most sensational character, since it discloses not only the secrets of the intricate matrimonial history of the parties involved but also financial scandals of international importance. President Poincaré, altho he could not be called as a witness by reason of his office, consented at the request of the judge to sign an affidavit to the effect that on the day before the shooting M. Caillaux, then Minister of Finance, had said that M. Calmette was going to publish some of his private letters in *Figaro* and that he would shoot him if they appeared in print. Mme. Caillaux testified that when her husband saw the letter he threatened to "smash Calmette's face" and that she had taken upon herself the task of revenge in order to save her husband's political career from ruin. Whether the other letters which M. Calmette was supposed to be about to publish were those figur-

The preliminary investigation into the shooting

ing in the divorce suits or related to the private negotiations of M. Caillaux, when Premier, with German financiers, at the time when Kaiser Wilhelm was endeavoring to gain a foothold in Morocco, is still an open question. M. Caillaux swears that his action in this Agadir affair was "patriotic and clear-sighted."

Simultaneously with the judicial investigation of Mme. Caillaux a parliamentary investigation into the political side of the affair has been carried on by a committee under the chairmanship of Jean Juarès, the Socialist leader. The report of the committee is unexpectedly mild in view of the evidence, which proved that Henri Rochette, who cheated French investors out of millions by fraudulent schemes, was allowed to escape justice and continue his swindling operations thru the postponement of the judicial proceedings against him thru the interference of Caillaux and Monis. In the opinion of the committee the action of these Ministers constituted "a deplorable abuse of influence" but can be explained without assuming that they were guilty of corruption. Public Prosecutor Fabre is blamed for allowing himself to be overruled by Caillaux and Monis.

When presented to the Chamber of Deputies the report of the investigating committee was adopted after a hot debate by a vote of 342 to 141. At the same time the Chamber past unanimously a resolution condemning the interference of financial interests in politics and of politicians in the domain of justice, and calling for legislation to prevent such improper influences.

South African Labor Questions

The deportation of the nine labor leaders to London by the South African Government was approved by Parliament and the Government granted immunity for all its acts during the railroad strike, but large Labor gains in the subsequent elections indicated that the country was not so well satisfied with the harsh measures adopted. The Peace Preservation bill introduced by Minister of Justice De Wet imposed very severe penalties for riotous assemblage, interference with men willing to work, and intimidation of all sorts. This was vigorously opposed by the Labor men and Mr. De Wet has withdrawn it. Another bill of less drastic character will be substituted. The Minister of Mines and Industries, F. S. Malan, is preparing a bill to prevent strikes and lockouts by arbitration or conciliation. The Minister of Railways, Mr. Burton, who had intro-

duced a bill imposing graduated fines upon all the strikers, according to the length of time before they returned to work, has consented to modify this by abolishing the fines altogether. The ringleaders, numbering four or five hundred, will be permanently excluded from the service.

The Troubles of Mpret William When Prince William of Wied became ruler of Albania by permit of the powers, there was a question what title he should assume. The other Balkan states as they gained autonomy were first made principalities to preserve the fiction of the sovereignty of the Sultan, but as they became strong enough the title of King was adopted. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, when he dropped the title of "Prince" in 1908 took that of "Czar," which has, at least for Slavic minds, a higher significance than "King" and foreshadowed the plans for the expansion of Bulgaria which Ferdinand then entertained, but has since found himself unable fully to carry out. But no taint of Turkish suzerainty rests upon the new Albania, so its ruler might properly take the title of "King" if this had not been opposed by the powers, perhaps because the throne was regarded as too unstable to support such dignity. Finally an ingenious compromise was suggested and Prince William took office as "Mpret," an Albanian title which, as it is a corruption of "Imperator,"



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

FROM THE LARGEST REPUBLIC TO THE GREATEST

K. F. Shah, the first minister accredited to the United States by the republican government in China, with his family. He was consul-general in New York from 1903 to 1908, when his daughter studied in a New York school, and Mr. Shah has taken special courses at Columbia. His father was tutor to the late Emperor Kwang-Hsu

satisfies Albanian dignity and at the same time allows Europe to regard him as something less than royal.

The first and most serious duty of the Mpret of Albania is the subduing of the revolt against his authority in the Epirus. The town of Koritza is said to have been captured by the Epirotes. Essad Pasha Top-tan, Minister of War, has virtually demanded that he be authorized to raise a force of 25,000 to subdue the insurrection. Since Essad is the most powerful man in Albania, the new ruler can hardly afford to offend him at the start, yet he must fear to put such a force in his hands. The latest report is that Prince William will take the field in person against the Epirotes with what troops he can muster.

Death of the Dowager Empress of Japan The Dowager Empress Haruko, who

was born in 1850, three years before Commodore Perry opened Japan to the world, died on April 9, thus surviving her husband, the late Emperor Mutsuhito, by nearly two years. She was the daughter of a nobleman, Ichio Tadado, and was married in 1869, the first year of Meiji, when the Mikado regained the imperial power which had long been usurped by the Shoguns. As she was childless, a son of one of the Emperor's secondary wives was chosen as heir and now reigns as the Emperor Yoshihito. His corona-

tion was to have taken place on November 10 next, but will probably be postponed on account of the death of the Empress Dowager.

The ministerial interregnum is broken by the selection of Count Shigenobu Okuma as premier to succeed Admiral Yamamoto. The selection is an admirable one, for Count Okuma, tho he is seventy-six years old, and has never been outside of his native country, is fully abreast of modern thought and thoroly conversant with international affairs. He is the founder of the Progressive party of Japan and of Waseda University. He is often called "The Grand Old Man of Japan" and is very democratic. He has generally been against the Government and had never hesitated to express his opinions. Perhaps on that account he has long been the most popular of the great men of Japan. An article by Count Okuma on the effect of the opening of the Panama Canal on the trade between Japan and America was published in The Independent of November 6, 1913.

The net of the naval scandal is bringing in new victims. Vice-Admiral Matsumoto has been sent to prison under the same charges as Vice-Admiral Matsuo and Vice-Admiral Fujii, that is, of receiving commissions on the sale of supplies to the navy. The new Government will find it hard to satisfy the popular indignation which has been aroused by these revelations.



PRINCETON'S POET-PROFESSOR.

Alfred Noyes has been elected to a chair in the Princeton faculty. He will be professor of modern literature, lecturing half of each academic year. Editorial comment on his appointment will be found on another page

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR BUSINESS?

A SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH LEADERS IN THE BUSINESS
WORLD BY HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

"WHAT'S ahead for business?"

This question in one form or other is on every one's lips. Everywhere it is heard, at home and abroad. It is easily the most important question of the day, and the answer vitally affects us all.

Even politics nowadays has come to center almost entirely about questions of business and economics. Take, for example, the great body of legislation, admittedly the most important since the Civil War, either already enacted, or about to be enacted, under the present administration. What do we find?

A new tariff—entirely a matter of business and economics.

A new national banking and currency system—a matter of business and finance.

New laws to restore competition and to prevent monopoly and restraint of trade—all business legislation pure and simple.

There is nothing abnormal in the situation. It is the natural result of this country's amazing industrial development during the past generation. We have taken our place among the great industrial nations of the world, and we must accept the responsibilities and solve the problems this preëminence entails.

Not that I would minimize or belittle the importance of the business and economic problems we face. In all conscience they are grave enough. What I wish to emphasize is that a new spirit is abroad in the business world. Big Business has stopped fighting the Government—and public opinion. The men who so long took pride in their titles as "captains of industry," and then awoke, dazed, one day to find themselves assailed on all hands as "malefactors of great wealth"—these same leaders in the world of big business have come to a better, truer realization and acceptance of the spirit of the times. They have come to understand, and, understanding, to accept the fundamental changes in public opinion, the significant readjustments in business and political ethics that have characterized the "storm and stress" period of the last decade.

Ten or fifteen years ago it was possible to find the

heads of great railway systems frankly, openly defending the practise of railway rebates. You would have to search far to find a railroad president taking that stand today. A decade ago public service corporations almost without exception bitterly opposed even the suggestion of regulation by public utility commissions. We have come a long way when we find the president of one of the biggest of all public service corporations, which operates in every state of the Union, declaring in a report to his stockholders:

"All monopolies should be regulated. . . . Regulation by commissions of high standing composed of individuals of ability and integrity, and good impartial judgment, is the greatest protection to the public interests as against private exactions that was ever devised. . . ."

In business, as in football, recently, we have found it expedient to make some very important changes in the "rules of the game." In American business, as in American athletics, in the past there has been too much of the spirit of "anything to win." We won, indeed, but sometimes the victory has not been worth the cost. No one knows just how the new rules will work out. Very likely it will require a good bit of tinkering and changing about before all of them will satisfactorily accomplish their object. In the meantime there is great need of patience and calmness on all sides. The talkers have had their day. Now it is time to make way for the *doers*.

In the process there must be a good deal of rebuilding business along new lines, and, in a sense, on new foundations. It is a time of great opportunity and of vital interest and importance to us all. In preparing this series of articles it was my good fortune to meet and to hear the views of many of the men who will have the leadership in this new era of bigger, better business. No impression I received was more firmly fixed than that these men, as President Wilson believes, are "sincerely desirous of conforming with the law" and that their hearty coöperation may be expected in the attempt "to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines."

I—OUR BANKING AND CURRENCY EXPERIMENT

INCLUDING AN INTERVIEW WITH

BENJAMIN STRONG, JR.

PRESIDENT OF THE BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY

WHEN President Wilson on February 13, 1913, signed the federal reserve act he put an end to a species of financial *mortmain* which for nearly half a century had laid the dead hand of Civil War emergency legislation in a strangle-hold on the trade and commerce of the United States.

The national bank act of 1863, as amended in 1864 and subsequently supplemented by makeshift legislation of various kinds, was primarily

designed to furnish a larger market for the great war-time issues of Government bonds and to aid the Government in its financial and currency difficulties during the war and the reconstruction period that followed. Admirably as this legislation served its prime purpose, its legacy of a dangerously inelastic currency, based on Government bonds, has for many years seriously handicapped the business development of the country.

If we have become a great indus-

trial nation during the past generation, it has not been thru the aid of our national banking and currency system, rather it has been despite the manifold defects and dangers of that system. For more than a generation we have lagged woefully behind the rest of the civilized world, clinging to an antiquated machinery of credit and currency, which has been a standing invitation to financial disaster.

The federal reserve system, now

in process of organization, may be fairly said to hold more of hope and promise for the legitimate business and industry of this country than any economic development since the Civil War. The words "hope" and "promise" are here used advisedly, for be it remembered that they are as yet nothing more. A new banking and currency system does not spring full panoplied from any legislative halls, however painstaking and wise the legislators, however sound and sincere the experienced counsel they seek in framing their laws.

This reliance on mere laws, as if they were a sort of patent medicine cure-all for our ills, as if there were some magical effect in the mere writing of them in our statute books, seems to me one of our very serious failings as a people. We become thoroly wrought up over some great question of public interest. The thing is a nine-days' wonder. No one thinks or talks of anything else. An aroused public opinion soon finds expression in legislation, sometimes intelligent and sane, often ill-advised and impracticable, not infrequently utterly fanatic and impossible of enforcement.

Then every one promptly proceeds to forget all about the entire business.

A case in point is the money trust discussion, which violently agitated the country a little more than a year ago. Newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific printed pages of testimony given before the Pujo Committee. On all hands there was argument and discussion representing every shade of opinion—from the lurid invective of fanatics who believed, heart and soul, in a personal "Money-Devil" with horns, hoofs and tail, to the frank admission of George F. Baker and the late J. P. Morgan that "the thing had gone about far enough," that the recent concentration in the control of banking capital, credits and resources "might be very bad if it got into bad hands."

Yet who hears of the money trust today? Did it ever exist, or are we to believe that it has vanished into thin air, exorcized by the magic formulæ of our new banking and currency law?

So, too, with the passing of the federal reserve act, we are apt to take it for granted that the whole business of banking and currency reform is completely settled.

The work is very far from completed. It has barely begun.

Go talk to any banker of experience and standing and he will tell you that no one really knows exactly how the federal reserve system will work out, that its development will

be necessarily slow and in large measure along the lines of cautious experiment. Very likely he will tell you that the law, as it stands today, contains several grave defects, notably its provision that the federal reserve bank notes shall be obligations of the United States Government. He may add that the flexibility of the new currency has yet to be tested and that sooner or later we shall have to be on our guard against a possibly dangerous inflation of credits. He is apt to conclude by saying that the ultimate success of the Federal Reserve system will be in a large measure dependent upon such uncertain factors as the coöperation of the state, as distinguished from national, banking institutions; the development of an open discount market, outside the reserve system, and last but by no means least the character and ability of the federal reserve board and the wisdom of its management.

By this time you may be pardoned a bewildered suspicion that in changing from the old to the new, we have merely jumped from the frying pan into the fire!

It is not as bad as that. Very far from it. Indeed, I think it is safe to say that the consensus of opinion among the leading bankers and financial experts of the country is that the federal reserve act, despite any possible defects, marks an important step forward in the history of American banking. We are on the right track. For the first time we are to have a scientific method of mobilizing our banking reserves. We are making it possible for the banks to convert good commercial paper into a quick asset—with all that this implies for the legitimate development of the country's business. We are in a fair way to end that pyramiding of reserves in New York and other great cities which too often in the past has incited stock exchange speculation by over-easy call loan rates.

These and many other favorable developments may be fairly expected to follow the organization of the federal reserve system. But we must not expect that the whole thing is going to be done in a day. During the transition stage we must be prepared for a certain amount of uncertainty and hesitation. At the Chicago conference of bankers last July, Mr. James B. Forgan said that he believed the immediate result of the passing of the federal reserve act would be a considerable contraction of credits. Mr. F. A. Vanderlip stated in his testimony before the Senate committee that he expected a loss of \$50,000,000 in the National City Bank's deposits

as a result of withdrawals by country banks when the federal reserve system went into effect. Moreover, the subscriptions of the national banks for the capital stock of the new federal reserve banks will require in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000, all of which may be made payable ten months after the call of the organization committee.

How far transfers and readjustments of this nature may be expected to cause during the coming year such contractions of credit as Mr. Forgan mentioned, is a question of immediate interest.

Mr. Benjamin Strong, Jr., president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, recently told the writer that the bankers of the country were well prepared to care for this situation.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that it will ultimately cause a certain contraction of credits at the central reserve cities, but it will be a gradual process and I think we need not anticipate any unfavorable results. Moreover, as the federal reserve system is organized and approaches operation, the bankers of the country will naturally anticipate the effects of the system's operation. It will all be a gradual process and I see no reason why it should cause any violent or spasmodic changes, with such abundant supplies of banking credits as at present."

"Do you believe," Mr. Strong was asked, "that the ultimate expansion of credits which is to be expected from the operation of the federal reserve system might tend to become a dangerous inflation?"

"That is a thing which must be guarded against," Mr. Strong replied. "We do not know how flexible the new system will prove. Take, for example, our own case. Suppose that under existing conditions we have \$30,000,000 in reserves. If the necessary changes should be made in the state law and we should decide, as a state institution, to enter the federal reserve system we should then have to carry only about \$20,000,000 in reserves. That would give us many million dollars more to lend out. You can imagine the same thing happening thruout the country. It would be a process of expansion. To what extent might it come to mean inflation? That is a question. It is a possibility which must be guarded against."

"It has been said, Mr. Strong, that the federal reserve system cannot meet with complete success unless there is developed side by side with it an open discount market such as is found in European countries. Do you agree with this view and do you be-

lieve that such an open discount market will be successfully developed?"

"There is no doubt," he replied, "that the federal reserve system by facilitating the discounting of commercial paper by banks will act as a stimulus to the development of such an open discount market. But there are many other factors which must be considered.

"In England, for instance, we find the biggest open discount market in the world, for the very good reason that London has become the place of ultimate payment of the commercial bills of a large part of the whole business world. The same thing is true in a lesser degree of Paris. The Imperial Bank of Germany offers special inducements to have bills made payable in Germany at the offices of the bank. It is, of course, important that such a market should be developed in this country. It is not going to be done, however, in a day or a year. Any such development must necessarily be of slow growth.

"Disregarding numerous factors of minor importance, you may put it this way: We shall have such an open discount market, first, when the financial center of the country becomes the center of payment for the country's bills; second, when the banks are willing to put their acceptances on commercial paper and have such acceptances sold on the open market. This may be done legally for the first time in this country under the provisions of the federal reserve act."

"It has been said that a vital element in the success of the new system will be the ability of the federal reserve banks to draw gold by the adjustment of their discount rate when it is necessary for them to build up their gold reserves. Do you think that the reserve act adequately cares for control over the movement of gold?"

Mr. Strong smiled.

"That is a rather technical question," he said, "and not an easy one to answer without going into technicalities."

So right then and there I had my first lesson in international finance and the ebb and flow of gold between the nations of the world. It was strongly reminiscent of a class in economics back in college days, with Mr. Strong in the rôle of patient instructor. A synopsis of that lesson may be set down somewhat in this wise:

The movement of gold is largely controlled by two factors—trade balances and discount rates. Gold is attracted by the higher rate. It goes where it can earn most money. Raising a discount rate, however, is only a temporary expedient if the balance

of trade is against a nation. If we buy merchandise abroad, sooner or later we must pay for it. If we sell grain, cotton or merchandise abroad sooner or later it must be paid for. Securities bought and sold must also be paid for.

Say that the trade balance with England is in our favor. England owes us money—in the last analysis gold. Even tho we have this trade balance in our favor the Bank of England, by raising its discount rate, may induce American bankers to invest their funds in bills bearing this higher interest rate, payable in England, and the flow of gold from England to America might be, temporarily at least, checked. Certain more artificial devices, such as those employed by the Bank of France when it exercises its option by paying its bank notes in silver, may also be used to check the export of gold. The federal reserve act, however, wisely provides for no such artificial restraints.

"So I may answer your question," Mr. Strong concluded, "by saying that thru our discount market we shall be able to control the flow of gold to and from this country to the extent that we are able to induce foreign nations to invest in our bills."

Mr. Strong was asked how generally he expected state banking institutions to enter the federal reserve system.

"Ultimately I look to see them very generally enter," he replied, "altho this development will probably come slowly."

He added that in most states, as in New York, it would be necessary to amend the banking laws to permit the state institutions to enter the federal reserve system. A good many of the state banks, he thought, would

be inclined, moreover, to wait until the new system was thoroly organized and in operation so as to see how successfully it would work out.

In conclusion Mr. Strong was asked for some expression of his opinion of the federal reserve act as a whole.

"Like most legislation," he replied, "it contains some good and some bad. Its worst feature is that it makes the notes of the federal reserve banks obligations of the United States Government. Its best features are that it affords some foundation for a discount market and permits a somewhat better mobilization of reserves."

This brief review of the present transition stage should make fairly evident that by no means all of our American banking and currency problems have been solved by the mere passing of the federal reserve act. It is safe to say, however, that we have taken a big step in the right direction. We must be content to make haste slowly and to build upon the solid foundation of experience that can be gained only by cautious experiment. Above all things it will be necessary to keep the new banking system absolutely free from partizan politics. Be it remembered that in the last analysis it will be the bankers of the country who will make the new system a success or a failure. Their experienced counsel must not be permitted to count for nothing in a governing board politically controlled. If we can get the right sort of team-work between the bankers and the federal administration the success of the new system will be assured. And I firmly believe that the bankers of the country are ready and willing heartily to cooperate to that end.

FLYING MAN

IT used to be thought that the only reason why man could not fly was because he did not have wings and the efforts of would-be aviators from Icarus and Leonardo da Vinci to Darius Green and Lilienthal were devoted to remedying this anatomical deficiency. But the mathematicians figured out that even if man had wings he could not fly because he was too heavy. Since weight increases as the cube, and strength, being dependent on the cross-section of the muscles, increases only as the square, there must be a point where the body weight will become too great to be kept in the air by muscle-power no matter how large the wings. This limit is probably approached by the biggest birds, such as the Australian crane, weighing about twenty pounds.

It has doubtless been surpassed by the ostrich, who long ago gave up all flighty ambition and let his wings shrivel.

It is, therefore, not to be hoped that man will ever be able to navigate the air by his own exertions, no matter how light and well contrived his wings. But man delights in pressing as close as he can to the limits of the possible and recent experiments with aviettes suggest that he can come nearer to real flight than used to be supposed. An aeroplane can be constructed so light and wide that it will raise a man with the expenditure of three horse-power or even less. Now an athlete can exert two horse-power for fifteen seconds, so it is conceivable that he might fly for a few seconds unaided.



THE LARGEST OFFICE BUILDING IN THE WORLD

The new Equitable Building, now going up on the block bounded by Broadway and Pine, Nassau and Cedar streets, New York, replaces the building destroyed by fire in January, 1912. Forty-five acres of floor space, thirty-eight stories, and nearly four miles of elevator tracking give it this distinction



THE FIRST WOMAN SENATOR IN AMERICA

AN ARTICLE BY MRS. HELEN RING ROBINSON, A MEMBER OF THE STATE SENATE OF COLORADO, DESCRIBING
HER EXPERIENCES AS A LEGISLATOR, WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE.

ON BEING A WOMAN SENATOR

BY HELEN RING ROBINSON

OF COLORADO

THE FIRST WOMAN SENATOR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE last time I was in New York I stayed at a Broadway hotel, a huge, florid caravansary where bell-hops were in constant noisy evidence calling—or “paging,” to use the technical hotel term—the names of guests whom callers or messages were seeking. “Mr. Smith,” “Mrs. Brown,” “Miss Jones,” so the strident calls were repeated in grill-room and writing-rooms and in other places, also, it appeared. For one day, while I was temporarily absent from the hotel, a telegram arrived for me and, after being duly “paged,” was slipped under my door where I found it on my return. It was addressed to “Senator H. R. Robinson” and across the face of the envelope the hotel management had inscribed “Paged in bar and barber-shop.”

The bell-hop, it was apparent, had an entirely conventional idea of the general appearance and habitat of senators. And I realize it is only because I do not conform to that conventional idea that my senatorial experiences may have some interest for magazine readers.

Yet the only remarkable thing about a woman state senator is that any one should think the fact of her being a state senator remarkable. Certainly when law-makers began to decree how many weeks each year our children must attend school and what must be done with their adenoids, when legislators put their fingers into our cooking with their pure food laws—and impure food laws—when government became only a high-sounding name for city housekeeping and state housekeeping, then the time had surely come for women’s invasion of state legislatures, not merely as lobbyists, but as lawmakers. We women were due in state senates because our woman’s job was there ahead of us.

Certainly I found mine there waiting me when I took my seat as a state senator in the Nineteenth General Assembly of Colorado.

In that senate there were five men representing the farmers of the state; there were two mining men whose chief concern was in advancing the mining interests of the state; there were men representing organized labor, and men representing the railroads. One senator, a Denver physician of note, was elected thru the influence of the “regular school” of medical practitioners, there being so many plain and fancy schools of medicine—and of no medicine—in Colorado that the phy-

sicians of the regular school thought it wise to send one of their number to the senate to safeguard their interests. Then there was one senator, a Denver grocer, who, it was generally acknowledged, was successful at the primaries, as at the general election, because of the concerted efforts of the Retail Grocers’ Association of Denver—sometimes called the Grocers’ Trust.

I also represented a special interest, just as surely as did the railroad men. I represented a special industry, just as truly as did the Denver grocer. I represented the interests of the wife and mother. I represented the industry of the housewife. And when the other housewives of Colorado realized that, in these days of the high cost of living, the so called “Grocers’ Trust” had their man in the state senate, they were very glad that they had their woman there to watch him.

But there are wider reasons than those concerned with the high price of beef and bacon why legislatures today stand in as great need of the feminine point of view as of the masculine.

The first man of the newly human species who shaped the first war club and realized that it belonged to him set in motion a stream of tendency which has made men the instinctive conservators of property rights, such interests making a more immediate and more direct appeal to men than to women. In like manner, tho there are cruel women, tho there are unfeeling women, as hard, as pitiless as the hardest man, yet none the less women in the mass have a more poignant desire than have men to conserve human life because women realize instinctively, as a sex inheritance, with what pangs thru the ages human life has been brought forth. While their reaction to terms of property interests is slower than with men, their reaction to terms of human happiness is quicker. The desire to help, support and comfort is more immediate in women than in men.

One of the hardest fought measures during my first session in the Colorado Senate was a bill which served to show in striking fashion these fundamental differences between the man’s point of view and the woman’s. This measure, usually known as the “teachers’ minimum salary bill,” was prepared by the Educational Council of Colorado to

meet a condition that has developed in recent years in a tier of eastern counties, the so called “dry farming” counties of the state. They are poor counties of vast reaches but of scant and widely distributed population. And, since they are without railroad or other corporation wealth, the tax burdens fall almost entirely on the homesteaders of those low-lying lands. From the very nature of the country, with its scattered population and poor roads, the expense of keeping up proper schools is much greater proportionally than in the more populous and richer counties; and yet the amounts raised for school purposes, even with the maximum tax levy, are at best meager. The inevitable results there had been a shortening of the school term, sometimes to two or three months a year, and the paying of such paltry salaries to school teachers that often only the inexperienced or inefficient could be secured.

It was to improve such conditions in the poorer school districts of the state that this minimum salary bill was drawn, decreeing that in future no school district in Colorado should pay a teacher less than \$50 a month or provide a school term of less than seven months a year. And, since the school revenues in some of those districts were insufficient for meeting the provisions of the act, the bill provided further that certain moneys should be set aside from the general school fund to supply their needs before the usual annual division of that fund, pro rata, among all the counties of the state.

When the Educational Council asked me to “mother” this measure in the Senate I was very glad to do so, since I realized the need of such a law. I had broken bread with the women of those “dry” farm lands and could testify that no soldiers in the trenches before Vicksburg were more valiant fighters than are these homesteading women today, their figures bent with toil, their faces browned and furrowed by the sun and wind, and in their eyes the look, at once like a sob and a cheer, which comes only to those who live amid the wide silences of lonely lands. It was not the snows or the toil or the loneliness that sapped their courage—so I learned as I talked with these homesteading women. If at times their mettle failed, it was at the thought that their children were being handicapped by the lack of proper “schooling.”

When I introduced this school measure and, as chairman of the committee on education and educational institutions, carried it thru its various stages to a place on the Senate calendar, I confess, as I saw it, the only thing of import about the bill was that such a law would benefit the children of those semi-arid, poor counties. And by benefiting the children it would make the homesteaders happier; it would promote the social welfare. That was a woman senator's natural point of view.

When the bill came before the Senate the man's point of view was quickly shown to be different.

For what most of the men senators saw in the measure was that its provision for helping the poorer counties from the general school fund would mean that the more prosperous counties must receive a proportionally smaller share of that fund. So the law, as they saw it, would be a blow at the property interests of their districts.

A storm broke. The bill was plainly marked for slaughter. But at this juncture its sponsor moved that further consideration of the bill be postponed and that it retain its place on the calendar.

There followed weeks of "coddling" for the measure. Granges past resolutions in its favor. Various labor unions endorsed it. The different women's organizations thruout the state as represented in their legislative committee used their influence in its behalf. And whenever occasion offered the senator whose sex is specialized toward the protection of childhood had a few quiet words to say in its favor to some senator whose sex is specialized toward the protection of property. Then, when the time seemed propitious, the bill was again brought before the senate, was past by a sufficient majority, and is now a law.

And here is the place to observe, Friendly Reader, that I have not for a moment meant to imply I deserve any credit for the final passage of the measure. If what I have chosen to describe as the "woman's point of view" finally triumphed, it was a triumph due not to the woman senator but to psychology—and "watchful waiting."

"Well, and what have you proved then?" does somebody ask?

Nothing. This is not a demonstration. I am not arguing. I am merely telling things.

So, by way of this story, I come to the question most frequently asked me by Eastern men and women. Some men put the question with a fltering, hard-boiled smile on their lips—and I recognized them at once

as being left over from yesterday. Some harem-minded women asked it, too; but I knew my answer could not get thru the veils that wrap their minds. Full man-sized men asked it and eager women of tomorrow. But always the question phrased itself like a rubber stamp: "How did the other senators treat you?" And I always understood the question really meant: "Did the other senators, your colleagues, treat you as an equal or did they treat you as a woman?" In every case I answered with due explicitness that my colleagues treated me exactly as if I were a gentleman—and I was proud of them. No one in Colorado would ever dream of putting such a question. For out here in "God's country," tho we may not have entirely abolished sex prejudice or sex antagonism, at least there has developed, in great part as a result of their work together in legislatures, on political committees and philanthropic and industrial boards, a high and equal comradeship between men and women which is, perhaps, the finest flower of our twenty years of full political equality for the two halves of the human race.

And if, in a sense, it is still true in Colorado that a woman officeholder has to be better than a man in order to be as good, it is also true that along all lines of public service which may be classed as being the peculiar province of social motherliness, men, whether in legislative chambers or on committees and boards, will listen more readily to a woman than to a man—even tho they may never have heard the phrase "social motherliness." In other words, she is listened to because it is recognized that she is talking about her specialty. This is the day of the specialist. Thus I had the attention of my colleagues thru the long parliamentary battle over that special school bill, for the double reason that I had been a teacher and that I was a woman pleading in behalf of childhood.

So also when a minimum wage law for women was pending and a senator from the chief canning district of Colorado tried to have the canneries exempted from the workings of the law, for reasons which dwelt on the subject of "perishable fruit," it was recognized as entirely fitting—as one of the things she was there for—when the woman senator protested that her concern was not for perishable fruit but for perishable girls. And on the roll-call which followed thirty-two of the thirty-five senators voted for the girls instead of for the tomatoes. In like manner when a discussion arose concerning the cost of feeding prisoners, it was

taken for granted that I could speak with more authority on the subject than could any of the men, since there were no male cooks or caterers in the Senate.

On the other hand, I took no part whatever in the stormy debates attending the redivision of the state into senatorial and representative districts. There were excellent reasons for this restraint—among them the fact that I knew nothing about the subject. There were equally good reasons to restrain me from devoting my energies to the few purely political measures which came before the senate. I had neither interest nor time to give to political ideas unless they were associated with social ideas. Moreover, in case of conflict over such matters, I should have been obliged to meet seasoned politicians on their own ground. The bets would then have been all with the politicians. Any slight measure of success I may have achieved came from the fact that such meetings were always on my ground.

Looking back now over the busy days of my first senate session, I can see that an unfriendly critic might easily have said that during the entire session I accomplished "only a few little things." That, indeed, is a criticism which might be made against women legislators as a class. Nor is the fact surprizing. We women, thru the force of social and economic conditions, have devoted our energies for unnumbered generations chiefly to keeping round after the details of living. We have been members of state legislatures, in small numbers, for less than twenty years. That is too short a time for changing the whole trend of our nature. So, naturally, we women legislators have still "kept round after" the little things.

Only the little things—the passing of pure food laws.

Only the little things—the making of mothers joint guardians with fathers of the children they have borne.

Only the little things—the up-building of juvenile courts.

Only the little things—the passing of child labor laws which prevent any industry from being supported on the bent backs of little children as some industries are still being supported in Eastern states and in Southern ones.

Only the little things—the ministry of strength to weakness. Only the little things by means of which we strive to make our cities and our states better places for our children and other women's children to live in.

Only the little things.

Denver, Colorado

MONEY MAGNATES

HAS THEIR PROSPERITY ROBBED THEM OF THEIR HUMANNESS?

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

DURING the last few years people have built up in their imaginations a sort of Frankenstein and called it the Money Trust, and they picture to themselves a group of mysterious, Machiavellian creatures shielded behind this Juggernaut-like affair, who are vaguely and variously yclept Interlocking Directors, Trust Magnates, High Financiers and what not. They are usually portrayed in the cartoons as portly, elderly men with side whiskers and smug faces, wearing high hats, frock coats and prominent diamonds.

Probably many people actually visualize the prominent men in the financial group somewhat in this way and imagine them to be stern, cold, impersonal machines whose natures are too deep and inscrutable to be fathomed by ordinary people, and who look out upon the world with an eye only to its conquest. Even people who are personally acquainted with one of these financiers—his early friends, old school or college companions, or family connections—often feel that great success has robbed him of his humanness, his capacity for friendship, and has caused him to hold himself aloof.

When they meet him they miss his impulsive cordiality, he seems to have an unaccustomed reserve which chills them. How much good he might do, they claim, if he would only give them the benefit of some of his inside information, his extraordinary opportunities, and let them reap quick profits on money they would gladly intrust to him.

A widow, for instance, with a little money to invest, will go to him for advice and he will suggest some bonds which yield but four and a half per cent! Why, any bank could tell her that much! Why could he not tell her of some stock that would jump up and double her money in a year or so or at least pay her a large rate of interest? Countless other people who have been to him for financial advice tell of similar experiences. His advice is always ultra conservative, with never a chance at golden harvests for them. He keeps, they conclude, all the good things to himself and suggests the stupidest kind of securities to others.

So they have no cordial feeling toward him and gradually this reputation for lack of sympathy extends in ever-widening circles. Money has changed him and he is so eager to associate with other magnates that he has lost interest in them.

Of course there is no one type of financier, either in appearance or temperament or attitude toward life. There are just as many divergences in the personalities of the captains of industry as there are among grocerymen or diplomats, yet, if there are one or two general characteristics which seem to be associated with these men of eminent success, what are they? And if some subtle change of personality has come to them, is there not some perfectly simple explanation for it?

Let us see if we can not find the point of view of the man himself. If success has made him cold and unresponsive to the appeals of his friends, what is the reason?

In the enthusiasm of his first successes, before he had tasted much of the bitterness of failures, when wealth seemed easy to gain, very probably in moments of expansiveness he bestowed his "tips" upon his friends and, from time to time, influenced them to embark with him in various enterprises. Some of them yielded large returns, some, naturally, were disappointing, and, undoubtedly, a few failed utterly. All during his years of fierce, aggressive work, when he put all his energies into the building up of his fortune, he would, from time to time, attempt to help others along with him. Gradually, however, he began to make discoveries. Not being a prophet, his foresight was not infallible and sometimes people who invested on his advice lost money. He himself was winning in the aggregate, but not always.

A man might make an investment thru him, lose money and not be able to make others. He therefore bore a life-long grudge. Perhaps a widow would, on his advice, take what he thought was a small "flier" in something and lose what turned out to be her all. And when he had made up the loss to her out of his own pocket, he found that even then he had not won her gratitude. She had gained nothing! She was only where she started and he would not again advise her! That was *her* attitude toward him—disappointment. Where he had won largely for a friend, that friend usually forgot him in the matter. Where the returns were small there was dissatisfaction, and where actual losses were incurred there was bitterness.

He himself put not only his money into an enterprise, he put his nervous energy, creative ability and concentrated attention. He discovered that

those who invested thru him put in only their money and left the other things for him to contribute.

So one of the discoveries he made was that, in trying to aid his friends he was practically never winning their gratitude, seldom pleasing them and occasionally turning them into enemies. Another discovery was that the troubles of others, their appeals, their helplessness and their recriminations caused more wear and tear on his nerves than his own business activities. If he gave conservative advice, to protect himself from possible future blame, he caused disappointment; if the opposite, he either had to reimburse his friend if a loss were incurred, or be openly criticized. He also discovered that this was merely the operation of the laws of human nature; it was inevitable.

For example; a widow with ten thousand dollars to invest and no other fortune, comes to him as an old friend of her husband. Surely he can easily invest this sum so that a large annual yield will result and she will be comfortable for life. It will be so little for him to do and mean so much to her. He buys stock for her in a large realty concern which he feels has a brilliant future. He buys on what he considers a liberal margin. Within a few years the shifting values of real estate cause the stock to fall temporarily; he is absent from the city at the time and the widow is sold out. Or he buys a favorite industrial stock which turns out to be one of his few errors in judgment. She comes to him destitute and frantic, and, whether he makes up her loss to her or not—and really, why should he?—she leaves him after an emotional scene and he finds himself more upset as to nerves and more wearied than if there had been a small panic in the market.

So, being naturally and by cultivation a man of poise, avoiding everything that causes unnecessary strain in order that he may give his best energies and most vital attention to his business career, eating, smoking and drinking with greatest caution and painstakingly keeping himself "fit"—and the men of eminent success are almost universally in splendid physical condition with normal nerves and equable disposition—he loses his enthusiasm in regard to carrying others on to success with him and finds that his is the path that few can safely tread, even if they have a guiding hand. He has learned its dangers, these others never can, and he has attempted the

impossible in trying to lead them into it.

Another discovery he makes is that people are constantly trying to beguile him into unintentionally given information, to surprise him into some expression of opinion on the market in general or some stocks in particular, and that frequently a casual remark by him has been taken too seriously or misquoted. So he finds that he must weigh his every

utterance carefully and be constantly watchful so as not to mislead others. All this affects his manner.

The natural result, so far as he is concerned, is that his advice to fortune-seekers is, as a matter of self-protection, highly conservative, and, so far as they are concerned, highly disappointing.

They themselves and not the alchemy of the gold have caused the change in him about which they com-

plain. Is not the psychology perfectly apparent? Has not the reserve surrounding the man of eminent financial success been built up by themselves from without, as well as by himself from within? And as you think this over and try to picture to yourself what *you* would do if you were in his place, do you not really think that, after all, it would be just about the same thing?

New York City

A VISION OF SPRING

BY MRS. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

I caught a whiff of arbutus today

While passing down the dusty city street,
Impatient of its clamor. On my way

There came to me a fragrance, strange and sweet,
And all the noise and din and ceaseless whirr

And noisome odors of the bustling crowd
Were hushed; for in a moment came the stir
Of breezes, nodding flowers, and drifting cloud.

Like chime of bells rang out the thrush's song—

I heard the scarlet tanager's shrill cry.

Above me soared an eagle, swift and strong;

I saw the forest break, and let the sky

Look down upon its secret, fairy dells,

Where, pouring over rocks and trunks down-thrown

The trailing wind-flowers ring their elfin bells

Faint sounds, to our dull sense as fragrance known.

Today I heard a robin sing, and oh!

The sunlit vision in those melodies!

The murmuring, rustling river whispered low

Its joyous hope to the bent, listening trees;

The misty foliage of the willows old

Showed flush of youth again at April's kiss,

Tho shivering still in dread of winter's cold

And doubtful of the coming summer's bliss;

The lady-birch, whom all the storms and blasts

And shock of wintry tempest could not shake

From out her quiet gentleness, at last

Made trustful by the song, began to make

Concessions to the spring; a filmy green

Half hid, half showed her silvery boughs, and blent

With mauve and pink and pallid golden sheen,

The maple buds a note of scarlet lent.

Today I saw a spray of apple-bloom

Bright gleaming in a path of dusty gold

Just where a sunbeam cleft the squalid gloom,

Then straightway summer sunshine did unfold

Pictures of spreading trees in orchards fair,

And fences sagging under flower-crowned vine:

Nests in the boughs and bird-song everywhere;

Goldfinch and bobolink in rapture fine

Poured forth their music in the perfumed air

And little children laughed and played with glee,

Kissed by the loitering breeze on forehead bare,

Singing and shouting in sheer ecstasy.

If man must build the city, brick and stone,

And filled with strain and stress my life must be,

Yet in the crowd I still may be alone

And live again the spring in memory.



Photograph by Marceau

A MAN WITH A BIG JOB

Arthur Woods, appointed Police Commissioner of New York City by Mayor Mitchel, whose secretary he has been. Mr. Woods is a Harvard graduate and has been a master at the Groton School, a member of the New York *Evening Sun* staff, and a mine superintendent. He knows police problems: he acted as secretary of the Citizens' Committee on Police in 1906, went abroad to study the English police system in 1907, and served as Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner of New York under General Bingham

THE PROMISE OF WORLD FEDERATION

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

In The Independent last week Mr. Taft considered the various experiments with the federal organization of independent states which, from the Achaian League to the United States of America, have paved the way for the greater federation which shall make war impossible. In this article Mr. Taft discusses the present day evidences of progress toward this world ideal.—THE EDITOR.

THE federation in international matters took definite form in the invitation issued by the Emperor of Russia to hold the First Hague Conference. At that conference an agreement was entered into by the many nations that took part in it, embracing all the important nations of the world, providing a so-called permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. In a strict sense it is neither permanent nor is it a court which is provided for. It does invite each one of the signatory powers to furnish a list of competent persons from whom parties seeking the aid and form of procedure provided may select arbitrators. But it might better be called a permanent plan and form of procedure for temporary arbitrations in the settlement of international disputes.

THE HAGUE PRIZE COURT

The Second Conference, however, made a great advance over this. It adopted a form for a permanent international prize court and provided for a definite organization of that court. It provided that the judges appointed by the following contracting parties, Germany, the United States of America, Australia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Russia, should always be summoned to sit, while judges appointed by the other contracting powers should sit in rotation as shown in the table annexed to the convention, and the same judge might be appointed by several of the powers. It provided for an appeal from the existing prize courts of any nation to this international prize court and bound the powers to abide by the result of the appeal. Of course, services of a prize court are called into requisition only during war and naval warfare. The prize jurisdiction is part of the system of legal piracy that continues to be recognized as within civilized warfare, by which private property of the citizens of an enemy, carried in trading vessels under the flag of

the enemy, tho harmless and unarmed, nevertheless may be captured as lawful prize and sold for the benefit of the officers and men of the capturing war vessel. By the present rules of naval warfare, the prize has to be taken into a port of the country of the capturer, and there, in a proceeding before an admiralty court sitting as a prize court, the vessel and her cargo are adjudged lawful prize and sold and the proceeds distributed. It was impossible under our Constitution for us to agree to an appeal from the decision of our prize courts, whether District or Supreme, to an international prize court, but instead of that we agreed to have the cause submitted to the international prize court, and if the decision of the Supreme Court or the local court was found to be wrong, to allow the international prize court to adjudge damages against the United States sufficient to compensate the person injured by the decision. Such a procedure has been foreshadowed in several cases in which the judgments of the Supreme Court in prize appeals have been held to be erroneous by an international arbitration, and an award on the basis of the arbitration has been made and paid by Congress. The international prize court provisions, altho agreed upon in detail at the Hague Conference, have not been embodied in a convention between the powers because of a difficulty in settling what the law of prize is. In order to do this, a conference of the powers assembled in London and agreed to what was known as the Declaration of London, formulating a code of rules regulating the rights of neutrals and belligerents with respect to neutral commerce. I am sorry to say that England has not consented to that declaration, and her failure to do so has thus far made impossible the consummation of the very noteworthy plan for an international court of prize.

THE SUGGESTED PERMANENT ARBITRAL COURT

But the international court of prize is more important not for itself, but because of what has grown out of it, to wit, the recommendation of the Second Conference of The Hague that we shall have an arbitral court of justice permanent in its membership, with paid members, who shall take no part except as judges in any international dispute. This has failed of complete concurrence by all the powers inter-

ested, because every power wished to have a judge on this court, and as there are forty-six signatory powers, such a court is impossible. Why they might not make the same arrangement that was made in the international prize court as to eight powers with permanent members, and others by other countries in rotation, is not quite clear. Probably a good many of the powers were not interested in naval warfare, and therefore not in the decisions of an international prize court, while they might be in the decisions of an international court of more general jurisdiction.

COMPROMISE OR JUDICIAL AWARD?

The recommendation of this Second Hague Conference of both courts, however, is most gratifying, and points to a long step forward in the mode of settling international disputes, closely approximating that in our domestic tribunals. Attention has been called by a number of persons who have followed closely international arbitration, and who well understand municipal judicial systems, notably Mr. Knox and Mr. Root, to the difference between international arbitration as it has been practised and the result of the submission of causes to a domestic court. The tribunal of arbitration has usually been composed of representatives from each party and an umpire or umpires from other countries. The decision resulting has too often been not a clear judgment of the facts and the law on the merits, but it has been a compromise with the hope that each party may acquiesce in the suggestion of settlement. It is really a continuation of diplomatic effort to reach a settlement satisfactory to both parties with as much gentle pressure as may be. The presence on the court of representatives of each party is calculated to bring about such a result. They usually fall into the attitude not of judges but of partizan claimants in the consultations of the tribunal; and apparently it is not expected that they will ever consent or make themselves parties to a judgment adverse to the serious claims of the country whom they are supposed to represent. I do not think it is too much to say that this has generally been the continental view. With English and American jurists seated on the tribunal exceptions have been known. They have generally approached questions presented to them as members of a tribunal in the same way in which they

would approach questions presented to them as judges in a municipal court. Thus in the issue between Great Britain and the United States as to the Alaskan boundary, Lord Chief Justice Alverston sat as one of the arbitrators and voted to decide the main question in favor of the United States. His attitude was very severely criticized, but he justified himself as an English judge, and said if he was to be selected as a judge he expected to act as a judge. So in the seals controversy, Mr. Justice Harlan, while concurring in the claim of the United States in one aspect, voted to reject the claim of territorial jurisdiction made on behalf of the United States and earlier set forth at great length by Mr. Blaine when Secretary of State.

THE GROWTH OF THE JUDICIAL SPIRIT

But it may be asked why this method of compromise in arbitrations is not the best way of settling international disputes. It must prevent the feeling of bitterness that more drastic judgments might create in the minds of the defeated nations and thus will promote peace and good will. I think not. A nation which has a good cause, or thinks it has, will hesitate to submit the cause to a tribunal that will in practise and by custom abate part of the claim, not on grounds of justice, but in order to satisfy the natural partizan feeling of the opposing party. It is a fearless, clear-headed, justice-loving court that will command the confidence of the nations and will induce the submission of claims to it. A permanent international court sitting with a permanent membership, and hearing case after case, will acquire not only a facility of decision, but also will acquire the joint judicial spirit in approaching all kinds of questions. We cannot expect that in the beginning we shall have perfect results. We must anticipate the presence of prejudice in the court, but the longer that it exists and the more cases it has to decide and the more its decisions form a consistent system of law, the more confident may we be that it will grow into a great court for the consideration of international questions having the respect of the civilized world.

The independence of the English and American judiciary has created—I think it may be said without invidious distinction—a higher standard of judicial impartiality because of the historical growth of our courts into their present attitude than prevails in any other countries, and, therefore, even in a case between England and the United States, I would quite as willingly

submit the case to three English judges and two American judges sitting in a court of five as I would to a court consisting wholly of jurists from other countries.

But it is very clear that if we can get thru any system for a permanent court which shall sit to hear such cases as are presented before it, the number of cases which will be brought in, and the decisions arising therefrom will be of sufficient influence to induce the submission of more and more cases to such an impartial tribunal as it will prove to be. The formation of the court is a most important step, because with the cases that are submitted to it, it will become an object lesson. Time and time again the case will arise when a government by public opinion of the world will be forced into some other method than defiant refusal to meet an equitable claim, and then, when such a court exists, it will propose submission to it of the pending question in order to escape from a more embarrassing solution.

UNIVERSAL FEDERATION

With the formation for arbitration of The Hague Court of Arbitral Justice as recommended by the Second Hague Conference, for the consideration of all questions arising between the nations of the world, I shall look forward with confident hope to the signing within a few decades, or a half century (for what is such a period in the achievement of such a triumph of righteousness?) of a general treaty or convention by all the great powers in which they shall agree to submit all justiciable controversies to this tribunal. I hope that they will make the convention in the form of a federal agreement by which this court shall be recognized as a federal court, with the right on the part of any nation aggrieved against another nation to bring its complaint into the court, have the court determine its jurisdiction of the complaint in accord with the definition of its jurisdiction in the convention, and then summon the offending nation and require an answer, and after hearing enter judgment. Why do I think so? Am I over-enthusiastic? It may take time, I admit, but not so many years as scoffers suppose.

The usefulness of examining history with reference to the federative trend of government is to show that federation is a normal and natural method of taking care of and settling, in an effective way, justiciable questions between sovereignties. The theoretical power and duty of adjustment of differences between na-

tions by the Holy Roman Empire induced great conceptions such as I have referred to at a time when war was a normal condition between nations and peace was the exception. It was such a conception that led to the urgent recommendation of that great international lawgiver, Grotius. The slow growth of arbitration into a federal court in the history of the Swiss Republic is another instance of the natural development from independence into federation, then from negotiation and arbitration into a federal court for settling differences between the federated sovereignties. The international jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States is another most significant model and points the natural historical way of settling international disputes both in theory and in practise. The federative principle in the organization of the three great English federations, Canada, Australia and South Africa, the establishment of a supreme court in each federation to decide between the members, and the real character of the Privy Council in England in settling the judicial questions between members of the British Empire, all point more and more nearly to the goal we seek of a world federation court.

CONDITIONS THAT MAKE FOR PROGRESS

But it is said: "If this federative trend of government has existed since Grecian times, and was recognized in the Middle Ages, in the days of Charlemagne and Henry the Fowler and Frederick Barbarossa, why has it failed in the long time which has elapsed since then to develop into the court you seek? Why may you expect now more rapid progress after centuries of delay?" One reason is the success of the use of federal courts in settling differences really inter-sovereign, if I may coin a word, as seen in these modern federal governments, and a further reason is that the whole world is aroused to the advantage of peace, as it never has been before. Nations of the world are growing closer and closer to each other. Facility of transportation and facility of communication have developed a knowledge and an interest among the people of one country in the doings of the people of another that was never known before. We follow with close attention the Ulster controversy, the political tragedy in France, the trial involving the military conduct of army officers in Alsace, the Jewish persecution in Russia, the parliamentary proceedings in China, the overthrow of a party in the responsible parlia-

mentary government of Japan. We may be sure that peoples of other countries, with equal facility, follow the important events in this country. Money is being poured into the coffers of our missionary societies for the purpose of promoting Christian civilization thruout the Orient and in Africa to give us advance agents and pioneers in those countries representing altruism and the promotion of true religion. The united spirit of search for truth and the promotion of world brotherhood shown in the universities the world over, and the gradual forming of a world public opinion, of higher moral standards, all create an atmosphere in which we may be sure this federative trend in international matters will be fostered and encouraged to extend to the creation of a federal world court whose judgments nations will ultimately regard as binding in the same sense as those which domestic courts render.

But, the query is made, "How will judgments of such a court be enforced; what will be the sanction for their execution?" I am very little concerned about that. After we have gotten the cases into court and decided and the judgments embodied in a solemn declaration of a court thus established, few nations will care to face the condemnation of international public opinion and disobey the judgment. When a judgment of that court is defied, it will be time enough to devise methods to prevent the recurrence of such an international breach of faith.

Undoubtedly when such a court is established, and a series of judgments have been delivered, these will constitute great and valuable additions to international law. The newness of the controversies will invite application of recognized principles to new facts, and the variation that new applications will involve will widen the law, and the court will be an authoritative source for its growth and development. It will be judge-made law, and the growth of the international law will be as the common law has grown, adapting itself to new conditions and expanding on principles of morality and general equity.

It is, therefore, federation to the extent of a permanent international court that offers the solution of the problem of how to escape war, how to induce nations to give up the burden of armaments, and how to broaden and make certain our system of international law. It will be natural that with a court thus established and with the closer union that it will necessarily bring between the vari-

ous powers of the earth, that congresses of nations shall be called at convenient periods in which, by treaties, an international code may be adopted to meet the defects in accepted international law which the issues and judgments in the arbitral

court may develop, and which the judicial discretion of such a tribunal may not be broad enough to supply. Such a court and such a code will greatly promote justice in the world and the peace of nations.

New Haven, Connecticut

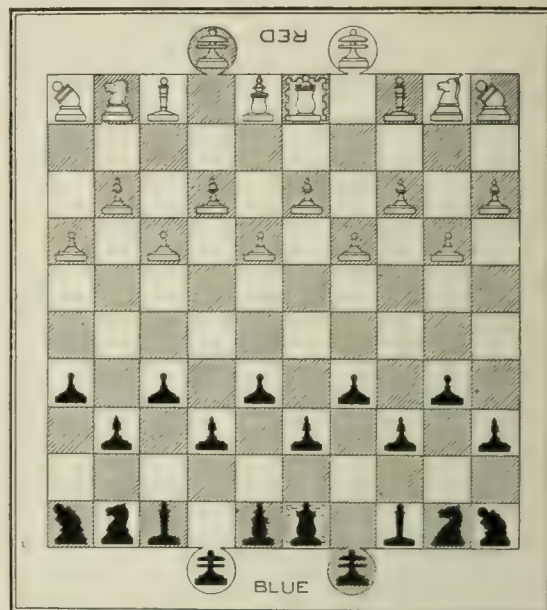
THE GAME OF WAR

WARS may cease, and arbitration rule, but the strategy of war as a problem of human ingenuity will never lose its charm. So Mr. Hiram Maxim's new "Game of War" may have as long a life as chess, with its outworn symbols, regardless of The Hague.

There is something of chess and something of checkers and a tertium quid that is quite new in the game. The checkered board has a hundred squares instead of sixty-four. The diagram shows the forty pieces and their positions.

The game is won when a blue piece occupies the red citadel, or vice versa, without being subject to capture at the next move. The moves combine those of chess and checkers. The king moves one square in any direction, as in chess. The general has the queen's moves; the cannon the bishops'; the cavalry use the knights' move, and the mortars are like the castles. The troops have more versatility than the pawns, however, and may move one square either straight forward as in chess or diagonally like a checkerman. On the first move they have also the pawn's opening move of two squares forward.

The flying machine has a startlingly new move: it can be used but once in a game, and then goes to any vacant square of its own color, where it remains till the game ends, neither



THE BOARD FOR THE GAME OF WAR
The blue pieces, from left to right, are five van troops, five rear troops, mortar, cavalry, cannon, general, king (in the citadel), cannon, cavalry, mortar, and two flying machines

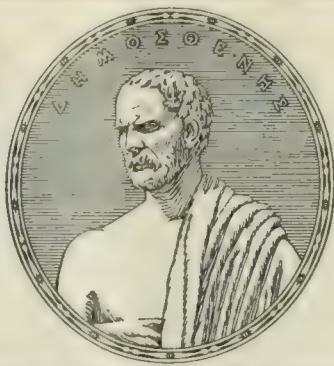
capturing nor captured, but blocking the square it holds. Pieces are captured much as in chess, except that the troops also take other troops by jumping as in checkers.



THE AMERICAN CHESS CHAMPION AND MR. MAXIM PLAYING THE GAME OF WAR
Frank J. Marshall, who is representing this country at the international chess tournament at St. Petersburg, lost twelve times to the inventor, but finally beat him at his own game

BOTH SIDES

PRICE MAINTENANCE



A DEBATE

RESOLVED: That the manufacturer of a trademarked article should have the right to maintain its retail price.

With the growth of advertising it became customary for a manufacturer to introduce certain brands of goods, to guarantee their value by affixing his trademark and to stipulate a uniform price at which all retailers should sell them. The United States Supreme Court held, in the case of *Dr. Miles Medical Company v. John D. Park & Sons*, April 3, 1911, that price maintenance is against public policy. This principle was reaffirmed by that court March 2, 1914, in the *Waltham watch case*. Copyrighted books and patented articles were put on the same footing by United States Supreme Court decisions to the effect that price cutting is not an infringement of the copyright or patent. There has been considerable protest and the Stevens price maintenance bill (H. R. 13305) has recently been introduced into the House of Representatives. The United States Bureau of Corporations is now making a study of the question.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. The assertion that price maintenance is against public policy is unfounded.

A. Price maintenance is not an unreasonable restraint of trade.

1. Trust agreements, uniting practically all manufacturers of any product, control the market; but price agreements, between manufacturer and retailer, permit competition of similar articles made by others.

2. Patent monopoly is not dangerous, since other similar patents will compete and since the Sherman law can deal adequately with any case that may arise.

B. Price cutting is a dangerous monopoly weapon.

1. Large chain and department stores, selling temporarily at a loss, can force small dealers out of business and then raise prices.

C. Price maintenance lowers rather than raises the cost of living.

1. Competition prevents unreasonable fixed prices.

2. With fixed prices, the manufacturer, being sure of a market, can make and market goods most economically.

D. Fair competition is impossible without price maintenance.

1. Price cutting is unfair to the manufacturer. It makes regular prices seem exorbitant. It destroys his market. Regular stores will not handle his goods at a loss; cut rate stores will stop handling them when they finish featuring them.

2. Price cutting robs jobber and retailer of legitimate profits allowed by manufacturers.

3. Price cutting drives small dealers out of business. They cannot

handle standard goods without fair profit and customers will not buy other brands.

4. Price cutting is a disadvantage to the consumer. He profits only occasionally or temporarily by lower prices. This profit is more than offset by his paying more for unadvertised goods than they are worth.

II. Price maintenance is upheld by law in the following states and countries: California, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France.

III. Price maintenance could be made legal without serious change in our laws. Canada's equivalent of our Sherman law includes a provision against price cutting.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Price maintenance is against public policy.

A. It restrains trade.

1. Price restriction on all goods of one manufacturer is restraint of trade.

2. Theoretically any manufacturer may compete. Practically one large concern, spending immense sums in advertising, can control the market.

3. Manufacturer, jobber and retailer can combine to raise prices.

4. Patent monopoly is a great danger, especially because the Dick decision (224 U. S. 1) extends the monopoly to unpatented articles also.

B. Price maintenance raises the cost of living.

1. It prevents large stores which buy cheaply from selling correspondingly cheaply.

2. It discourages jobber and retailer from seeking economical ways of marketing goods.

3. It protects the inefficient dealer at the expense of the consumer.

4. It increases advertising.

"Advertising is a waste of money so far as the customer is concerned. . . . The statement of a prominent breakfast food manufacturer shows that over 30% of the cost to the consumer is manufacturer's advertising." E. D. Jones, Michigan Academy of Science, Report, 1910, p. 139.

C. Price maintenance prevents fair retail competition.

1. The jobber or retailer, after buying goods, should have a right to sell them at competitive prices.

2. Dealers are at the mercy of manufacturers who can create a demand for specific brands by advertising and fix both wholesale and retail price.

D. Price cutting benefits the manufacturer.

1. Resale price does not affect the price he receives for goods.

2. Low retail prices increase demand.

3. Competition among dealers stimulates trade.

4. Price maintenance discriminates against farmers and others whose products cannot be trademarked.

E. Price cutting benefits the consumer.

1. It allows cheap buying.

2. It insures choice among many brands; price maintenance forces dealers to handle only brands on which manufacturers give largest discounts.

3. Competition of similar articles raises quality.

II. Price maintenance could be made legal only by dangerous tampering with our laws.

"So far as the Sherman law itself is concerned, nothing would seem to be more unwise than now to attempt to amend an act that for twenty years has run the gamut of the courts. . . ." G. W. Wickersham, Independent, 77:89, January 19, 1914.

REFERENCES

Thornton, W. W. Treatise on the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Cincinnati, W. H. Anderson Co. Independent. 77: 88-90. Jan. 19, 1914. Nation. 96: 564-5. June 5, 1913. Printer's Ink. 82: No. 1: 17-20, 25. Jan. 2, 1913. Scientific American. 108: 545, 547. June 14, 1913. Scientific American Supplement. 75: 230-1. April 12, 1913. United States. 62d Congress. House Committee on Patents. Hearings on H. R. 23417. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1912.

Affirmative

Fernley, T. A. Price Maintenance. Philadelphia, Commerce Publishing Co. American Law Review. 46: 184-214. March-April, 1912. Business America. 14: 494-9. Dec., 1913. Everybody's. 28: 522-4. April, 1913. Harper's Weekly. 57: 6, June 14; 58: 10-22, Nov. 15; 58: 3, Dec. 20, 1913. Harvard Law Review. 26: 128-45. Dec., 1912. (Same U. S. 63d Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document 200.) Independent. 62: 851-4. April 11, 1907. Journal of Political Economy. 15: 577-602. Dec., 1907. Ladies' Home Journal. 30: 5. Sept., 1913. Outlook. 104: 382-7, June 21; 105: 123-31, Sept. 20, 1913; 106: 291-2, Feb. 7, 1914. Printer's Ink. 82: No. 10: 37-40, March 6; 84 No. 4: 157-60, July 24, 1913; 86 No. 8: 41-45, 49-50, Feb. 19, 1914. Review of Reviews. 48: 56. Aug., 1913. Scientific American. 108: 508, June 7; 108: 566, June 21; 109: 20, July 5; 109: 31, July 12; 109: 56, July 19, 1913. Southern Merchant. 26: 6-7. Feb. 18, 1914. World's Work. 27: 250-1. Jan., 1914. Yale Law Journal. 22: 383-97. March, 1913.

Negative

Business America. 14: 492-4. Dec., 1913. Literary Digest. 44: 573-4. March 23, 1912; 46: 1320-1, June 14, 1913. New York Times. May 27, 1913, 6: 1; Dec. 21, 1913; VIII. 8: 3; March 7, 1914, 13: 5. Printers' Ink. 85 No. 11: 31-2; 85 No. 11: 56-60, Dec. 11, 1913; 86 No. 4: 90-4, Jan. 22, 1914. United States. 62d Congress, 2d Session. House Report 1161. Aug. 8, 1912. (Oldfield Report.) United States Supreme Court Reports. Bobbs-Merrill v. Straus, 210 U. S. 339. Decided June 1, 1908. Dr. Miles Medical Co. v. John D. Park & Sons, 220 U. S. 373. Decided April 3, 1911. Bauer & Co. v. O'Donnell, 229 U. S. 1. Decided May 26, 1913.

THE NEW BOOKS

THE MODERN IRISH THEATER

JOHN SYNGE is, beyond a doubt, the most arresting figure to walk the stage of the Anglo-Irish revival. One may admire Mr. Yeats's willowy verse, his mysticism and enthusiasm, one may revel in Lady Gregory's good-hearted humor, one may charitably accept the work of the lesser Abbey Theater luminaries. Synge remains, however, author of that infinitely various and intriguing *Playboy*; author of *In the Shadow of the Glen* and *The Well of the Saints* (both so sardonically humorous, both scented with fields and flowers); author of that great little *Riders to the Sea*—in some ways the most moving drama of them all. Take or leave the less happy farce called *The Tinkers' Wedding*, and the unfinished (tho acted) *Deirdre of the Sorrows*: Synge's latest biographer certainly does not err in placing his travel sketches, that contain the germ of several of the plays and their dialog, below Borrow alone—in their kind. Synge's cup is small—but it overflows with a draft at once sweet and bitter, pungent and poetic, triply-distilled of the wild herbs that give wholesomeness and tang. There is no need to make comparisons. Certain admirers of this Irishman's cadenced prose have o'erleaped themselves in dragging in names like Shakespeare and Molière. A playwright of the late nineteenth century need not challenge comparison with the gods of Olympus to win our admiration; and Synge would certainly have been the last to do that challenging.

When two earlier books on Synge were published in 1912, we express surprise at the comparative thinness of incident in the playwright's life. Yet that life might well have been replete with adventure (we continued):

For he traveled far and wide thru Europe after his graduation from Trinity College, Dublin; studied music in Germany and linguistic in Paris; fiddled his way across the map and lived in the families of peasants and petty bourgeois; then, acting upon a suggestion of the poet Yeats, returned to Ireland and learned the wild west coast better than any of his books—better even than his favorites Villon and Rabelais.

One may still describe the life as "comparatively thin in incident"—yet what there is to know is now more easily learned. The facts have been gathered by a young scholar of fine endowments and unflagging tho-

roness—M. Maurice Bourgeois. This French admirer has read everything, gone everywhere, interviewed everybody—and presents his materials in wholly readable form. He calls his report on what he has found out *John Millington Synge and the Irish Theater*, and the book is not only an unrivaled narrative and commentary but also a bibliographic mine for all future students, critics, historians. It is impossible to exaggerate the completeness of M. Bourgeois' work—in which he maintains thruout a clear-headed sense of proportion. In especial, the chapters on Synge and the "French influence" are admirably just specimens of research in what our universities call "comparative literature."

The "legend" of Synge, so far as there is one, is now corrected. Thus in our own review of books by Messrs. Bickley and Howe, in the sentences quoted on this page, we speak of Synge's studies of music and linguistic, of his fiddler's progress—that has been likened to Goldsmith's thru the Low Counties. Reading M. Bourgeois one deduces that those "studies" were, on the whole, rather superficial; that his fiddling (for all one Aran Islander described him as "a great conjurer") was consistently amateur. M. Bourgeois does not sentimentalize. That fact in no way detracts from the size of his hero. It only emphasizes his pre-eminence as a master of nature and of words. But the full title of M. Bourgeois' volume indicates that Synge is not to be regarded in isolation. He is only one, tho the greatest, of modern Irish playwrights. Of this we are reminded by another new volume: Lady Gregory's diverting personalities styled *Our Irish Theater*.

Some of Lady Gregory's best pages deal with Synge, however: either as the silent friend, harassed and courageous, or as author of the most stormy of the Abbey Theater's presentations: *The Playboy of the Western World*. The famous riots which attended the opening of this piece in Dublin, which may or may not have affected Synge's failing health, have here less space than the history of the play in our own land. Many of these details (tho there are too many of them) have real piquancy: as the account of Colonel Roosevelt's chivalrous espousal of the cause. The ex-President went behind the scenes and was introduced to all the players. "I brought him a cup of tea," adds Lady Gregory, "and it was hard to tear

him away when the curtain went up." Does any one doubt that?

There is always something a little ominous about historiography. We hope that the focusing of attention upon Synge and his work does not mean that the Abbey Theater is resting on its laurels. Synge's method of composition involved the writing and rewriting of his pieces, each 'script being lettered "a," "b," "c," and so on, sometimes half-way thru the alphabet. This worked well in his own case; if he gave the world a small sheaf of plays, their quality made up for that. But what of the later comers? We hope that they will strike out for self-expression along lines as divergent as those of Synge and Yeats—and that they will not regard these excellent authors as "classics" that must be imitated. These matters cannot be regulated, however, from across the sea. Meanwhile the contributions of Lady Gregory and the scholar of the Sorbonne are utterly unlike but very welcome additions to our dramatic storehouse.

John Millington Synge and the Irish Theater, by Maurice Bourgeois. Illustrated. London: Constable & Co., Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

Our Irish Theater: A Chapter of Autobiography, by Lady Gregory. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

HISTORY OF RELIGIONS

Of the admirable series of volumes of the International Theological library edited by Professors Briggs and Salmond not one deserves higher praise than Prof. George F. Moore's *History of Religions*. It is a compact, solid volume, and behind it is the authority of a scholar unsurpassed in the country in the breadth and accuracy of his knowledge of Oriental languages and literature. So great has been the advance during the past dozen years in our knowledge of the sources in ancient history, whether political or religious, that the older books are antiquated, and the general reader requires a work like this of Professor Moore, based on the latest discoveries, to take the place of those that are out of date.

The present volume covers China, Japan, Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome, and a second is to follow on the Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan religions. Professor Moore is not easily carried away by new theories that overturn everything hitherto accepted, while he is hospitable to those which have facts to support them. He finds little of value in Max Mü-

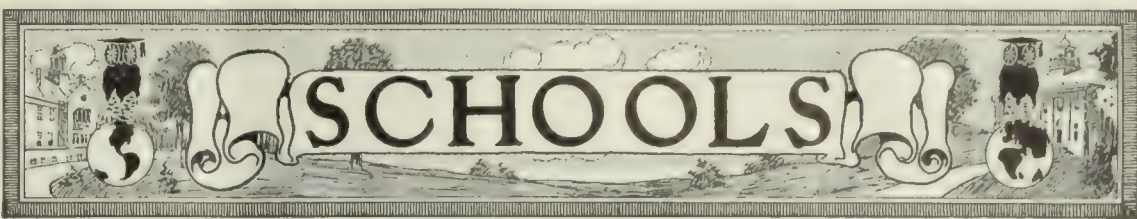
ler's assimilation of Greek deities with those of the Vedas; and equally it is not easy to define the relation of Greek religion to that of the Mycenaean period. Miss Jane E. Harrison's "Themes" he calls "a mass of undigested theories"; and with Farnell he denies that Greek civilization and religion were deeply indebted to Babylonia. He shows that Zoroastrianism is not as purely monotheistic as often represented; and yet the description of its beliefs startlingly suggests the debt to it of the Jewish religion, as to angels, the final judgment, the future life, etc.; but this is an old field covered by Darmestetter, West and others.

When our author comes to Babylonia he does not believe that Gilgamesh has any relation to a sun-myth, nor that the twelve books of the "Nimrod Epic" are based on the twelve signs of the zodiac, even tho the eleventh book on the Flood suggests Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac, for we have no evidence that the zodiac was laid out in twelve signs before the Persian period. This appears to be sound, but contradicts a multitude of scholars. Yet the author says that "some zodiacal constellations appear on 'boundary stones' from Kassite times," seven hundred years earlier. Those figures are better explained as of gods, with no reference to constellations. We question the statement, p. 235, that the ax is an attribute of the Assyrian Adad; indeed it is but very rarely carried by him. Professor Moore recognizes the appearance of the names of Aryan gods, Mithra and Varuna, Indra and Nasatya in Mitannian documents of the thirteenth century, B. C.; why not then identify the god Assur with the Aryan Asura? On p. 599 the author can find no explanation of the numerous figures of Mithra slaying the bull in the century or two before Constantine. Has it not come down from the familiar figures of the Achæmenian period of a god like Mithra slaying a lion or bull or composite monster, which is itself a derivate of the older conquest of Bel over the dragon? We commend the volume to every student who will find in it the origin and history of religious rather than the description of gods and forms of worship.

History of Religions, by George Fort Moore. I. China, Japan, Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, India, Persia, Greece, Rome. 12mo, pp. xiv, 637. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

FAITH AND THE FAITH

The Bohlen Lectures for this year were delivered by Dean Samuel Hart of the Berkeley Divinity School, whose subject was *Faith and The Faith*. They contain a careful study of the relation



HARTFORD

W. Douglas Mackenzie
President

Theological Seminary
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS

School of Religious Pedagogy
Dean, E. H. Knight

Kennedy School of Missions
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Law Medicine
College of Liberal Arts
Theology Graduate Department

The College of Liberal Arts now occupies its new building next to the Boston Public Library and offers the advantages of a modern college course. The building is equipped with Laboratories, Department Libraries and has fullest use of the Boston Public Library. The professional schools located in the heart of the city not only offer the usual courses of instruction but afford unusual opportunities for self support and for the practical training in the several professions. The Graduate School offers exceptional opportunity for research work.

LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, President
Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va.

One of the leading colleges for women in the United States, offering courses for A.B. and A.M.; also Music and Art. Four laboratories, library, astronomical observatory, new and modern residence halls. Scientific course in physical development. New \$20,000 gymnasium with swimming pool, large athletic field. Fifty acres in college grounds. Healthful climate free from extremes of temperature. Endowment, recently increased by \$250,000, makes possible the low rate of \$300 for full literary course. Officers and instructors, 58; students, 576, from 40 states and foreign countries. For catalogue and book of views illustrating student life, address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, President, Box A.

Prepare for College at Home

You can prepare for College or complete your high school work at home by our simplified correspondence methods. Our courses meet all entrance requirements; they are written by members of the faculties of Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Mass. Inst. of Technology, Illinois, Chicago, Michigan and other leading universities. The American School is one of the largest educational institutions in the world and employs no agents, solicitors or collectors. Write for special College Preparatory Booklet.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
5789 Drexel Avenue Chicago, U. S. A.

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL College Preparatory Boarding School for Boys. Small classes. Supervised sports; self-government. Lower School for boys 10 to 14. Advisory Board—President Hibben, Princeton; Dean Hurlbut, Harvard; Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale; Dean Keppel, Columbia; President Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation.
Morristown, New Jersey

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK
ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President
Standards High. Expenses Moderate
Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914
For information, apply to
MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

prepares for executive positions in Young Women's Christian Associations. Address Secretarial Department, 600 Lexington avenue, New York City.

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades, Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address.

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Ranks with Leading Eastern Colleges
Sixty-first year. A Center of stimulating life for thoughtful students. Definite religious influence. Comprehensive curriculum. Music, Art, Domestic Science. 350 acres in campus, farm and gardens. New Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.
For illustrated literature address
OXFORD, OHIO Mary A. Sawyer, A. M., Litt. D., Dean

BERLIN, GERMANY

Mrs. Grace Mackenzie Wood's Residential Home with Chaperonage for Girls and Young Women. Optional Courses in Music, Languages, History of Art. Travel Tours. Social Opportunities. References. For circular address
C. N. WALKER, 98 Monterey Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE TEACHERS EXCHANGE

of Boston 120 Boylston St.
RECOMMENDS TEACHERS, TUTORS AND SCHOOLS

SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Asquam Lake, N. H. 29th SEASON
A camp where boys are busy all the time. Where they learn something worth while. From which they return strong physically and strong in character. Send for booklet.

EDWIN DE MERITTE, Principal De Meritte School,
815 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CAMP CHAMPLAIN An ideal Summer Camp for Boys on Lake Champlain. 21st Year. Every convenience for safety and comfort. Waterproof tents with floors. All land and water sports. Leaders carefully chosen college men. Best of food. Camp physician. No mosquitoes or malaria. Long-distance phone. Number limited. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Berkeley School, 72d St., New York.

Navajo Camp for Boys

PENOBSCOT BAY IN MAINE.

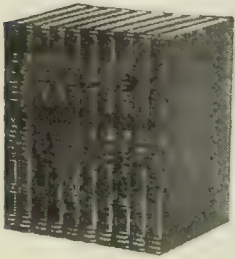
Mountain climbing, motorboat and sail cruises, swimming, fishing, athletic sports, fresh and salt water. Orrin J. Dickey, Belfast, Me.

Any book mentioned or reviewed in our columns will be sent on receipt of publisher's price.

THE INDEPENDENT, New York

Business Publications

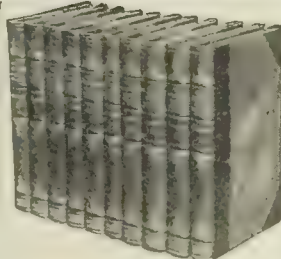
of the A. W. SHAW COMPANY



Library of Business Practice

A comprehensive, detailed description and analysis of the methods used by the most successful business men in all lines and positions, gathered by SYSTEM up to 1914. Deals with every function in business and tells clearly how the very latest scientific principles of management, merchandising, distribution, etc., are applied in all kinds of business. 173 able, prominent men of many years' experience tell just what

they do, how they do it, and why. Gives the expert's ways of doing your present daily work; shows each man's duties and opportunities; defines the principles back of business success. 1986 proved "know hows" gathered from thousands of businesses by SYSTEM through 14 years' indexed for immediate reference. Thin paper, full Limp-Leather binding, 10 volumes, 2016 pages, convenient size. Price, all transportation charges fully prepaid, \$17 (Canada and Foreign, \$18).



Business Man's Library

A ten-volume work covering the general field of modern business, containing the best of all material gathered by SYSTEM up to 1908. Prominent men have contributed the material—which is classified under the following subjects:—Credits and Collections—Business Correspondence—Buying—Selling—Advertising—Organizing—Cost of

Production—Employer and Employee—Personality in Business—Accounts and Records. Each subject is dealt with in a thorough, concise and comprehensive manner—numerous charts, diagrams and illustrations amplifying the discussion and emphasizing important points. Bound in half-Morocco. Price, all transportation charges fully prepaid, \$19 (Canada and Foreign \$20).



Business Correspondence Library

A thorough and complete work on business letter writing to be referred to when writing or using letters. Shows how to build up strong, convincing letters on any kind of business proposition; how to make

up a mailing list—how to circularize—how to test pulling power—how to handle complaints—how to collect money. 486 actual letters that have paid big are reproduced; and the way to apply their strong points made clear. Three volumes—672 pages—bound in strong, beautiful maroon-vellum—blind stamping, titles in gold. Large, clear Scotch Roman type, heavy laid book paper. Price, with full 2 years' subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, transportation charges fully prepaid, \$9 (Canada \$10; Foreign \$11).



The Knack of Selling

A new method, devised by SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, by which you are given in six handy books, the actual experiences of the world's greatest salesmen and sales managers, to learn from them the knacks and

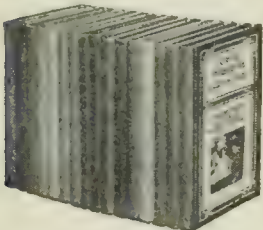
schemes that will help you sell more—perfect your individual ability—train other men to sell more. It is a thorough, clean-cut, enthusiasm-arousing course in practical salesmanship—one that can be applied to any line. Six books—strongly bound in vellum, with covers in four colors. Large, clear type, on high-grade book paper. Price, with a yearly subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, transportation charges fully prepaid, \$5 (Canada \$5.50; Foreign \$6.00).



Business Administration

A well-written book on business management. It analyzes and describes the elements of organization—from the partnership to the corporation. It shows the lines of authority and duty of all officers and heads of a business. It compares

the relative merits of different business systems—and shows how the different departments of a business are co-related. Then shows how to fit them into the entire organization. Bound in green vellum—title die-stamped in gold, and contains 232 pages. Printed from large, clear type on high quality book paper. Price, transportation charges fully prepaid, \$3.



THE SYSTEM "HOW-BOOKS"

A famous series of business books—built on the actual experiences of experts in the different lines of business. Each book is well written—and takes up thoroughly and completely a definite business subject. Not general or theoretical—but concise and practical. There is a book for the retail merchant, packed with successful selling plans. One for the banker, containing complete plans and campaigns for increasing deposits and building business. Books for the life insurance, fire insurance and real estate salesman. 22 books full, from cover to cover, with the proved and tested methods, schemes and plans of shrewd, successful men in every line of business. Bound in vellum, covers in four colors, 128 pages each. Your choice—free of charge—with a year's subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, or FACTORY, the Magazine of Management. Subscription price, transportation prepaid, \$2 per year (Canada \$2.50; Foreign \$3).

- 1—How to Increase Your Sales
- 2—How to Increase a Bank's Deposits
- 3—How to Systematize the Day's Work
- 4—How to Get More Out of Your Factory
- 5—How to Increase the Sales of the Store
- 6—How to Sell Real Estate at a Profit
- 7—How to Sell More Life Insurance

- 8—How to Sell More Fire Insurance
- 9—How to Write Letters that Win
- 11—How Scientific Management is Applied
- 12—How to Sell Office Appliances and Supplies
- 13—How to Cut Your Coal Bill
- 14—How to Talk Business to Win

- 15—How to Write Advertisements that Sell
- 16—How to Collect Money by Mail
- 17—How to Finance a Business
- 18—How to Run a Store at a Profit
- 19—How to Get Workmen
- 20—How to Manage Men
- 21—How to Systematize Your Factory
- 22—How to Advertise a Bank

Send This Coupon Now—

A. W. SHAW COMPANY,
Wabash Ave. & Madison St., Chicago

I am interested in the books and magazines checked below. Please send full information and tell how they will help me to a bigger business or larger salary. I am under no obligation to purchase.

Check here

- ☐ Library of Business Practice (10 vols.)
- ☐ Business Man's Library (10 vols.)
- ☐ Business Correspondence Library (8 vols.)
- ☐ Business Administration
- ☐ The Knack of Selling (6 vols.)
- ☐ The Business Man's Encyclopedia (2 vols.)
- ☐ "How-Books" (Give numbers of books)
- ☐ SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, American Edition
- ☐ SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, English Edition
- ☐ FACTORY, the Magazine of Management Ind. 4-20

Name _____

Address _____

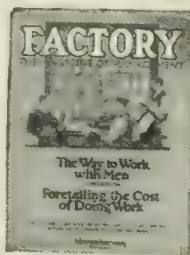
Business _____

Position _____



SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business

is a monthly publication, containing the newest reports on business management, business efficiency, selling, accounting, and other topics of interest to the business man. Each issue is full of successful schemes and plans and methods that are charted, diagrammed and analyzed—so clearly and concisely, that they can be lifted bodily from the magazine and applied to your own work. SYSTEM tells how men have done things—to help others do better the things they have to do. Yearly subscription, \$2.00—Canada, \$2.50—Foreign Countries, \$3.00.



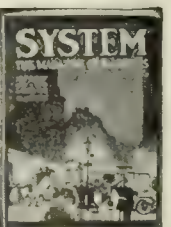
FACTORY, the Magazine of Management

is a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of manufacturers in general. Contains articles on cutting costs, increasing efficiency and output, improving factory conditions and other subjects connected with the manufacturing end of business. Every issue contains practical plans, ideas and suggestions that have been worked out and tested—ready to apply to your own daily problems. Yearly subscription, \$2.00—Canada, \$2.50—Foreign Countries, \$3.00.



The Business Man's Encyclopedia

A 2-volume handbook for the business desk. Seven divisions—deals briefly but comprehensively with important business matters—Business Law, Business Tables, Business Terms, Business Systems, Business Methods, Business Management, Selling. The last edition re-edited, revised, brought down-to-date. Well bound in maroon-vellum, with covers in four colors, 384 pages—3,000 topics, 9,000 hints and helps and ideas. Price, with a yearly subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, charges fully prepaid, \$2.28 (Canada, \$2.78; Foreign \$3.28).



The English SYSTEM,

published in London, holds the same position in the British, European and Colonial business world as that of the American Edition here. It contains the monthly reports of successful businesses, plans, ideas and methods—adapted to the particular needs of businesses abroad. Suggestions on business management, business efficiency, increased production and lower costs for all lines of business are carefully analyzed and charted in every issue. A publication that is indispensable to the man interested in foreign business. Yearly subscription, United Kingdom \$3; other countries \$3.50.

of faith as used in the New Testament and the faith of Christianity as it appears in the creeds and other formularies of the Church.

Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.

A GIRL'S RELIGION

There are few who can present the realities concerning *The Girl and Her Religion* with such attractiveness and conviction as Miss Margaret Slattery. Her new volume abounds in incidents of personal experience in dealing with girls whose impulses, dangers and ideals she fully understands and interprets with the sure hand of a master.

The Pilgrim Press. \$1.

WHAT THE CITIES ARE DOING

Modern Cities, by H. M. Pollock and W. S. Morgan, is fairly typical of the outpouring of books on the better city movement. It is made up of large chunks of descriptive detail on some topics, thoughtful consideration of others, a little platitudinous generalization (but rather less than in some books of the sort), and a thin streak of the "soul feast" style of municipal esthetics. It is comprehensive and level-headed.

Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

TOWN-MEETINGS IN THE CITY

The idea that the citizens of a voting district should organize for the discussion of public affairs and for the promotion of the common welfare generally, making full use of the schoolhouse as a community center, is elaborated in Edward J. Ward's *The Social Center*, in the National Municipal League Series. The book wanders thru a vast deal of generalization, but includes interesting and helpful material.

D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

A SCHOLARLY NEW TESTAMENT TEXT

Professor James Moffatt's fresh translation of *The New Testament* from the Greek Text issued by Von Soden is a work that will for most readers throw much light on various passages that have been obscured by the very dignity and literary flavor of the Elizabethan style of the older versions. Great advances in biblical scholarship and linguistic studies are here unobtrusively but clearly presented in their results upon the interpretation of the Scripture.

George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

EURIPIDES THE LIBERATOR

The brilliant and fascinating study of *Euripides and His Age*, by Professor Gilbert Murray, makes this "fiercest of all rebels against tradition" stand out clearly as a great liberating spirit whose bold and strange thoughts were indeed presented in traditional artistic forms, but in essence appeal to the restless spirit of every age of change. The volume is a worthy addition to the Home University Library.

Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

FIRDAUSI, SAADI, AND HAFIZ

Professor A. V. William Jackson and Abraham Yohannan have issued a careful catalog of a fine collection of Persian manuscripts presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by

461 Fourth Ave. **A. W. SHAW COMPANY** 34, Norfolk St., Strand
NEW YORK Wabash Ave. and Madison St., CHICAGO LONDON

Alexander S. Cochran. There are five beautifully illuminated and illustrated manuscripts of the Shah-namah by Firdausi; the complete works of Saadi; and the Divan, or complete works of the famous lyric poet Hafiz, besides several other writers less known to the western public. These volumes represent the choicest calligraphy and illumination, and a number of the full-page illustrations are reproduced in the catalog.

Columbia University Press.

CAROLYN WELLS DISAPPOINTS

In *Anybody But Anne* Carolyn Wells has added another to her Fleming Stone series. An encouraging beginning, a weak ending and a mediocre middle part make up the book. It has one of the qualifications of a good detective story; the identity of the criminal is concealed until the very end. But with this its merits end abruptly. It is difficult to imagine that such a commonplace bit of fiction came from the pen of the witty and original Carolyn Wells.

J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

UPLIFT FOR TOWNS

In *The Making of a Town* the president of the University of North Dakota attempts to present the need for town planning and the essentials of town growth. He does not convince one that a town's needs differ much from those of a city, and skims over the whole social welfare field from sewage to community morality without a great deal of novelty.

A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Independent, April 21, 1864
HOME PATRIOTISM—ITS DUTIES

BY HORACE GREELEY

Our Government needs money, and must need it so long as this tremendous struggle shall continue. After raising all it can by taxation, it must borrow Two Millions per day till the main strongholds of Treason are extinguished or carried. And this money must be lent it by the People—by the Many, not the Few.

Patriots all and everywhere! Your country asks you to lend her the means of paying her armies bountifully, and enabling them to advance fully provided against the very last reserves that can be conscripted and forced to fight against their country by the slaveholding traitors! Heed her call at once though your means be small; for drops compose the ocean. So shall you proudly say to your grandchildren, "Though unable to shoulder a musket to fight the conscripts of Treason, I did what I could, and what my country urgently needed." And thus the bonds taken by you for money advanced to your Government in her hour of trial shall be certificates and attestations of patriotic faith and works which your posterity will cherish along with the well-used muskets and powder-horns of our grandfathers' older but not nobler Revolutionary struggle for Independence and the Rights of Man!

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.


England to Holland

Travel by the FLUSHING MAIL ROUTE

Day Service via Queenboro-Flushing.
Night Service via Folkestone-Flushing.
Shortest Channel Crossing. Largest Steamers.

Fast Through Service between London and Principal Points in Northern and Middle Europe.
Fast Boat-trains between Flushing and The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Bale, Trieste, etc.


For time tables, rates and further particulars apply to the American Agency of the Flushing Line and Netherland State Railways, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.



ALASKA

Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tour, like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS



Travel Abroad First-class thruout \$500.00 nine weeks.
Select party of ten sail July 9. Send for booklet of Ideal Tour.

L. HAGEMAN

214 PARKER HILL AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

SPRING IS HERE

with the birds and buds with the thousand and one things of the great pine woods. Coming day by day, at the very door of the

PINE TREE INN

THE INN IN THE PINES

ALBERT A. LEROY LAKEHURST, N. J.

Shoreham Hotel

Washington

European Plan.

Fireproof.

Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel. 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.

Address DR. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, L. I.

EASTON SANITARIUM

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 166, Easton, Pa.

SPA SANATORIUM. A. I. THAYER, M.D.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

Refined, homelike, well equipped. Six miles from New York State Mineral Springs Reservation. Large addition and garage. Booklets.

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN

Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

EUROPE "The Liberty Way" ORIENT

booklet, free. Write today. Mediterranean route June 18, July 1 and 4. Montreal to Naples, June 23. University Leadership. Party of 15. UNIVERSAL TOURS—A. St. Thomas, Ontario.

EUROPE Best Way to Travel at Moderate Cost
Send for Information. J. P. Graham, Ideal Tours, Box 1055-A Pittsburgh

THE IDEAL WAY

CHAUTAUQUA TOURS ANYWHERE

First-Class Comfort and Pension Service. The best of everything seen under expert leadership. Literature ready. THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, CHICAGO. MARQUETTE BUILDING.

TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Countries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY."

MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

EUROPE AND ORIENT

An especially fine tour, sailing April 25.

Other tours, various dates and routes.

Norway, Sweden and Russia.

AROUND THE WORLD

Summer tour via Siberia.

Westward and Eastward in Fall.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL, MOTOR TOURS

Whatever your travel desires, write us.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.

201 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.
Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Cal.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

EUROPEAN AND

AMERICAN PLANS

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

REAL ESTATE

A Beautiful Home

in Ulster County, nearly 3 hours from New York. New Colonial house, 54 by 27, 11 rooms, all improvements, hardwood floors and finish, brick fireplace, beamed ceiling, porches, garage, chicken house, fruit, shade, fine mountain views; in village limits, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from Normal School, Bank, Post Office, etc. Nearly eight acres of land. Price \$9500.

J. MACLAURY, New Paltz, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Eight room thoroly modern apartment furnished for the 4 summer months. Cool and Comfortable—In view of New York Harbor. Three minutes walk from Subway and Elevated R. R. Fine opportunity for the right sort of people who want to spend the summer in New York. Rent \$55 per month. Address M. L. S., care The Independent.

BUY INDESTRUCTO BAGGAGE

Compare the Indestructo with any other trunk made. See it side by side with other trunks in the store.

You will find that not one of them has the distinctive features of the Indestructo—that not one of them gives you the same solid assurance of real worth and service—not one of them is so well able to care for itself in the crash and crush of hard baggage handling.

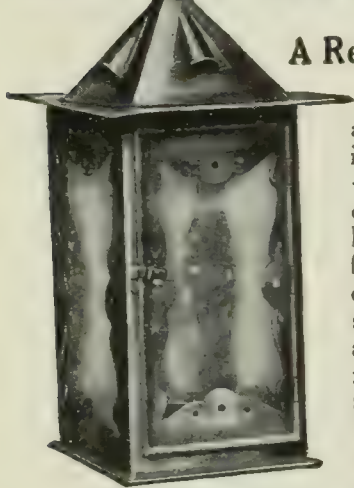
One proving bit of evidence as to the standing of Indestructo Trunks in the business world is the way leading merchants—the best and wisest merchants have accepted the Indestructo.

Remember that no other trunk can give you the service, satisfaction, the beauty and lasting value, and the special Five Years Insurance and Registry features that are all yours with the Indestructo Trunk. It is worth your while to buy right and be satisfied. Say to yourself "The next trunk I buy will be an Indestructo"—then make good on that promise.

Our booklet explains that fully—ask for it.

National Veneer Products Company
304 Beiger Street Mishawaka, Indiana

Price \$8.50 Old English Lanthorn



A Reproduction—

authentic and exact in every particular—from the quaint design to the roughly soldered brass frame and genuine old time HORN sides. Has every appearance of a really genuine antique. In three other designs, \$5, \$5.50, and \$12.50.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and 6th Avenue, New York

The "WASHBURNE" Paper Fastener of "O.K." fame. Brass, 3 sizes, in brass boxes of 50 & 100. Your Stationer, 10 & 20¢. Send 10¢ for sample box of 50. Yearly Sale Over 100 Million. Booklet of our 3 "O.K." office necessities Free.

THE O.K. MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.



WARREN H. COLSON
184 Boylston St., Boston

is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception the choicest stock of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.

"I Have Never Been Sick"

THERE ARE 15,000,000 sick children in America. Are Your Children Well?

STARVING AMERICA

By A. W. McCann Tells Why.

Send 10c postage for this book, read first chapter, and then send \$1.50 for book or return it.

F. M. BARTON, 21 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, O.



THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission, last week, the presentation of evidence concerning the Eastern railroad companies' application for permission to increase freight rates by five per cent was completed. Arguments will be made on the 27th. There are indications that the commission has been impressed by the demand for a prompt decision and by the retrenchment measures of the roads. Reports received and published by the commission show, we think, that retrenchment has been required by the returns of earnings, gross and net. These reports are a sufficient answer to the assertion made by certain opponents of the proposed increase that trains have been discontinued and employees dismissed to affect the attitude of the commission toward the pending question.

The final decision will be hastened by the plans of procedure which the commission recently adopted. It has given notice that all questions relating to so-called free services will be laid aside to await a decision as to the main question, which is: "Do the present rates yield adequate revenues?" If the commission shall be convinced by the testimony and arguments that they do not, it will say so, and will then proceed to determine how the needed additional revenue shall be obtained. It may decide that it should be procured by such an increase of freight rates as the railroads seek, or it may take up the evidence as to tap line allowances (\$15,000,000 a year) and the free services and say that it should be procured by discontinuing these allowances and services. Some assert that in this way the companies could gain as much (\$50,000,000) as the five per cent increase would yield. The main question, however, is to be answered first. It is now expected that a final settlement will be reached by the middle of May.

THE LAW IGNORED

Criticism, in Congress and elsewhere, of the marking out of reserve bank districts and the selection of regional bank cities includes the assertion that the organization committee's action was due to political considerations. We see no evidence that politics, in the ordinary meaning of the word, shaped the course taken by the committee. But there is evidence—circumstantial, it may be called—that purely personal considerations, relating to the homes and affiliations of members of the committee, had great and controlling weight.

In a part of its work the committee disobeyed the law. It is pointed out in the formal protest of the national banks of northern New Jersey that they had relied upon "the express promise" of the statute that the districts "should be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and the customary

course of business." This promise was ignored when the committee assigned these banks, situated in the suburbs of New York, to Philadelphia, and the banks of Greenwich, Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport and New Haven (also suburbs of New York, in a financial sense), with those of the remainder of western Connecticut, to Boston. Nothing is said about these assignments—which must cause much inconvenience and, possibly, some loss—in the long explanatory and defensive statement which the committee has published.

SWINDLERS PUNISHED

By the conviction of seven men the career of the Sterling Debenture Corporation has been ended. Their swindling operations closely resembled those of another group of rascals, whose literary agent, Julian Hawthorne, recently completed a term in the penitentiary. These men also had an expert writer of circulars, letters and prospectuses, Elwyn A. Barron, formerly a dramatic critic in Chicago, who now goes to prison for three years. Two of his associates get as many years. But for three officers the term is six years, and "Professor" Mudge's term is four. He was the inventor of a wonderful process for converting American straw flax into pure white linen fiber in one day. The rascals distributed millions of letters and drew from the pockets of their dupes about \$2,000,000, the greater part of which was paid for worthless stock in the Oxford Linen Mills. One of the convicted men, George H. Middlebrook, is said to be a millionaire.

They had offices in New York, and doubtless some of those whom they robbed believe that they were associated with "Wall Street." For a long time they were not disturbed, and when the end came it was the Federal Government that prosecuted them for making a fraudulent use of the mails. It should have been possible to bring them to justice a year or two ago, by the action of local or state authorities.

A GOOD CROP REPORT

This year's first Government crop report, relating to winter wheat and rye, was published last week, and its indications were of an extraordinary character. Owing to abundant moisture, on account of the heavy snows in the latter part of the winter, and to favorable weather thereafter, the condition of the growing plants on April 1 was 95.6, which exceeds by 11.5 the average for the last ten years. The sown area last fall was greater by 4,800,000 acres, or nearly fifteen per cent, than the area at the immediately preceding harvest, and in very little of it have the plants been killed. The greatest of winter wheat crops is promised. Last year's, which broke the record, was 523,561,000 bushels. It is now estimated by the Department of Agriculture that

the sown area and the present condition point to a crop of 609,000,000 bushels, or to one of 551,000,000, if the ten years' average of area abandoned be deducted. But, as has been said, the original sown area is almost intact.

The high condition reported has been reached before only twice in thirty years. The condition of rye is also high, 91.3, against a ten years' average of 89.2. This year's crop may, therefore, exceed last year's (41,884,000 bushels), which had not been equaled in any previous year.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY

When the American packers who have large slaughtering and refrigerating plants in Argentina began to ship beef to New York, complaint was made to the Department of Justice that they had violated the anti-trust law by monopolizing all the refrigerator space on the steamships that ply between New York and Buenos Ayres. There was an investigation; and the department now says that there has been no violation of the statute. The contracts for space, it adds, are not of an unusual character, but show merely ordinary business foresight and caution. Our imports of beef from Argentina have recently been about 9,000,000 pounds a month, and nearly all of the shipments have been made by the Armour, Swift and Morris interests. This beef has not perceptibly affected prices here. As the same interests dominate the market for domestic beef, it cannot be expected that they will permit their imported beef to reduce the prices of their domestic supply.

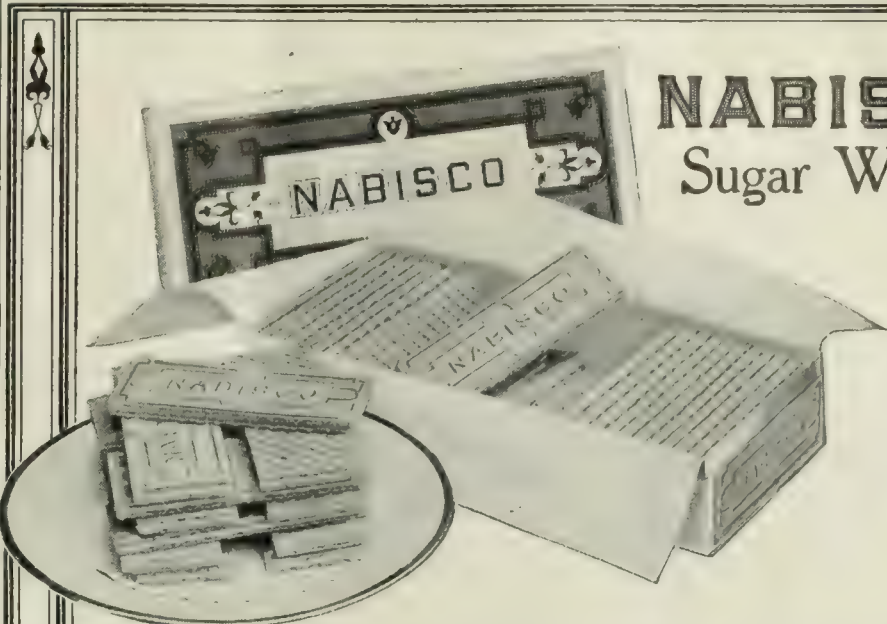
The trade in eggs from China is growing. On the 7th inst. 1000 tons (6,792,360) of these eggs were received at Vancouver, and nearly all of them were consigned to points in the United States.

Our domestic supply of meat, which has recently been declining, could be largely increased by the eradication of diseases that have reduced it. Hog cholera caused a loss of \$75,000,000 last year, \$60,000,000 of it in the Northwest. Losses almost as great have been due to bovine tuberculosis and Texas fever. It is asserted by the New York Milk Committee, which is connected with the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, that 500,000 of the 1,500,000 dairy cows in New York are tuberculous, and that the small annual appropriation for eradicating the disease has been dishonestly used. We read in a Philadelphia paper that the Bureau of Health in that city says fifty per cent of the cows slaughtered in Philadelphia abattoirs are tuberculous. Mr. Rockefeller's recent gift of \$1,000,000 to his Institute for Medical Research, to be expended in a study of animal diseases, may save many human lives and enlarge the domestic supply of good meat.

The following dividends are announced:

American Light and Traction Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, 2½ per cent; also 2½ shares of common stock on every 100 shares of common stock outstanding, all payable May 1.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable April 30.




NABISCO

Sugar Wafers

THESE incomparable sweets are the most universally popular of all dessert confections. Whether served at dinner, afternoon tea or any social gathering, Nabisco Sugar Wafers are equally delightful and appropriate. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.

ADORA

Another dessert delight. Wafers of pleasing size and form with a bountiful confectionery filling. Another help to the hostess. In ten-cent tins.



NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

6%

Your funds invested in our

FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

7%

are safeguarded by our 20 years' successful experience in placing funds for investors, also by improved farms, and our \$500,000.00 paid in capital. Our new illustrated booklet and state map describing Montana are free for the asking. Write to-day.

THE BANKING CORPORATION OF MONTANA
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana



The Secret

of the "tidy" appearance of hundreds of men to-day lies in a pair of

COATES CLIPPERS

at home. Only barbers used to have clippers, but now they're becoming as common in homes as a comb or a curler—and as necessary. Clip your beard and your boy's hair. Wife, trim the back of your neck when it becomes "wooly." Try hardware stores for Coates "Easy Running." If they haven't them, send to us. Send name on postal for prices, etc.


COATES CLIPPER CO. - Worcester, Mass.

6%

NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.



FARM MORTGAGES

Yielding 6% net. First mortgages secured by improved diversified farms in the Willamette, Willowa, and Grand Ronde Valleys in Oregon. These valleys are the most fertile and prosperous diversified farming districts in the Northwest.

Write for current mortgage list and pamphlet.

THE DEVEREAUX MORTGAGE CO.
603 Concord Bldg. PORTLAND, ORE.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY.
40 Wall Street, New York City.

April 7, 1914.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of PREFERRED stock at the close of business April 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the COMMON stock of this Company, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of COMMON stock at the close of business, April 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) SHARES OF COMMON STOCK on every one hundred (100) shares of COMMON stock outstanding, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of COMMON STOCK at the close of business April 15, 1914.

The transfer books for both PREFERRED and COMMON stock will close April 15, 1914, at 3 o'clock p. m., and will reopen May 1, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 20, 1914.

On account of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, the Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 20th, and reopened at 10.00 A. M., on April 1, 1914. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, will be paid April 30, 1914, to stockholders of record as of March 31, 1914.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.
New York, March 25, 1914.

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President

256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Ambitious, productive and trustworthy Life Agents may be benefited by corresponding with the

**BERKSHIRE
Life Insurance Company
OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.**

Inc. 1851

New policies with modern provisions. Attractive literature.

W. D. WYMAN, President
W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE

BY DARWIN P. KINGSLEY

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HARRIED by a multitude of conflicting laws, burdened with taxes which the American Bar Association (speaking of life insurance taxation) has denounced as "loot," insurance generally waited with keen expectation the action of the Federal Supreme Court in the case of Insurance Company v. Deer Lodge County, Montana. Prior to the presentation of the issues involved in this case, the whole question had never been fairly and fully presented to that august court. It was hoped that a consideration of insurance as it is practised now would lead the court to correct the economic error into which its predecessors fell forty-five years ago, in declaring that insurance is not commerce.

In Paul v. Virginia (1868) the court said that insurance was not commerce nor an instrumentality of commerce. This doctrine it repeatedly reaffirmed; but until the Deer Lodge case was argued the issue was never presented unconfused by collateral questions. Moreover, the business had in the intervening period (1868-1913) assumed an importance both in commerce and sociology not dreamed of when Mr. Justice Field first delivered the court's dictum on insurance. But the court, after citing its predecessors' decisions, elected to stand on the doctrine of *stare decisis*—which some one has well defined as the doctrine of crystallized error. In other words, it reaffirmed the doctrine of Paul v. Virginia and again said that insurance is not commerce.

Mr. Justice McKenna, speaking for a majority of the court, among other things, said:

To reverse the cases, therefore, would require us to promulgate a new rule of constitutional inhibition upon the states and would compel a change of their policy and a readjustment of their laws.

And again:

We have already pointed out that if insurance is commerce and becomes interstate commerce whenever it is between citizens of the different states, then all control over it is taken from the states and the legislative regulations which this court has heretofore sustained must be declared invalid.

It is not strange that Mr. Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Van Devanter dissented to a reaffirmation of the earlier decisions for such reasons. The court was not asked to decide whether the states would cheerfully surrender the "honest graft" which they now increasingly take

from insurance; and while the learned Justice argues further that insurance is not commerce, it is obvious that the considerations which controlled a majority of the court were exactly those which our quotations disclose.

It is natural, therefore, that insurance should now approach the ancient problem with renewed hope. It is in great distress; it knows that what it seeks is just, that the Supreme Court is divided and that Mr. Justice Hughes is a dissenter.

Insurance is preparing to attack the problem afresh and comprehensively. It is considering a fight for a constitutional amendment which will put the supervision of all insurance done outside the state of a company's domicile under the exclusive supervision of Congress. There seems to be no shorter process which will at the same time be conclusive.

The first step naturally is to find out what insurance opinion is, what it is willing to fight for.

A constitutional amendment is by no means an impossibility, prodigious as such a task promises to be; but to have a chance we must be sure of insurance opinion. To ascertain insurance opinion on this question, I lately sent a letter to the heads of all the companies in the United States. The replies received show an overwhelming opinion in favor of federal supervision and express a willingness to fight for it. For the benefit of some of my correspondents, I have, in the above quotations, purposely emphasized the opinion of the court as to the effect on state supervision of a constitutional amendment. Mr. Justice McKenna and a majority of the court clearly believe that when insurance between the states is made commerce, all control over it will be taken from the states. That is the crux of the whole matter; that is exactly what insurance seeks.

But to give added force to that conclusion, I hope to send to all my correspondents at no distant date the opinion of an eminent constitutional lawyer. If this eminent authority agrees with the *obiter dicta* of the court in the Deer Lodge case, as he doubtless will, the field will be cleared for action and insurance can then decide whether it will fight now or later for a reform, the adoption of which the needs of business and society will compel in any event at no distant date.

New York City

EMPLOYEES AND—NOT VS.— EMPLOYERS

Today as never before, practical men the world over are considering the problem of the relation between employer and employee in its effect on working conditions, output, and industrial harmony. Much has been done along this line, and much remains to be done. The first practical step in this direction is an honest investigation of all the facts.

A few earnest business men, who were connected with the Society for Ethical Culture of New York City, formed the Business Men's Group, two years ago, for the study of problems in modern industry. The outgrowth of their study is the Exhibit of Better Industrial Relations, held at the Ethical Culture Meeting House, 2 West Sixty-fourth street, from April 18 to 25, 1914.

The growth of democracy in business has yet to measure up to the standard of our present political democracy. The modern employer may be, if he chooses, more arbitrary than any of the unenlightened rulers of the past or present. Today the chief executive of a state has almost no power over his individual subjects; not so the ruler of a factory. The responsibility for the lives and well-being of hundreds of employees is overwhelmingly his.

The employee has been emphasizing this point for some time past. The employer nowadays is working along the same line, with a point of view as selfish, if you will, but more constructive; and the result is coöperation.

Take for example an American paint manufactory, which is ruled entirely by a factory committee and an office committee, in joint control. Take the example of another plant which offers its employees stock below par, and then pays them interest on the stock and also on their wages, making it possible for the workmen to pay for the stock acquired within a very few years. Or take a German factory, with an employees' parliament that for twenty-eight years has been deciding administrative questions.

Examples are too numerous to mention of establishments in which industrial education has improved the condition of the worker and the work, and of contributions to industrial betterment like good sanitation, safety devices, hospitals and rest rooms. All these things, however, are not ends in themselves, but pave the way for a closer sympathy between employer and employee without which true business coöperation is impossible.

Charts, photographs, documents and other exhibits at the Better Industrial Relations exposition tell the story of these and many other similar steps toward industrial harmony. An exhaustive study of these examples of the new spirit in industry is well worth while. Employees may thereby gain encouragement and a vision of better things. Employers will acquire helpful suggestions which they may relate to the individual conditions in their own establishments, thus advancing not only their own interests but also the whole new spirit in business relations.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| During its existence the company has insured property to the value of..... | \$27,219,045,826.00 |
| Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... | 282,298,429.80 |
| Paid losses during that period | 141,567,550.30 |
| Issued certificates of profits to dealers..... | 89,740,400.00 |
| Of which there have been redeemed | 82,497,340.00 |
| Leaving outstanding at present time..... | 7,243,060.00 |
| Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... | 22,585,640.25 |
| On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to..... | 13,259,024.16 |

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

Girdles the Globe



Safety First

You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured

THE **LIVERPOOL**
AND **LONDON**
AND **GLOBE**

Insurance Co., Ltd.

TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

Ships Carry Anchors in Fair Weather

And Thoughtful Men Carry Accident Insurance Because Accidents Happen When Least Expected

OUT of thirty men who lost their lives in a recent fire in a western city, five or one-sixth of the total number carried accident insurance in **The Travelers**, under which the Company will pay the beneficiaries **forty-eight thousand dollars**. The cost of these five policies was \$95.00.

This protection is furnished at an annual expense per thousand of less than **two cents per day** by a company which has been writing accident insurance for over fifty years and has paid accident benefits to over 632,000 policyholders.

If you are not carrying an accident policy, apply for one today in the largest accident insurance company in the world.

It will be too late when the need strikes home.

Travelers accident policies are famous for their broad coverage, fair spirit of adjustment and prompt payment.

Moral: Insure in The Travelers



The TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn. Independent G. Tear off

Please send me particulars regarding your accident policies.
My name, address, occupation and date of birth are written below:

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

NAIAD Dress Shields

are the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to every woman of delicacy and refinement.

They are free from rubber, can be quickly sterilized in boiling water. In all sizes to fit every Requirement.

All Stores or Sample Sent on Receipt of 25 Cents

NAIAD WATER- PROOFED SHEETING

The Standard, Washable, Impervious.



NAIAD Waterproofed Sanitary Skirt Protector

A necessary hygienic protection to the modern snug-fitting dress; assuring a feeling of comfort in the sheerest gown. A dainty undergarment that insures the longer life of the dress skirt. Fastened so that they cannot shift out of place.

Two Sizes—50c; 65c

NAIAD DRESS SHIELD BRASSIERE

The Newest, Coolest, Form-Moulding Garment.



THE C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs.

101 Franklin Street, New York

PEBBLES

"Do you enjoy cutting your lawn?"
"Oh, yes, it's mower fun."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

He—A poet is born, not made!
She—That's right! Blame it on the woman!—*Judge.*

Customer—Is there such a thing as a combination auger and hatchet?

Obliging Clerk—Sure thing. Did you ever try a little borax?—*Pelican.*

"Triplets," announced the nurse to the proud father.

"Really," he replied, "I can hardly believe my own census."—*Sun Dial.*

Doctor (examining freshman)—Can you see with one eye as well as the other?

Freshman—Yes, sir; better.—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Is she going with anybody at present?"

"Yes."

"Who?"

"Anybody."—*Pelican.*

No man can knock you on the sly

And do so with impunity;

The only knocker who gets by

Is known as Opportunity.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Policeman (to cab driver gazing at horse's tail)—Didn't you ever see a horse's tail before?

Cab Driver—No, I always saw a horse's tail behind.—*The Carteret.*

If you have not a face that goes
With opera-hat and evening clothes,
Affect a blank and vacant stare,
'T will get you almost anywhere.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Actress—Will you have a box of chocolates sent to my apartments immediately?

Chivalrous Desk Clerk—All right, madam. Sweets to the suite.—*Pelican.*

"I'll bet you a dollar you don't remember me!" exclaimed the seedy-looking stranger, as he extended his hand.

"You win," replied the business man. "Here's your dollar. Beat it!"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Father (left in charge)—No, you cannot have any more cake. (Very seriously.) Do you know what I shall have to do if you go on making that dreadful noise?

Little Girl (sobbing)—Yes.

Father—Well, what is it?

Little Girl—Give me some more cake.

And she was quite right.—*Presbyterian Standard.*

"Children," said the teacher to his pupils, "you should be able to do anything equally well with either hand. With a little practise you will find it just as easy to do anything with one hand as it is with the other."

"Is it?" inquired the urchin at the foot of the class. "Let's see you put your left hand in the right-hand pocket of your trousers."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

The Vose Player Piano

is so constructed that even a little child can play it. It combines our superior player action with the renowned Vose Pianos which have been manufactured during 63 years by three generations of the Vose family. In purchasing this instrument you secure quality, tone, and artistic merit at a moderate price, on time payments, if desired.

Catalogue and literature sent on request to those interested.

Send today.



You should become a satisfied owner of a

VOSE **PLAYER**
PIANO

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., 177 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.



TREES FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL



Shrubs, Vines
Evergreens
Herbaceous Plants

Everything that a successful nursery should offer

THE
ELM CITY NURSERY CO.
New Haven, Conn.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Kewanee

Private Water Supply Plants — Private Electric Light Plants
Sewage Disposal Plants — Gasoline Storage Tanks and Pumps
Hemo Power Plants — Gasoline Engines — Pumping Machinery

Bulletin on Any Outfit Sent on Request

KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
New York City Kewanee, Ill. Chicago

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

Monday, April 27, 1914

Copyright, 1914, by The Independent

Owned and published by The Independent Weekly, Incorporated, at the Publishers Building, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Hamilton Holt, President; Harold J. Howland, Vice-President; Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Single copies over six months old, 25 cents

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. An order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before the change is to take effect, giving both the old and new address.

We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles return, if not accepted, should send a stamped and address envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Address all communications to THE INDEPENDENT 119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

Calendar 149
Lorado Taft's Symbol of the Spirit of Motherhood (Frontispiece) 150

EDITORIALS

Hell 151
The President, the American People, and Mexico..... 151
The Surgery of Prevention and Cure 152
An Answer to a Questioner.... 153
Nonsense Now and Then..... 153
The Old Order Changeth..... 154
On the Choice of English..... 154
Tariff Revenge 154

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Huerta and the Salute..... 156
Mr. Wilson Addresses Congress. 156
Villa's Victories 156
The Week in Congress..... 156
The Treaty with Colombia..... 157
Shot at New York's Mayor..... 157
National House Expenses..... 158
The West Indies..... 158
South America 158
The Question of Ulster..... 159
Spanish Politics 159
The Task of the Salandra Ministry 159
Threatened Italian Strike..... 159
The Epirote Revolt..... 160
Pengelly, Labor Detective..... 161
By Al Priddy

THE MOVING WORLD

Les Miserables 165
The Old Curiosity Shop..... 165
Cactus Farming 166

The Echelon Aeroplane..... 166
Carpeting the Bottom of the Mississippi 167
The Motor Stethoscope..... 167
Eggs Now and Then..... 167
Says the Scientist (Verse)..... 168
By Preston William Slosson
Telling Chicago about the Babies. 168
By James Kilgour
The Puzzle of the Infinite..... 169
By William Hayes Ward
Society and the Feeble-minded.... 170
By Gertrude C. Davenport
Democratizing Opera 171
Violets and Robins..... 172
By E. P. Powell

THE NEW BOOKS

A Romance of Chance..... 173
Japanese Prints 173
Book Briefs 174

THE MARKET PLACE

The New Haven Railroad..... 176
Meat from Abroad..... 176
New York Bonds..... 176
A New Bank Law..... 177

INSURANCE

Two Examples 178
How Not to Do It..... 178
Notes and Answers..... 178

APRIL, 1914

IF APRIL 1914 appears on the wrapper in which this copy of The Independent came to you, your renewal subscription should begin with the May 4th issue. Please renew AT ONCE, so that you will not miss an issue. It requires at least three weeks for routine, so kindly renew now—lest you forget.

J U S T A W O R D

There will shortly appear in The Independent an important article on The Working Out of the Single Tax, by the late Joseph Fels. Mr. Fels was one of the most ardent supporters of the movement, and in particular of the Fairhope Colony at Mobile Bay, and a similar colony at Arden, Delaware.

That the problem of immigration is intimately interwoven with the ominous unemployment situation is obvious; Independent readers will therefore welcome a discussion of immigration difficulties by an authority—Huntington Wilson. Mr. Wilson has been in the diplomatic service in connection with Japan, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and was assistant Secretary of State under President Taft.

C A L E N D A R

The collection of sculptures and paintings by Constantin Meunier is being shown at the City Art Museum, St. Louis, from April 25 to May 25.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of 1812 will be held at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, on April 30, May 1 and 2.

From April 30 to June 30 will be held the eighteenth annual international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

The annual horse show in Washington lasts from May 2 to 8.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose organ is The Crisis, will meet in its sixth annual conference in Baltimore on May 3, 4 and 5.

The quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women begins on May 4 in Rome.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy will be open in London from May 4 to August 3.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, and Secretary William G. McAdoo will take place on May 7.

The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, on May 8.

A new type of intercollegiate contest—a glee club meet with competitive singing—will be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on May 9, Columbia, Harvard, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania participating.

May 10 is to be celebrated as Mothers' Day by request of the Mothers' Day International Association.

The National Newspaper Conference and the annual meeting of Kansas editors will be held under the auspices of the University of Kansas and the State Editorial Association at Lawrence, Kansas, from May 11 to 14. Merle Thorpe, of the University Department of Journalism, is secretary.

The annual national conference of Church Clubs of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at Chicago on May 12 and 13.

On May 13 the Southern Baptist Convention meets at Nashville, Tennessee. Address Lansing Burrows, Americus, Georgia.

The fifth international feminist congress will be held in Rome from May 14 to 21.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition will be held at Christiania from May 15 to October 15.

On May 15 will open the Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent. The fair will close on September 15.

On May 16 the American Henley will be held on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. This regatta brings together leading college and amateur club crews of the East.

Journalism Week at the University of Missouri will this year be held from May 18 to 22.

The amateur golf championship of Great Britain will be played for at Sandwich, beginning May 18.

Coxey's second "Army of the Unemployed" is scheduled to march down Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, on May 21.

Cornell, Princeton and Yale will meet in a triangular regatta at Ithaca on May 23. This is Spring Day at Cornell.

On May 28 and 29, 1914, the School of Mines of Columbia University will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

Queen Eleonore of Bulgaria is expected to arrive in New York as a visitor to this country, incognita, on May 30, on the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria."



LORADO TAFT'S SYMBOL OF THE MOTHER-INSTINCT

Miniatures of this statue are to be sold in Chicago in Baby Week, April 19 to 25, for the work of the Infant Welfare Society. A campaign bigger and more brilliant than has ever been known in the field of philanthropy is rousing the city to the needs of the babies. Publicity worth a quarter of a million dollars has been secured entirely free by an advertising men's committee. The story is told more fully on another page.

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1914

NUMBER 3412

HELL

NO more thunder of artillery, no more blare of trumpets, no more beat of drum; only the low moan of pain and the rattle of death. In the trampled ground some redly-glimmering pools, lakes of blood; all the crops destroyed, only here and there a piece of land left untouched, and still covered with stubble; the smiling villages of yesterday turned into ruins and rubbish. The trees burned and hacked in the forests, the hedges torn with grape-shot. And on this battle-ground thousands and thousands of men dead and dying—dying without aid. No blossoms of flowers are to be seen on wayside or meadow; but sabers, bayonets, knapsacks, cloaks, overturned ammunition wagons, powder wagons blown into the air, cannon with broken carriages. Near the cannon, whose muzzles are black with smoke, the ground is bloodiest. There the greatest number and the most mangled of dead and half-dead men are lying, literally torn to pieces with shot; and the dead horses, and the half-dead which raise themselves on their feet—such as they have left them—to sink again; then raise themselves up once more and fall down again, till they only raise their head to shriek out their pain-laden death-cry. There is a hollow way quite filled with corpses trodden into the mire. The poor creatures had taken refuge there no doubt to get cover, but a battery has driven over them, and they have been crushed by the horses' hoofs and the wheels. Many of them are still alive—a pulpy, bleeding mass, but "still alive." . . .

It is impossible to depict it accurately. Flies were feeding on their open wounds, which were covered with them; their gaze, flaming with fever, wandered about asking and seeking for some help—for refreshment, for water and bread! Coat, shirt, flesh and blood formed in the case of most of them one repulsive mass. *Worms were beginning to generate in this mass and to feed on them.* A horrible odor filled every

place. All these soldiers were lying on the bare ground; only a few had got a little straw on which they could repose their miserable bodies. Some who had nothing under them but clayey, swampy ground had half sunk into the mud it formed; they had not the strength to get out of it. Others lay in a puddle of horrible filth which no pen could consent to describe.

In Masloved, a place of about fifty houses, there were lying, eight days after the battle, about 700 wounded. It was not so much their shrieks of agony as their abandonment without any consolation which appealed to heaven. In one single barn alone sixty of these poor wretches were crowded. Every one of their wounds had originally been severe, but they had become hopeless in consequence of their unassisted condition, and their want of nursing and feeding; almost all were gangrenous. Limbs crushed by shot formed now mere heaps of putrefying flesh, faces a mere mass of coagulated blood, covered with filth, in which the mouth was represented by a shapeless black opening, from which frightful groans kept welling out. The progress of putrefaction separated whole mortified pieces from these pitiable bodies. The living were lying close to dead bodies which had begun to fall into putrefaction, and for which the worms were getting ready.

These sixty men, as well as the greater number of the others, lay for a week in the same situation. Their wounds were either not drest at all, or only in a most imperfect way—since the day of the battle they lay there, incapable of moving from the spot—only scantily fed, and without sufficient water. The bedding under them corrupting with blood and excrement—that is how they past eight days! living corpses—thru whose quivering limbs a stream of poisoned blood hardly circulated. They had not been able to die, and yet how could they expect ever again to return to life?

This is what war is.

What reason under Heaven have the hundred million people of the United States and the fifteen million people of Mexico for wanting to kill each other?

We rejoice that President Wilson says that "in no conceivable circumstance will we fight the people of Mexico."

Give peace in our time, O Lord.

THE PRESIDENT, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND MEXICO

THE President of the United States has called upon the Congress of the United States to give its approval that he use the armed forces of the United States in Mexico "in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States."

This is not war. But it may lead to war; and it is perilously close to it.

No one of the three incidents which President Wilson recites as the basis for his request is, taken by itself, a sufficient cause for war. The day is past when a great nation can use the strength of its armed forces against a weaker people to avenge an insult. The duel in defense of personal honor is recognized by the most enlightened opinion of mankind as a rapidly vanishing relic of barbarism. It is long since outlawed by English-speaking peoples. The duel in defense of national honor has no better claim to survive among the usages of civilization.

No nation can dishonor another. All honor's wounds are self-inflicted.

Not even the three incidents taken together and even others like them would justify a resort to the awful arbitrament of war. It is true that it is not war against Mexico that the President proposes. It is true that the President might with perfect justice and with augmented force have added to the reasons which he gave for action now a long list of offenses against civilization on the part of the Huertista régime. It is also true, as President Wilson points out, that "the manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict." Nevertheless, we deeply regret that the President has not found it possible to preserve the splendid attitude of patience and forbearance which has thus far signalized his Mexican policy.

But the President has made his decision. Congress

has rendered him its support. The armed forces of the United States are to be used "in such ways and to such an extent" as may be necessary to obtain from Huerta the respect due to the United States.

We greatly rejoice, however, that the President is entering upon this regrettable task in the spirit which infuses the latter half of his address to Congress. He speaks truly and, we believe, expresses the profound conviction of the American people when he says:

"This Government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. . . . If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this Government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own government. . . . There can be in what we do no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind."

It is thus and not otherwise that the American people feel toward their distress neighbors in Mexico. It is in this spirit and with this purpose that they entered upon the war with Spain and have carried out their international responsibilities to Cuba, and Porto Rico, and the Philippines. So long as they hold firmly to this ideal and resolutely seek to put it into practise the American people will do no wrong to any weaker people, will keep their own self-respect untarnished, and will set a high example to the nations of the world.

We confidently look to President Wilson to maintain this ideal as a sacred trust for the American people and for the world.

THE SURGERY OF PREVENTION AND REPAIR

FOR a week surgeons from all over the world have been meeting in New York at the Fourth Congress of the International Association of Surgeons. Among their number have been several noted directors of important surgical university clinics and distinguished contributors to the progress of modern surgery. It would have been natural to expect that these great surgeons would mainly occupy themselves with the discussion of the serious and fatal diseases of humanity such as cancer and with the capital operations by which life is saved or at least prolonged. It is not a little surprising therefore to note the subjects that were most prominent in the discussions of the congress.

The first day was occupied with the discussion of amputations, the second day with papers on ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, and the third day with papers on grafts and transplantations. Such subjects seem comparatively insignificant to the man in the street when he recalls the fact that according to recent announcements some eighty thousand people died of cancer in this country last year and that more people are carried off by that affection than by typhoid fever, smallpox and all the other infectious diseases put together, with the exception of pneumonia and tuberculosis.

The surgeon's daily life, however, is much more taken up with the repair of the slighter disturbances of the human machine and with the making of life livable for the many who are injured in our strenuous industrial existence and express-speed transportation than in the sensational operations. These operations are life saving at all times, but after all they are as a rule helpful only in prolonging life toward the end of it, while the surgery of repair makes younger and more vital existences capable and efficient to some extent at least for many years. Indeed the surgeon of the present day gets much more of satisfaction in life and much more of a personal compensation of mind out of his helpfulness toward the victims of industrial accidents than from the more spectacular surgery which so often attracts newspaper attention.

Any one who saw the magnificent results that were being secured in making crippled limbs useful would realize very well how much of personal satisfaction the surgeon must have, tho the work requires almost divine patience and the climax of human ingenuity as well as the most careful surgery with meticulous cleanliness. Arms that cannot be bent or rotated, shoulders that cannot be used, legs that are hopelessly fixed, so far as all appearance goes, in an extension that makes them almost useless, are rendered useful again and thru these minor operations fellow creatures are made capable of helping themselves. Some of the work of this kind that was reported from all sides, exhibited in x-ray and ordinary photographs by foreign visitors and by actual patients brought by American surgeons, represents an accomplishment in true philanthropy that touches the imagination. As a rule these patients are the victims of the careless industrial life that we are only beginning to improve so as to make it less dangerous, and most of them are quite unable to pay anything like adequate compensation for the skill and time and devotion that are given to them. All this makes the exhibit all the more interesting and throws a new light on the modern surgeon's life.

If there were nothing else but the marvelous improvement in artificial limbs due to the interest of surgeons in securing the best possible usefulness for their patients this congress would have been noteworthy. Time was, and not so long ago, when the loss of even a single limb almost inevitably made a man, if not a beggar, a dependent. When two were lost he was sure to be a charge upon the community or a burden upon his friends. Artificial limbs have been improved in our generation so that men wear even two artificial feet or hands and accomplish efficient results with them. To see a man pick up a dime from the floor with an artificial hand will give even a better idea of their ingenuity than to hear of writing and other equally marvelous activities performed with the artificial members. The utter simplicity of the apparatus by which this is accomplished, and its durability, as well as the fact that the improvements in them have been made by men who had themselves lost limbs, add to the interest.

The second day was taken up with the question of the treatment of ulcers of the stomach. This would seem a trivial problem as compared with many others in abdominal surgery, but it has come to be recognized just now that cancers of the digestive tract which are so often fatal take their origin in the scar of an old ulcer

or in the chronic irritation set up by a long unhealed lesion of this kind. They have not been able to find the direct cause of cancer, but it is known that the condition which favors its development is chronic irritation. Cancers of the tongue come in men who smoke short pipes or chew betel nut in the East, cancers of the hands in those who work in irritants like tar, or with x-rays, and of the body in chimney sweeps or in the men in India who wear charcoal stoves just next the skin to protect them against the sudden changes of temperature in the Himalayas. If the chronic irritation can be avoided cancer does not develop. Hence the interest of the surgeons of the world in gastric ulcers. They cannot cure cancer, tho if taken in an early stage it can probably be eradicated, but they can prevent its worst forms by proper early treatment of the ulcerative condition which predisposes to them. Like the physicians who are decreasing their own usefulness deliberately by preventive medicine the surgeons too are working to obviate the necessity for the capital operations which so often fail after cancer degeneration has occurred.

Plastic surgery by grafts and transposition of tissues occupied a full day and the demonstrations were scarcely less interesting than those of means for helping the maimed and even more surprising in their results. Noses, lips, eyelids, eyebrows are all remade, not, it is true, with Nature's original perfection, but so as to keep people who would otherwise be almost segregated because of the attention they attract in public quite unnoticeable. Recent automobile accidents have particularly caused facial injuries that require such plastic cosmetic work. The surgeons have responded with wonderful inventive ingenuity and excellent results.

While the young surgeon then is hoping that he will be destined to accomplish something great for cancer and for the development of the capital operations that are life saving, older surgeons are engaged patiently and with deep humanity in the work of making life more livable for a great many people. Here is what makes surgery so attractive to many men of fine character and high purpose. It is not the rare operation done for the well to do that makes the surgeon's life worth while. It is the daily work in helping working men and working women back to lives of usefulness, and the bringing of consolation into the lives of those who have been hideously deformed by disease or by accident, so that they shall not be segregated from their fellows, that make the surgeon's profession a great profession, full of high human aspiration.

AN ANSWER TO A QUESTIONER

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that he cannot understand how one who holds to the higher criticism of the Bible can be a good Christian. But it is not necessary, good Christian friend, that you should understand how it can be. You know there are thousands of such. You don't know how the grass grows, but you know it does grow, and that is enough.

Our correspondent asks questions, and we answer them because there are other people who ask similar questions. "Are there any sacred books?" Yes, sixty-six accepted by Christians. "Why can't we have an expurgated edition?" Why should we? As we have them the

sixty-six are good enough for us. "What great soul-saving service have the higher critics done?" In foreign missions, home missions and all sorts of philanthropy.

But our correspondent's main concern is because the higher critics do not leave their churches. But why should they? The verbal inspiration men and the plenary inspiration men have not an exclusive patent on the Church. These higher critics love the Bible, love the Church and its work, and are followers and disciples of Christ. They are doing Christian work, and to such Jesus says, "Forbid them not." They do not propose to be driven out of the place where they belong. Some of them, Baptists, Congregationalists, etc., have no creed to bind them; others, like the Episcopalians, have modified if not laid aside some of their thirty-nine articles in practise. Others, like the Presbyterians, have simplified their creeds.

Our correspondent seems to be possessed by a rigid doctrine of inspiration not to be found in one of the sixty-six books, unless it be found in the last verses of the Revelation. The doctrine of inerrant inspiration has driven multitudes out of the Church. The higher critics are after the truth, which is what we all want, but too many are so sure they have found it all that they would drive others out who are still looking for it. Search for the truth is not dangerous, for the more search the more surely will truth prevail.

It is not such an awful thing to be a higher critic. In an Easter sermon preached not a hundred miles from New York the preacher attacked the higher criticism, and in a letter later told how the men of the Ice Age fifty thousand years ago believed in the future life. That contradicted the Bible chronology. The man was a higher critic and did not know it.

NONSENSE NOW AND THEN

THE summer of life is the season of humor; later the warmth bred of good spirits is nipped by frosts and fun is chilled into satire. E. S. Martin, the philosophical humorist who is an editor of *Life*, has told us that no man should try to be funny after he is forty. By that time he has suffered too many of the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune"; he has come to know the perversity of things, and the cares of this wicked world have turned his jests and gibes into scoffs and sneers. Not so the wanton undergraduate, strolling leisurely thru "the four best years of his life"; he is carefree, human, genial—playful, even, till senior year—and his sense of humor (if he have one at all) is at its best.

A glance at the column of Pebbles in any issue of *The Independent* for the past few years will show that we have been long conscious of this superexcellence of college wit. In each little collection it will be found that the brightest are those dropt recklessly by the wayside by an undergraduate.

And now, since collegians have multiplied exceedingly, and humor has kept pace, we have decided to enlarge our collection. To each of four important college funny papers we are giving a page. On it, they may do anything they like. We trust them to give us the maximum of scintillation. We expect them to put to shame those professionally humorous papers so saturated with the serious that they have forgotten to be funny.

We gratefully acknowledge that this plan of ours had

its immediate stimulus in observation of the successful experiments of F. P. A., prince of "column conductors," in turning over to the undergraduate editors for a day at a time the conduct of his column, "The Conning Tower," in the *New York Tribune*. But we should never have thought of emulating even so high an example if it had not marched so perfectly with our own traditional admiration for college humor.

The first on our list is *The Harvard Lampoon*—that whimsical jester of Cambridge who sits in the little round tower of his little Dutch castle and quaffs a toast to the world of carefree wit.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

ON an ancient stone that marked the wilderness grave of that accomplished and beautiful Mary Pyncheon who became the wife of Captain Elizur Holokey, to share with him the perils of life where the musket stood hard by the cradle and the spinning wheel, the curious used to read—perhaps they yet may read—a soldier's tribute to a woman's memory:

Shee yt lyes heere was, while she stood,
A very glory of womanhood.

Two hundred years from now the Municipal Antiquary, officially deciphering a slab thrown up by deep foundation blasting, will make out a later epitaph after this order:

"She whose certified ashes repose below this monolith was a Militant Suffraget. Besides an untarnished record of forty-nine terms in jail, she left us the deathless heritage of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven original pamphlets on the Catastrophe of Masculism. With a lofty sense of private as of public duty, she often gave priceless time and personal attention to her eugenic son. Superbly self-controlled, and temperate in all things, she was never accused of unpremeditated murder, she committed arson only when the end justified the means, and married infrequently."

ON THE CHOICE OF ENGLISH

"PYGMALION and Galatea," which was recently presented at the German Theater in New York, has finally reached its native heath and language and the storm of disapproval excited by the play shows that Bernard Shaw has succeeded in doing what he has for some years past tried in vain to do; he has shocked the British public. Very curiously this has been done by the use of a word which does not sound at all shocking to our ears, the word "bloody." Altho this adjective is, according to Mr. Shaw, used by four-fifths of the English nation, it is regarded as so improper that it never appears in print unless its middle letters are replaced by hyphens. "Sanguinary" is sometimes employed as a euphemistic synonym; Kennedy in "The Servant in the House" substitutes "bleeding," which for some mysterious reason does not fall under the taboo, so the offense evidently does not lie in the disagreeable picture the word calls up.

The word was in good colloquial usage in England up to the middle of the eighteenth century, then it fell from grace and has since been confined to the sub-literary stratum of language. This is usually accounted

for on the theory that it is a corruption of "By Our Lady" or "God's Blood" and so was banished from good society as a "popish oath," but this derivation is as fictitious as other popular etymologies such as Welsh rabbit from "rarebit." The Oxford Dictionary, which is the last word on such questions, supposes that it came from the outrageous antics of the young "bloods" or the London fast set of the time, but it is unable to explain why it should have come into such evil repute. Nowadays it is the worst of vulgarisms and nobody in England is supposed to use it except the lower classes and, of course, college students. In the United States it is not employed as an expletive and hence is not avoided in its proper sense.

This is an illustration of the divergence of usage, commonly underestimated, between the speech of Great Britain and that of the United States. The printed language is practically identical. One may read pages of a new book without coming across an expression that betrays the nationality of the writer. But in "English as she is spoke" there are marked differences in vocabulary as well as accent.

Said an English gentleman discussing Americanisms with an American girl:

"'Nice' is a nawsty word, don't yuh know?"

Said the American girl:

"'Nasty' is not a nice word, do you think?"

Barrie made the plot of his play "Little Mary" on the British aversion to the word "stomach." Americans on the contrary have such a strong preference for the word that they have extended its use to cover the whole southern half of the torso. Whether the number of those who like the Captain of the "Pinafore" "never never use a big, big D—" is increasing on either side of the Atlantic, we are not able to say but the oath certainly appears more often in print than formerly in an undisguised form. The American tourist is frequently shocked at what seems to him a coarseness of language on the part of respectable people in England and he is apt to forget that he in his turn may be innocently giving offense in the same way. He may even have used in the most select circles the very adjective which public opinion will not allow Shaw to put in the mouth of a stage lady.

TARIFF REVENGE

AN Englishman last week walked into a Washington bank and bought a draft for \$1000 payable to Victoriano Huerta of Mexico City, explaining that he did so out of retaliation for the insult to his daughter by the New York custom-house officers who removed the aigrettes from her hat. It is unfortunate that this incident got into print. It establishes a precedent dangerous to the peace and safety of the republic. If everybody who feels himself insulted by the custom-house officers sends a thousand dollars to the Mexican Embassy the bare coffers of the Provisional and Unrecognized President of Mexico will be filled to overflowing. Judging by the language one hears on the docks at the arrival of any trans-Atlantic steamer a large proportion of the passengers, American and foreign, free-traders and protectionists, are fighting mad and if Huerta had his recruiting officers on the spot he might soon enroll a regiment and so save his apologetic powder.

THE CONSERVATION OF OUR NATIONAL INFLUENCE

THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONGRESS ON APRIL 20, 1914

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with General Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City which calls for action, and to ask your advice and coöperation in acting upon it.

On the 9th of April a paymaster of the United States ship "Dolphin" landed at the Iturbide Bridge landing at Tampico with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of General Huerta. Neither the paymaster nor any one of the boat's crew was armed. Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place, and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States.

The officer who made the arrest was proceeding upon one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders, and, within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest, orders were received from the commander of the Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the paymaster and his men. The release was followed by apologies from the commander, and later by an expression of regret by General Huerta himself.

General Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide Bridge; and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet. Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States; but had it stood by itself, it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer. Unfortunately, it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents have recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of General Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this Government, and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the U. S. S. "Minnesota" was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail and was for a time thrown into jail. An official dispatch from this Government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our chargé d'affaires in person.

So far as I can learn, such wrongs and annoyance have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which it is possible it was the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the Government of the United States was being singled out, and might be singled out with im-

punity, for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of General Huerta to be regarded as the constitutional provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of General Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon General Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise. I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

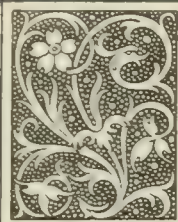
Such a salute General Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now purpose to pursue.

This Government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own Constitution, it has no Government. General Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control. If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this Government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own Government.

But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way and we sincerely desire to respect their right. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely.

No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our Government without recourse to Congress and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as President; but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference and coöperation with both the Senate and House. I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amidst the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind.



THE STORY OF THE WEEK



Huerta and
the Salute

President Wilson, on the 18th, after a series of annoying changes of position by Huerta, said to the latter that if he should not comply with our Government's demand for a salute to the flag by 6 p. m., on the 19th, Congress would be asked on the 20th to authorize a use of the navy and the army for enforcement of that demand. The events leading up to this may be referred to briefly as follows: On the 12th Huerta consented to fire the salute demanded by Admiral Mayo. The next day he forbade the commander at Tampico to comply with the demand, holding that compliance would be derogatory to the national dignity of Mexico. Mr. Wilson was not shaken in his determination, and on the 14th he ordered the entire North Atlantic fleet to Tampico. It could be seen that within seven or eight days not less than thirty-six American warships, carrying at least 15,000 men, would be at Tampico or Vera Cruz. The President's purpose was to blockade these ports and seize their custom houses, but not to declare war. In a published statement he showed that the offence at Tampico had been one of a series of insults.

Two days later the news from Mexico's capital and from Washington was that Huerta had yielded. The crisis had past, it was said. Huerta had asked that the salute be returned, and had been told that this would be in accord with the invariable custom. It was pointed out that Admiral Mayo, in the original demand, had undertaken to reply with our guns. At Washington it was held that this would not be a recognition of Huerta's Government. The Mexican President, it was said, had accepted the advice of the representatives of European nations.

On the following day there was another change. Huerta stipulated that the salute and the reply should be simultaneous, gun for gun. He also asked for a signed protocol or agreement, setting forth restrictions and explanations. Mr. Wilson promptly and emphatically refused, and on the 18th, as has been said, issued the ultimatum.

Mr. Wilson
Addresses Congress

Thru out the week Mr. Wilson had the hearty support of Congress, with the exception that he was attacked by Senator Works and Representative Mondell, who asserted that he had ignored the slaughter of hundreds

of Americans but was now deeply moved by "the arrest of a few blue-jackets." There had been sufficient apology, they said; there had been no insult to the flag, and Huerta had done all he could reasonably be required to do.

After the ultimatum had been made known, Huerta continued to insist upon simultaneous salutes and a signed agreement. Mr. Wilson re-

plied that there must be unconditional compliance, and that Mexico could rely upon Admiral Mayo, who would do what custom required. Huerta's final refusal to comply was known in Washington at 10.30 p. m. on the 19th. The warships were on their way. There were to be thirty-six on the east coast and sixteen on the Pacific coast, where orders like those given to the Atlantic fleet had been sent. On these fifty-two naval vessels there are 22,775 men. On Monday, the 20th, President Wilson address Congress, in joint session assembled, asking approval for the use of armed force "to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States"; announcing that there was no thought of fighting the people of Mexico, or of controlling their domestic affairs, but only of disciplining Huerta, and disclaiming any purpose of selfish aggrandizement. The address in full is printed on another page.

The House sustained the President, passing the Flood resolution "justifying the employment by the President of the United States of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands made upon Victoriano Huerta, after a stormy debate. The vote was 337 to 37, five Democrats, twenty-nine Republicans, two Progressives and one Independent opposing.

In the upper house Senator Lodge led a fight to amend the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which itself differed from the House resolution in omitting reference to Huerta by name. Senator Lodge offered a substitute preamble basing the Senate's approval on the entire series of grievances suffered by Americans thruout Mexico rather than on Huerta's specific insults.

But while the Senate was debating President Wilson ordered Rear-Admiral Fletcher, in command of the naval force at Vera Cruz, to seize the custom house there at his discretion. This action was taken to prevent Huerta from receiving a large consignment of ammunition and guns due there on the 21st.

Villa continued to Villa's Victories win battles with Huerta's troops. At San Pedro—where Velasco, fleeing from Torreon, had been joined by reinforcements sent from the south—he routed 12,000 Federals af-

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

The President address Congress, on the 20th, on the Mexican situation. The House voted the same day, the Senate the next, to authorize the President to use the armed forces of the United States. A bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defense was presented in the Senate.

Leading subjects of debate were the legislative, naval and diplomatic appropriation bills. Before passing the legislative bill the House reversed its previous action in committee by declining to increase the pay of members' secretaries and by substituting actual traveling expenses for the present allowance of twenty cents a mile. The naval bill appropriates \$149,000,000 and provides for the construction of two battleships.

Senator Cummins asserted that there was an elaborate conspiracy, involving the press, to excite public sympathy, by exaggeration and deceit, for the railroads in their application for higher rates.

The House Judiciary Committee has placed in one bill all the proposed trust legislation except the creation of a trade commission, including provisions about labor which excite much comment. A new commission bill has been prepared.

Advocates of the Hobson and Sheppard resolution for enforcing nation-wide prohibition by a constitutional amendment were heard by the two Judiciary Committees.

Senator Lewis introduced bills for Government ownership of railroads, the construction and leasing of merchant vessels by the Government, and the creation of a new commission of twenty-one members, to supervise interstate commerce, banking and manufactures.

Secretary Daniels approved the proposed use of naval cruisers for carrying mails, passengers and freight. A bill providing for such use of them was introduced.

A Senate resolution calling for an explanation of the location of Federal Reserve banks was adopted.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the following:

Panama tolls.

Mexico.

Hindoo immigration.



Copyright by Harris & Ewing

THE MAN WHO ACTED

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who precipitated the crisis. He commands the Fourth Division of the Atlantic fleet, at Tampico, and made the original demand for a salute in reparation for the insult to his men

ter several days of hard fighting. This was the bloodiest battle of the war. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was 3500. In the streets 500 of their dead were lying. Of Villa's men, 1200 were wounded. The number of the dead has not been reported. The Federals abandoned 11 cannon, 17 machine guns and thousands of rifles.

It is asserted that at San Pedro, where nearly a thousand prisoners were taken, Federal officers, as well as many soldiers, were put to death by Villa. Those who have questioned him about the demand upon Huerta for a salute to the American flag have been referred to Carranza. "I am only a fighting man," he says. He express the opinion, however, that Huerta was seeking by his refusal to unite the warring factions in Mexico and thus to escape the complete defeat to which he was doomed by the rebel successes. Villa says Huerta knows he could save his life only by flight.

The Treaty with Colombia

The text of the treaty with Colombia was published in Bogota on the 14th. Secretary Bryan had said that it would be published here on the same date, but it was not. Owing, it is said, to the objections of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it was withheld. Criticism of the expression of regret in it led the chairman, it is asserted, to desire a postponement of official publication until after a settlement of the Panama tolls controversy. But the text was given to the press in Paris on the 17th by the Colombian Minister there, and the essential parts of it

were promptly cabled to New York. Article I, as published in Paris, is as follows:

"The Government of the United States, desiring to put an end to all disputes and differences with the Republic of Colombia occasioned by events which have brought about the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama, in its name and in the name of the people of the United States, expresses sincere regret for anything that may have interrupted or altered the relations of cordial friendship long existing between the two nations. The Government of Colombia, in its name and in the name of the Colombian people, accepts this declaration in the full assurance that every obstacle to the reestablishment of complete harmony between the two countries will thus disappear."

It is pointed out at Washington that to express regret for an interruption of friendly relations is one thing, and that an expression of regret for anything that caused the interruption is another. It is also said that, as this country gets nothing—not even an option on the Atrato Canal route—in return for \$25,000,000, the payment of this sum may be regarded as reparation for a wrong. Ratification of the treaty in its present form by the Senate is



Photograph by Paul Thompson

THE NEW CHIEF OF STAFF, U. S. A.

On April 22 Brigadier-General William Wallace Wotherspoon succeeded to the position held by Major-General Leonard Wood, whose term then expired, and who was assigned to head the Department of the East. General Wotherspoon served on the general staff from 1905 to 1909 and was president of the Army War College from 1907 to 1909 and from 1910 to 1912



Copyright by International News

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES J. BADGER

Commanding the Atlantic fleet, dispatched to Tampico six days after the arrest of the "Dolphin's" men. He was one of President Grant's appointees to the Naval Academy and attained his present rank in 1911

not expected. It will be opposed by nearly all the Republicans and Progressives, as well as by several Democrats. There are reports that it will be rejected by the Colombian Congress, on the ground that \$25,000,000 is not enough.

Shot at New York's Mayor

An old man named Michael P. Mahoney, probably insane, attempted to kill John Purroy Mitchel, the Mayor of New York, on the 17th. His bullet missed the Mayor, but wounded one of his associates, Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk. At a little after one o'clock, in the middle of the day, the Mayor left his office in the old City Hall and took a seat in an automobile near at hand. With him were Mr. Polk, Police Commissioner Woods and George V. Mullan, formerly the Mayor's law partner. They were going to lunch together. Out of the noonday crowd in the street came Mahoney, shabbily drest. Drawing a revolver from his coat he shot at the Mayor. The bullet penetrated the cheek of Mr. Polk (sitting beside the Mayor) and dislodged two of his teeth. His recovery within a few days is expected. Commissioner Woods, who was about to enter the automobile, leaped upon Mahoney and overpowered him.

The man had no accomplice and represented no organization. He is seventy-two years old and for several months had lived in New York, sleeping in Bowery lodging houses and paying only a few cents a day for his food. He had been a blacksmith and a carpenter. His wife, who lives with several children in Newport, Kentucky, says he was embittered by loss of property and a series of mis-

fortunes. Rambling and partly incoherent letters found in his possession show that he was hostile to the Mayor because of the city taxes, the recent issue of municipal bonds and the appointment of Commissioner Woods. They are the work of a demented old man. He will be examined by a commission of alienists. In all probability they will say he is insane.

National House Expenses In the House, at Washington, two or three weeks ago, the legislative appropriation bill being under consideration in committee of the whole, a proposition that the payment of actual traveling expenses should be substituted for the present allowance of twenty cents a mile was rejected by a vote of 46 to 83. On the same day the House, by

a vote of 115 to 65, increased the salary of each member's secretary from \$1500 to \$1800. It had been estimated that the proposed change concerning traveling expenses would save \$100,000 a year. Mr. Sisson, of Mississippi, opposing the salary increase, said that some members employed sons, daughters, or even their wives as secretaries. When the House voted on these propositions the names of members were not taken. Therefore there was a record of nothing except the number on each side.

Last week, just before the passage of the bill, which had been reported from "committee of the whole" to "the House," the action taken was reviewed under conditions requiring a record of each member's vote. The payment of actual traveling expenses was substituted for the allowance of twenty cents a mile by the decisive

vote of 237 to 95, and the increase of secretaries' salaries by \$300 (or \$132,000 in all) was rejected by a vote of 167 to 177.

The West Indies Reports from the capital of Santo Domingo say that the rebellion has been suppressed. In two of the northern towns the revolutionists have surrendered. The attitude of many of the people toward President Bordas, however, is hostile, and it is asserted that without supervision by the United States there cannot be a fair election.

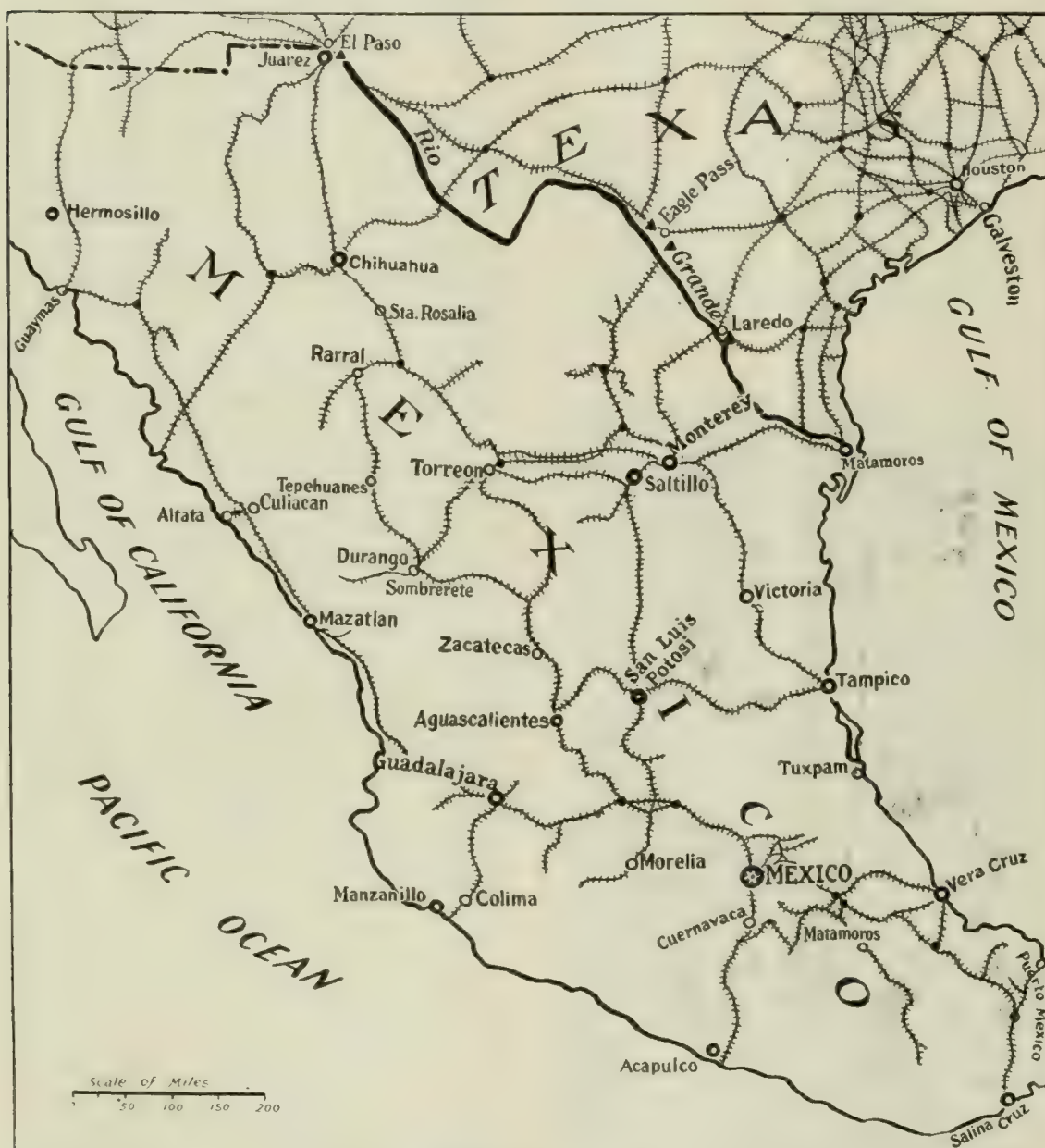
Hayti recently paid the interest on the guaranteed railway bonds held abroad, but is now sorely in need of money. It is said that the German Minister recently told President Zamora that Germany was ready to give relief by means of a fiscal protectorate. At the Foreign Office in Berlin the story is called an absurd one.

In Havana there have been nine cases of bubonic plague, with two deaths. Eighteen blocks in the commercial district have been closed to permit fumigation with hydrocyanic acid and the destruction of rats. The work is under the direction of Dr. Guiteras, the well-known expert sanitarian, who is Health Officer of the city and Professor of Tropical Diseases in the University of Havana. Heavy commercial losses are foreseen, as large quantities of tobacco and other products in warehouses will be affected injuriously by the fumigation.

South America It appears that President Gomez, of Venezuela, is no longer able to prevent a Presidential election. Representatives chosen by the state legislatures assembled in Caracas on the 19th. They are instructed to name a Provisional President, who is to hold office until a President is elected in the manner provided by the Constitution. The election should have been held in September last, but it has been deferred by Gomez, who is not permitted to hold the office for another term.

In Peru, the overthrow of the Billinghurst Government and the forcible deportation of President Billinghurst have been followed by a deadlock of the political parties which has thus far prevented the holding of a Presidential election.

The rebels in Ecuador are still fighting, but in their battles with the Government troops they have almost always been defeated. In a recent engagement one of those killed on the Government side was Colonel Valdez, a nephew of Colonel Concha, the rebel leader.



THE MEXICAN ARENA

At the time of the Tampico incident the United States had at Tampico two battleships, two cruisers and four other vessels, carrying altogether 2940 men and 1650 marines, under command of Rear Admiral Mayo. At Vera Cruz were two battleships and a transport, with 2080 men and 620 marines, under command of Rear Admiral Fletcher. Eight battleships, the "Arkansas," "Louisiana," "Michigan," "Mississippi," "New Hampshire," "New Jersey," "South Carolina" and "Vermont," with 7700 men and 500 marines, under command of Rear Admiral Badger, were on the way to Tampico when the President addressed Congress. The naval force on this coast, to include in all thirty-six vessels and 17,680 sailors, marines and officers, was to be divided between Vera Cruz and Tampico. Both ports (and Puerto Mexico) were to be blockaded and possibly seized, together with part of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. On the west coast the most important ports are Mazatlan, Acapulco and Salina Cruz. Sixteen vessels, none larger than a cruiser, were to blockade this coast, with 4550 on board, under command of Rear Admiral Howard. There are 20,000 troops on the Mexican border. The rebels now hold, except for a few garrisons, all of Mexico northwest of Torreon, with the cities of Torreon and Victoria. They are attacking Monterrey and Tampico, but their operations at the latter point were temporarily suspended during the Huerta crisis.

The Question of Ulster It is evident that a spirit of compromise has taken the place of the belligerency that has hitherto prevailed. Everybody seems to feel that the Irish question is on the eve of settlement, tho there is no visible reason for this confidence. The latest attack upon the Government is a statement issued by Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry, with the sanction of the Ulster Unionist Council, which professes to disclose a plan of campaign devised by the Government to provoke Ulster to violence and so justify coercion. Lieut.-Gen. Paget is said to have outlined to the officers at Curragh a detailed plan of operations against "the enemy" and announced where the "battles" were to occur. General Gough's brigade, the Third Cavalry, were to occupy the bridges and other strategic points along the Bogue. The police were to take possession of the Belfast town hall, which has been the headquarters of the movement, and to seize the depots of concealed arms. These would not have been captured without resistance and after some bloodshed General Paget, who said he would be on the firing line, would go forward under a flag of truce and demand their surrender, and on refusal the military and naval forces would have occupied the city. It was the knowledge of this "hellish plot" that induced General Gough and the other officers at Curragh to tender their resignations.

The Liberal papers call the alleged disclosure "an impudent fabrication" and claim that the Government did everything possible to avoid precipitating a conflict.

Spanish Politics The new Cortes meeting this month gives ample support to Premier Dato, who was called to the head of the Government last October. His predecessor and rival, Señor Maura, representing the Conservatives, was badly defeated in the recent elections and controls only ten seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The left wing also lost ground. The Republican party in Madrid polled only about half the votes it had in 1910, but owing to the splitting of the royalist vote there are five Republicans among the eight deputies from the capital. In Barcelona, the stronghold of radicalism, the republican vote fell off 30,000.

The party of Señor Dato is known as the Conservative Liberals and owes its success largely to the personal popularity of King Alfonso, who has shown his liberal proclivities in such an unmistakable manner



From the New York World
MORE WATCHFUL WAITING

that the Republicans cannot point to him as an impediment to progress. In fact, he wants to go forward faster than his people will let him. Besides, the example of Portugal as a republic does not tend to make the Spanish people enthusiastic for the overthrow of the monarchy. The Government of Portugal holds out successfully against all attempts on the part of the royalists to overthrow it, but the country is not prosperous and individual freedom is by no means secure.

The Premier has shown his intention to take up practical reforms by the establishment of a Ministry of Labor and by the introduction of a system of home rule which will enable the more progressive parts of the country to carry out their own local policies without interference from the reactionary sections. In the matter of finance Premier Dato has the same embarrassment as Premier Salandra of Italy, that is, exhaustion of the revenue by carrying the war into Africa. The Spanish campaign in Morocco has not resulted in such large territorial gains as the Italian campaign in Tripoli, and the Spanish people, unlike the Italian, have not assumed the burden with patriotic enthusiasm.

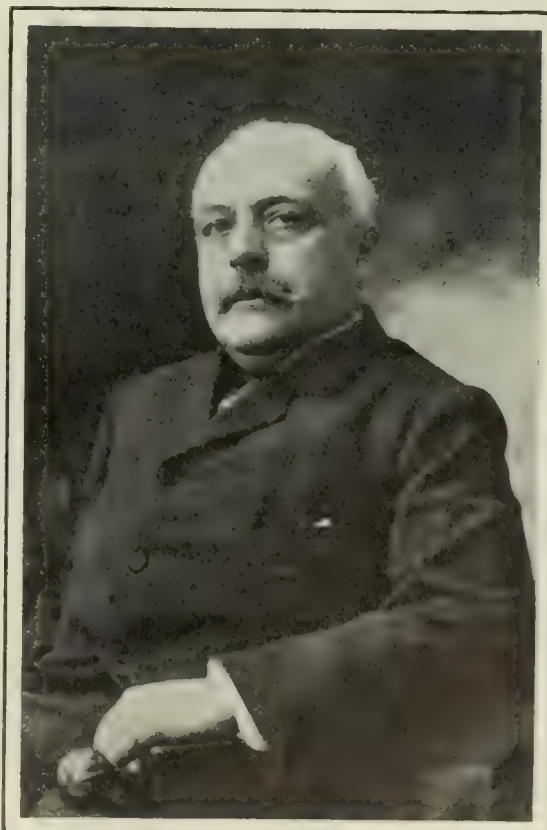
The Task of the Salandra Ministry The address in which the new Premier of Italy outlined his proposed policy to the Chamber of Deputies was very different in tone from the usual type of such pronunciamentos, especially in Latin countries. Signor Salandra announced no ambitious reforms, said nothing sensational, and denounced nobody. He promised an honest, economical and efficient administration, devoted to financial, educational and industrial problems rather than political. "This ministry," he said, "does not propose to revolutionize the world; it does not

pretend to be the savior of the country." He admitted that there was a deficit and that since he did not wish to raise money by a foreign loan it would be necessary to resort to new forms of taxation. Presumably some of these taxes will be the same as those which his predecessor, Giolitti, tried to impose.

Premier Salandra said that on the question of divorce the ministry would not vote as a unit but, following the precedent of the English Government on the suffrage question, each individual would vote as he thought proper. He himself would vote against a divorce law, but some of his colleagues would vote for it. On the other hand, the proposal to give the civil marriage precedence over the religious would receive the unanimous support of the Government.

Finally he declared that he should not attempt to build up a personal party and that the Ministry would undertake its duties without regard to whether its existence was long or short, for "the thought of death should never be permitted to paralyze the energies of life."

Threatened Italian Strikes The most serious of the problems confronting the new Italian Government is the railroad strike, which seems inevitable. Since 1905, when the railroads of Italy were taken over by the Government, the expense of administration has greatly increased. The number of employees has almost doubled and altho their pay has been increased by over fifteen million dollars a year the



Photograph by Paul Thompson

THE NEW ITALIAN PREMIER
Signor Antonio Salandra heads the new ministry, which faces a national railroad strike

wages are deplorably low, and it is no wonder that they have organized to secure an advance. Their demands seem very moderate from our standpoint. The ultimatum presented to the Government calls for a universal minimum wage of sixty cents a day, with a night allowance of twenty cents extra. At present some men get only thirty-four cents a day. The engineers and firemen ask to have their time reduced to ten hours a day on slow trains and to five hours on the fastest trains. A weekly rest of thirty-four hours in their home towns is stipulated for all the men. The women who serve as guards at grade-crossings and who now get thirteen cents a day will, according to this plan, have their wages raised, be relieved of night work, and given one day's rest a week and a maternity vacation.

The total number of employees affected is about 140,000, and if they all go out, as seems likely, the entire railroad system will be paralyzed. The telegraph and post-office employees have declared their sympathy with the railroad men and will, if necessary, take part in the strike. The seamen's unions have taken similar action, so the coastwise service will not be able to take the place of the railroads. The tobacco factories, also a state monopoly, have a strike on their hands, as their employees have left work to enforce a demand for higher wages and shorter hours.

The Government can hardly afford to grant the demands of the men, because the proposed increase of wages would add some \$10,000,000 to the budget, and the treasury has been drained by the Libyan war. The chief weapon of the Government is that



"LIBERTY"

That is the meaning of the characters on the slate. This vigorous comment on the present state of China is the cover of a new periodical sold in Shanghai

which has before been employed successfully both in France and Italy, that is calling the reserves to the colors. Most of the railroad men would then become soldiers and as such could be ordered to run the trains without wages under penalty of death, for a strike would then be a mutiny.

The Epirote Revolt

The insurgents of the Epirus who object to the incorporation of their land in Albania seem to be gaining strength, altho the report that they had captured Koritza proves to have been false. Their petition to the powers elicited nothing more than a vague expression of

hope that their rights may be properly safeguarded. A conflict of opinion between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente prevented the powers from taking any action in the internal affairs of Albania, so it seems that Prince William will be left to settle the affair as best he can. He is said to be gathering troops with a view of taking the field in person. This would not give him a very favorable introduction to his southern subjects, but he probably thinks it preferable to entrusting an army to his Minister of War, Essad Pasha, who is already so powerful in Albania as to cause some uneasiness to his new sovereign. The only force which the Prince of Albania has to his hand is the gendarmerie of 1500 men trained by Dutch officers before his advent. This may be supplemented by 2000 recruits, but even then would probably fall far short of the number that Zographos, provisional president of the Epirus, could rally to his support.

The Greek soldiers, in compliance with the promise of Premier Venizelos, are being withdrawn from southern Albania, but many of them are said to have deserted and remained behind to defend the Epirus. Adjutant Sakellarios, commander of a section of field artillery, slipped out of the column as it was retreating to Janina and went over to the Epirotes with three machine guns. From the insurgent headquarters at Argyrocastro he sent a telegram to his commandant at Janina explaining that he had felt it his duty as a loyal Greek to espouse the cause of his brethren of the Epirus, who had looked upon the Greek soldiers as their liberators.



Copyright by International News

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

The first Philippine Commission to hold office thru a Democratic President's appointment, all having been named by President Wilson. They head the civil government and form the upper house of the legislature. From the left: Vicente Illustre, Jaime C. de Veyra, Clinton L. Riggs (Secretary of Commerce and Police), Winfred T. Denison (Secretary of the Interior), Victoriano Mapa (Secretary of Finance and Justice), Vicente Singson, Henderson S. Martin (Vice-Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction), Rafael Palma, and Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General and President of the Commission

PENGELLY, LABOR DETECTIVE

HIS OWN STORY AS TOLD TO
AL PRIDDY

AUTHOR OF "THROUGH THE MILL"

A few years ago Pengelly graduated from college with a general education and an indefinite purpose—a common feature of our academic life. The four years' confinement in the classroom had left him anxious to stretch himself in adventure. In answer to an advertisement for a detective he replied and found himself accepted. His employer's name was Chanter, the office in a large Eastern city. Not long ago Pengelly told me the following extraordinary story. Knowing Pengelly, I have every reason to believe that the account is true in every particular, tho the names are changed for obvious reasons.

I TOOK the job. To my astonishment, I was immediately given charge of the office work—being, in fact, sole occupant of the place, in charge of telephone, typewriter, records, and having supervision of the operatives' reports. When I pleaded inexperience and timidity before so momentous a task, Chanter assured me, with a smile, that my fears were groundless; that the business was easily learned, and that the chief asset I would need to have was a pair of sharp eyes, a fertile imagination, and a quiet mouth.

With these preliminaries out of the way, I settled down to what I imagined would prove a disciplined, routine type of private police recording.

I soon learned that it was of a far different character.

Chanter undertook contracts from employers of labor to break strikes, spy on labor unions, sort out agitators, and to employ himself in any other delicate commission incidental to the manufacturer's side of the labor war which continually menaces the nation. Whether Chanter's methods of accomplishing his tasks is a common one or not is a question beyond the purpose of this account.

Among the lesser commissions which I assisted my chief in handling were the ordinary ones in which manufacturers, having but the merest suspicion regarding the loyalty of their men, desired Chanter to make secret investigations and render reports. When Chanter made his investigation of a shop, and found an absence of agitation or of agitation leaders, he did not let that discomfit him. He would pick out some employee—usually one possessing qualities of leadership and of ambition, and then study him and his

habits until he had become familiar with them.

Chanter would then sit in his office and either dictate to me or write out himself a fictitious picture showing that this harmless employee was secretly undermining the loyalty of his fellow employees and had at heart a walk-out or a strike plot.

Chanter was not content with this. He would keep the report in abeyance for a number of days, and then, boldly affixing to it a mysterious alphabetical pseudonym, "A. J."—supposed to represent one of Chanter's trusted operatives—would forward it to the office of the manufacturer, together with a bill calling for fifteen dollars a day for the fictitious "A. J." and a reasonable office fee! And the manufacturer would gulp the report as a monk swallows the Bible. Out would go the poor, unsuspecting and harmless employee, either to a long season of unemployment or, worse, still, to a black-list, while Chanter packed the check into his wallet!

When I trembled at the daring of my chief in such manipulations, declaring that the clients were men whose acumen in business matters should not be despised, Chanter pled to no nervousness on that account, feeling sure that the manufacturers' vulnerable points were their sensitiveness to the plots of labor and their proneness to suspect even harmless laborers of possible incendiarism. Chanter felt secure, and during my term of service in such matters the reports were always accepted unquestioningly and acted on without giving the poor victims any practicable opportunity to clear up the matter. For Chanter always advised his clients to avoid debate with agitators by discharging them for more ostensible faults.

Very often such arbitrary action on the part of an employer brought on a strike which the latter would stubbornly fight, believing that he was defending his industry from disloyal attacks. The public would have much to say concerning the dictatorialness of workingmen aiming to keep plotting disturbers at work, without once suspecting that Chanter and I pulled the strings, and that a detective office had innocently been paid by the employer to initiate the costly contest!

I had particular charge of the "reports." Chanter's "reports" were the feature of his office and the glory of his fertile brain. He had his

clients persuaded that the operatives he employed were men and women holding positions in the different industries, and consequently, that to divulge their names—even to a client—would form a breach of faith and lay them open to oppression. All of which the clients—who usually compelled their salesmen to account for even a two cent stamp—accepted in wonderful faith. Such secrecy added to the effect of genuineness, as Chanter always urged.

By this system of "reports" Chanter rarely failed in what he undertook, especially in placing guilt or opening plots or discovering plans hostile to his clients. He trained me how to substitute fiction when fact would displease the client; how to tap the imagination when the reality supplied no news. In fact, at one time, Chanter, according to the "reports" he was sending to his clients, had over a dozen "operatives" at work, each drawing fifteen dollars a day, when, in fact, the reports emanated from his own and my brain, while the "A. Y.'s" and "B. K.'s" and the other listed "operatives" were none other than bar-room soaks ready to swear to anything for a drink and a dollar!

I was amazed at the ramifications of Chanter's bribes. Apparently few among the decisive people in the labor problem could resist the eloquence of his lavish wages. The labor unions would have been distracted—bewildered—breathless had they been aware who were the spies they harbored.

In one instance one of Chanter's best operatives was the treasurer of a local union, himself on a day's pay with the men, while drawing a lavish wage from Chanter's clients.

Even when Chanter sought dependable information thru the men and women he retained who directed labor union sentiment and labor agitation, he was always in a state of uncertainty concerning the validity of the reports they sent in. This uncertainty may be understood when it is known that in one instance Chanter had to be ordered by a client to have some operative secure an official and influential place in a certain union and bring about a vote of the members calling for a strike, in order that the client could have an excuse to fight the union, weaken it, and work towards an open shop. In such matters Chanter himself was at the mercy of his operative and was forced to take the

latter's word for what he reported. In this way I sometimes found my chief and the clients the victims of the "double-cross."

For example, I carried on the payroll of the office a workingman of high official importance and influence in unionism, who, because of his strategic position, was given a lavish fee each week for his services. He was expected to report the names of new members, the funds of the organization and of affiliated organizations, and to carry out what wishes Chanter imposed on him. He was counted a valuable man and his reports were made the basis for decisive action by the clients. I later discovered that this man had been playing with them; that he was drawing *three* salaries—one for his day's work, one from Chanter, and one from the union as *their spy*! Chanter and his clients had been receiving absolutely false reports from him!

Chanter trained me to be more solicitous for the "reports" than for the character of men who made them. He also taught me never to scruple about carrying out the *literal* wishes of the clients—even when the principle involved was a humane or legal one. Chanter disregarded what tools he used so long as the "reports" went in and his clients' checks came back. The most astonishing commentary upon the work of this office and upon the depths to which industrial warfare can stoop, is found in my part in a drama which filled our papers at the time and which you would immediately recognize if proper names were given.

A severely contested strike had been waged for some time with open malignity on both sides. The strikers had been gaining until the detective offices had flooded the industry with thugs, fighters and toughs. Seeing their victory in danger, the strikers became more threatening in their attitude. Their rage was aimed, especially, against the leader of the strike-breakers, a human ox named "Slanning." A demon of strength and of fearlessness was Slanning—always hungry for a clash with the strikers. Finally it was whispered—perhaps on the winds—that the strikers had hired a gang to "get Slanning." Meanwhile the strike had gained such fury that from the Atlantic to the Pacific the papers gave it large headlines.

One of the employers—the one employing Slanning—sent the following order to our office:

"Have someone stick to Slanning—never let him get from sight. If anything is done we want a witness!"

I understood the order. It was

nothing less than this: *to furnish a witness to the impending murder of Slanning!* Nothing in the order concerning the *protection* of the man!

Chanter came into the office and to him I reported the client's order.

"Well," snapt Chanter, "do it."

"But we've no one to send out, Mr. Chanter."

"Get some one—anybody so long as Slanning's covered!"

I knew what that meant, also. He called into the office an ex-dentist who had drifted into the city heart, his imagination aflame with the romance of a detective's career—a desire stimulated by the incessant reading of novels. I had put the man off because of his emaciated, apologetic, consumptive and gawky appearance. Still, laughing in my sleeve, I felt myself acting a farce as he nominated this mortal for the role of Slanning's shadow. I gave the "shadow" one of Chanter's alphabetical nom-de-plumes—"A. Z."—and told him to come back as soon as possible ready for his task. When he did return I found him armed with a bull-dog revolver and a dark lantern, in true Nick Carter and Old Sleuth fashion.

"Leave those things here," I ordered, laughing, "you'll only get in trouble with that gun. Remember, now, you're not being sent out to get in the mess; only to shadow Slanning and report what you see. Remember that, now, and don't go to making a fool out of yourself!"

"A. Z." left the office for his first piece of detective work.

That night I waited for his report, but "A. Z." did not appear. At breakfast, however, the following morning, the paper reported, in startling headlines, the murder of Slanning at the hands of thugs. His body had been riddled by five bullets! Nothing appeared concerning "A. Z." But as I sat in my office a few moments later the door was thrust open and "A. Z." stood on the threshold.

His clothes were sadly torn and stained with dirt. His hair was ruffled and tangled with burdock burrs. His left cheek was bloody and raw where the skin had been scraped from it. Ghostly fright was manifest in his trembling, eye-staring appearance.

Had he performed his task? He had. Slanning had been picked up as he left his work. "A. Z." had followed him into a saloon where the giant had faced a group of strikers, mocked them, and compelled some of them to drink with him by the simple expedient of gripping them by the coat collars and flinging them on the schooners of ale. Then with a blustering laugh the strike-breaker had started for home, with "A. Z." sticking to his track with great tenacity.

As the big man started to cross a vacant lot on the outskirts of the city, however, "A. Z." had seen five men leap into the foreground, pump bullets into the defenseless man, and start to run away. Losing control of himself, "A. Z." had burst into a shouting run, to aid Slanning. The murderers seized him, and threw him aside against a rock, and ordered him not to move for two hours. Their instructions he obeyed so faithfully that nearly three hours past before he dared lift up his head.

Chanter was able to furnish the client his report. The client had won a point. He was able from "A. Z.'s" report to charge the strikers with the murder. Chanter got his check.

Today I am employed as an Industrial Doctor, in that branch of the industrial efficiency work which seeks, thru wise coöperation, statesmanlike use of the human factors in production, to create better feeling between employer and employee and to gain for society a wider spread of industrial peace.

How I reformed?

That is another story.

ELECTRIFIED CHICKENS

MOST astonishing results are reported in the *London Times* from the experiments of Randolph Meech at Poole on raising chickens by the aid of electricity. The chicks grow fifty per cent faster, altho they eat less. The mortality of the newly-hatched is also greatly reduced. The apparatus is so arranged that the chickens are surrounded by coils of insulated wire thru which an alternating current of high frequency is past so they live in a magnetic field of such intensity that a mean vacuum tube placed in it is illuminated without any connection by wires. Three thousand chickens

have been raised in this high potential atmosphere.

Perhaps H. G. Wells was not so rash in his ideas as was thought when he told in *The Food of the Gods* of the poultry raised on boom-food. Some months ago it was rumored that Professor Svante Arrhenius, of Stockholm, had electrified a school-room with the result of greatly accelerating the acquisition of knowledge, and it was proposed to equip a New York school with alternating dynamos at once. The scheme, however, was nipped in the bud by the announcement that no such experiments had been made.

MANY A TRUE WORD

BY THE HARVARD LAMPOON



INVOCATION—

Lampy makes a low bow. He begs to present in this Independent Theater his verse and japes, and asks no reward but a laugh or a smile. On these he lives. Laughter, says Lampy, is the food of Optimism, even as a smile is an appetizer. On such a fare, may you feast, friend reader! Here's a health to you! Bottoms up!

It's too bad. Blivinks has gotten astronomy! His garden is in weeds; his wife is in despair. He has discharged his hens to use their house as an observatory. I visited him last night. I found him squinting darkly thru a small, home-made telescope.

"Lem," I began (he says Lem is short for Ptolemy, but I know it is Lemuel in the family Bible)—

"Shhhh," he interrupted, mysteriously, "do you know that there is no atmosphere on the moon?"

"Are you sure?" I asked, glancing at the planet in question. He nodded gravely.

"Why hasn't it?" I asked, with some excitement.

He smiled. "It's critical velocity," he said. He had me there. "Critical" I knew and "velocity," too, but the combination nonplussed me. Wishing to become plussed, I asked what it was.

"Critical velocity? Well, that is the speed—no, it's—well, hum,—if you took a cannon out into your yard and fired it at Polaris or Beta Pharmacopœia—well, then, critical velocity is the speed at which the cannon ball wouldn't come back to earth!"

I nodded sagely; then seeing that he expected me to speak, I remarked with an astute air, "I know; it's the Connecticut theory of gases!"

"NO," he said, in a tone of mild rebuke. "No, no. It's molecules!"

"I never heard of her," I said, promptly.

"Heard of whom?"

"The girl, Molly Cules," I answered, innocently.

"Oh, no; a molecule is not a girl! it's a—it's a—it's a germ of a germ!"

"Oh, yes; I remember now; molecules are funny little things—sort of like dandruff"; my tone was triumphant.

"Yes, that's it. Well, they go around and around. They are within fifteen miles and they go around to and fro, oh, at an awful rate, but that's where critical velocity comes in. Their velocity doesn't equal it, you see. Now on the moon, this has a funny effect. The moon hasn't any critical velocity. And gravity is different—phases, tides and all that, you know. Now, as the cannon ball wouldn't come back, that's how it affects the molecules. And so there is



RECALCITRANT PHILIP

"Oh, Doctor, you said that Philip 'ere couldn't 'old nuthin' on 'is stummick but 'ot water bags; I've made 'im drink two, but 'e hutterly refuses to tyke hanother!"

no atmosphere on the moon. Do you understand?"

"Perfectly," I said, departing. Poor Lem Blivinks!

The life of an Editor is *not* a happy one; especially if he be a rural Editor. This serves to introduce a narrative (humorous).

The news department of the Hoo-sac Weekly Palladium and Crop Notes (\$1.75 per annum), was sitting in his office one day when the business department entered, a perplexed look on his face.

"Old Doc Adams is out here," he said. "He allows he wants tuh pay his subscription with a beagle hound wuth pretty nigh three dollars. Whut'll I dew?"

"Oh," replied the Editor, never stopping his writing, "take it and give his his change in setter pups."

BY THE WAY

Lampy has heard it whispered that a certain modern poet writes his verse while riding in a cab. In good sooth, it looks like hack work.

It seems to Lampy that that most popular of sports, debutante worship, is a religion. What religion, you ask. Buddhism!

Lampy awards the Nobel Prize for Absentmindedness to the dishonest director who, when asked if he was a head of the Noodle Co., Ltd., replied, with thoughtless veracity, "Yes; about seventy thousand dollars."

Lampy likes the Irish. They are a bully race. A Gaelic friend of his was painting a house. "Why don't you put on two coats?" asked Lampy. "I will not," he responded; "sure the under coat wouldn't show at all."

Lampy likes the Scotch. But he wots of one Celt whose national bump of thrift is an Alp. This Scot's son was writing a letter and blurred the envelope. "N a y, Tammas," cried the old man, "dinna thraw the awnveloop a w a; write in the letter that the postman spoilt it."

Lampy smiles to hear that the U. S. Navy is going into dry dock; that the

teetotalling tars must content themselves with ocean foam on the capstan bar. The Army will, of course, follow the Navy's lead to liquorlessness. How then can a colonel explain his red nose? Simply. He can say it was pinked by a bullet.

THE CHINESE NAVY

Why China's navy has no size;
Why China's squadron sinks
Is clear; for don't you realize
Each ship is full of Chinks?

Said the man who had dined with a lord,

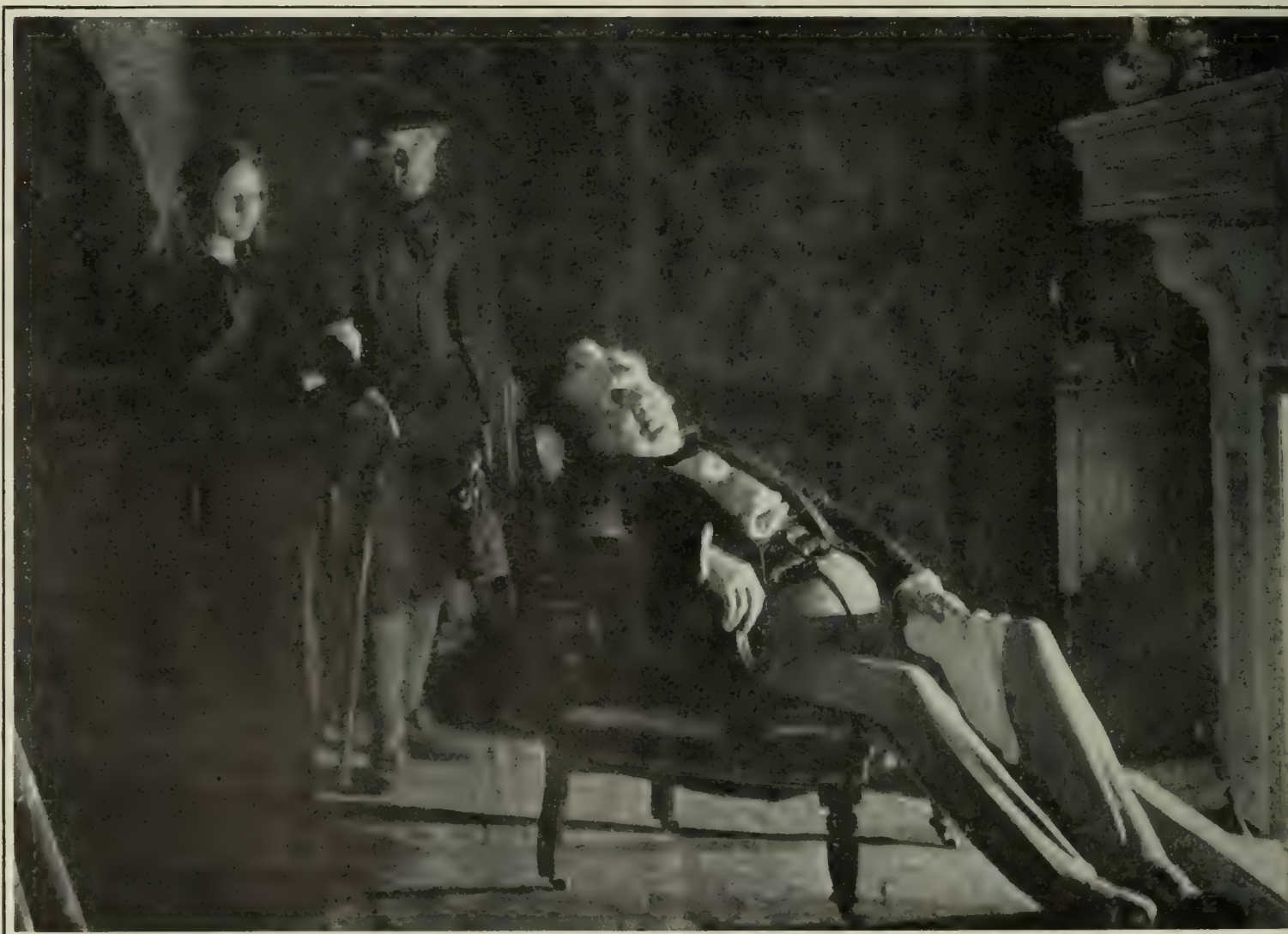
With a rueful look on his face,
"I thought to grace his board;
I fear I bored his grace."

(In the Graveyard)—"I'm in dead Earnest," said one little bug to another.



THE DEATH OF FANTINE

Police Officer Javert arrests Mayor Madeleine as the convict Jean Valjean at the moment when Fantine entrusts to him her little daughter Cosette. From the film of Hugo's *Les Misérables*



THE REVERIE OF THE SINGLE GENTLEMAN

As he sits in his comfortable home he is disturbed by thoughts of Little Nell and her grandfather on their weary wanderings. The closing scene of *The Old Curiosity Shop* as presented in the motion pictures



THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



LES MISERABLES

THE nice thing about the movies is that the audience can discuss the play while they are looking at it. It is therefore a more sociable form of entertainment than the legitimate drama or the concert, where such conversation, tho indulged in, is annoying. The comments that come to one's ear out of the darkness at a reeling of *Les Miserables* are interesting, for the audience knows its Hugo like a book and resents any deviations from the text as a child resents the slightest change in a favorite story. "He didn't escape, he was discharged with a yellow passport." "They were branched candlesticks, not single." "The student lamp was not invented till fifty years later." "He was a bishop, not a parish priest." "The bishop did not give him a letter to his brother." "M. Madeleine did not know that Fantine was fired." "Why didn't they cut off her hair?" "Gavroche was not a son of Thenardier."

But such criticism dies down as the wonderful story gets its grip on the people, and when the lights are turned up after the death of Fantine more than one handkerchief is discovered to be in use; those who are using them explaining that they had to wipe their eyes because of the flicker of the film. Later the child Cosette tugging up the banks with her bucket of water and looking longingly at the big doll in the shop excites sympathetic murmurs. M. Henri Krauss of the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt plays his varied role of Valjean with understanding. Mlle. Ventura of the Odeon is a true *tragedienne* and makes the most of Fantine. To see the greatest of French romances presented by French actors is a privilege not hitherto granted to Americans.

The sooner it is recognized that cinematography is not an imitation of painting or drama but a new art the better, for then it will not suffer by being constantly compared with something different. It has its own deficiencies and these must be accepted. It has its own advantages and these should be acknowledged. It is undeniably a mere shadow on a plane surface, yet it has a depth and scope that in large part compensates for the lack of true perspective. The chase of the criminal, the fight on the barricade, the numerous rustic

scenes, are unapproachable on the stage. Simultaneity of action, as in the case of the adjoining rooms of Marius and the Thenardiers, can be presented admirably.

We cannot hear what the characters say as in the theater, but we can know what they think much better. For instance take the chapter, "The Tempest in the Brain," perhaps the most powerful in the book, where M. Madeleine debates by his fireside whether he shall give himself up in place of the convict. Hugo takes nearly ten thousand words to explain this mental struggle. It could not be portrayed at all on the stage except by the clumsy expedient of the soliloquy. But in the photo-play the opposing thoughts are flashed on by alternating scenes as he pictures them to himself, the innocent man in the courtroom, his own comfortable position as mayor, his life in the galleys, his responsibility to Fantine, his promise to the bishop. Then, again, when he meets Fauchelevent with the bell on his knee in the convent garden he recognizes him by the flashing up for an instant of the scene when he lifted the cart from off the fallen man. Here the motion picture has the advantage of either book or stage in both dramatic power and reality, for this is the way our memory works. Not until the photo-play gets the courage to cut loose from its dependence on literature and cultivates its own field will its real merits be manifest. (*Nine reels. Eclectic Film Co., New York.*)

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP

Dickens goes well on the film because his characters are strongly accented and have plenty of life. In the audience old and young are familiar with the stories and recognize their old friends as soon as they appear upon the screen. Regarded in this way, not as substitutes for the text, but as living illustrations to it, they have real educational value. *Old Curiosity Shop*, having been staged in England, has the advantage of a true Dickens settings and of actors drilled in the Dickens tradition; consequently it is much more satisfactory to readers than most of the plays from books.

The wanderings of Little Nell and her grandfather give opportunity for many quaint and beautiful rural scenes. A delightful Mrs. Jarley gives her "calm and classical" show

of wax-works, and Codlin and Short exhibit their "Punch and Judy." Quilp is as impish as ever child-reader imagined him, while Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness could hardly be surpassed by Cruikshank. More care is taken in the costumes and properties than is usual in American plays, but the actors show that they have not had the advantage of training in the new American style of photo-play acting which eliminates jerkiness by requiring a slow and steady movement in all gestures made close to the camera. The English actors, also, are not so careful to keep their feet and hands within the frame of the picture, so the film in these respects looks old-fashioned—that is to say, like those made in America three or four years ago.

The closing scene, showing the thoughts of Little Nell and her grandfather that flit thru the mind of the Single Gentleman as he sits alone and lonely by his hearth-fire, is something that neither novelist nor dramatist could do so well as the cinematograph. (*Five reels. Hepworth American Film Corporation. New York.*)

A Washington subscriber writes us as follows about the new department:

It is a happy idea. I shall list consecutively the films you mention and be guided by it. Your review of *Samson* gives just the information one wants about that play. Some future day you should print a long list of superior films hitherto produced, classing them in order of merit.

This new art must be recognized and welcomed with all its numerous possibilities for the following reasons.

1. It offers incalculable possibilities for both good and evil.

2. The primary purpose of the filmmaker is to make money, without due regard always for the interest of the patron.

3. The primary aim of the patron should be to get the best value for time and money spent.

4. Without the interposition and assistance of a disinterested and capable third party, the patron is at a great disadvantage. There is need for much censorship, sifting and advice.

5. The patron not only requires protection from unworthy films but he should have some voice in determining what classes of subjects shall be treated—what classes of films produced.

6. The patron can get such aid and exercise such prerogative only thru some intermediary agency, some disinterested expert with high ideals.

7. The most logical agency is some weekly literary magazine of general circulation—one with a creditable reputation to maintain.



EQUALLY GOOD FOR CATTLE AND REAL ESTATE MEN

Spineless cactus, said to be better and cheaper fodder than alfalfa, is booming arid land for small investors in California

CACTUS FARMING

THE back-to-the-soil movement has developed in California into a regular hegira, and the latest variety of "little lander" is the spineless cactus gardener. He takes the virgin soil, which has not yet been divested of its original coating of desert sage brush. The price is from practically nothing to \$200 or more per acre. Irrigation cost is eliminated, for cactus flourishes with little or no water. The ordinary rainfall is all that is necessary, and the desert lands are not wont to receive an annual precipitation of more than two or three inches. Fertilization costs the grower nothing, as the desert soil is rich to the depth of many feet in the qualities which the cactus requires. Luther Burbank is responsible for much of the thornless cactus activity, having stated that "after the spines were bred out of the desert cactus it produces a better cattle food than alfalfa."

Just now, and for many months to come, the real business in connection with cactus culture will be the nursery end of it. The desire to plant has seized the people with such force that those who have inquired into the enterprise estimate that it will be five, if not ten, years before the price is such that cactus will become popu-

lar as a food for stock. The great demand for nursery stock will hold the price at so high a figure that growers will sell for replanting rather than for fattening stock. After all who demand it have been supplied the price will naturally adjust itself upon a new basis. Meanwhile, those who went into the game early and have "slabs" for sale are prepared to answer truthfully that cactus growing pays. Indeed, it pays large returns, since slabs of superior varieties command as much as \$1.50 each. Still, this is cheap for the planter, as a well-behaved cactus of the thornless kind will multiply itself fifteen times the first year. When the grower once gets his cactus acre going properly the growth is said to be so rapid that during twenty-four hours of a warm summer day the weight of the crop will increase a ton. Figuring thirty days to the month and twelve months to the year—but the figures would be appalling. Even the land sellers do not promise so much. They do assert, however, that the earnest homeseeker can make from \$1200 to \$2000 per annum.

Upon this estimate large tracts are being subdivided and tens upon thousands of spineless bulbs are find-

ing their way into the ground. The gardens consist of one acre each and unless all calculations fail the day is not far distant when cactus will be popular as a food for man and beast.

Those whose palates have been tickled by the fruiting variety declare upon honor that the flavor is unique. There is a hint of the pineapple, a suggestion of peaches, a suggestion of melon—and all in all a hypnotizing fascination which gives the palate a new thrill.

Cattle, stock, swine, goats, chickens—they all thrive and fatten upon it and cows that eat nothing else are quoted as gladly yielding a forty per cent increase in flow of milk as a reward for such food. Based upon results, cactus at \$5 per ton is said to be cheaper than alfalfa at \$8. It is said, by the cacti statisticians, to fatten stock at a cost of 1.9 cents per pound as against 4.5 cents, the charge placed against alfalfa. While five tons of cactus will cure into four tons of merchantable food, it required four tons of green alfalfa to make one ton of cured.

Five hundred leaves—the planters call them slabs—are planted to the acre, and what may be expected to happen after that may be judged by the experience of a lot owner at Arcadia, who planted five slabs three years ago. This season he has cut 1500 slabs, for which he received at wholesale \$150. A "little lander" this season netted the snug sum of \$700 from one-fifth of an acre. But these men marketed their slabs as nursery stock. What would have happened had their product been sold for its worth as food for stock is quite another story. In favor of the cactus it should be remarked that it is easy to handle and can be produced and marketed at an expense of \$50 per acre. It will keep six months after cutting and will stand shipment well for long distances, being no more difficult to handle than so much coal.

THE ECHELON AEROPLANE

A FRENCH inventor has thought it not beneath his dignity to take a lesson from the wild goose. Every one has noticed that a flock of migratory birds assumes the form of a triangle with the apex in front and it is natural to suppose that this arrangement in some way makes their long flight easier. A new model flying machine, the Robiola multiplane, is constructed on this principle. It is made entirely of metal, with six planes, one above another in echelon formation. The balance is such that in case the motor stops the machine settles slowly to the ground like a parachute.

CARPETING THE BOTTOM OF THE MISSISSIPPI

THE bottom of the Mississippi River near Memphis, Tennessee, has been carpeted. Gigantic willow mats woven of willow trees, constructed in sections on the surface of the river itself and then sunk into place, are being used to keep Memphis on the river, which for several years has been threatening to leave the city high and dry a mile from the channel of the stream. The turbulent river already has to its credit—or discredit—a score of towns deserted in this manner, with consequences serious enough. In the case of Memphis, however, these consequences would be disastrous almost beyond description; her costly harbor facilities would be utterly ruined.

The threatened danger was first noted by Government engineers about a year ago, and preparations were immediately begun to avert it. While the river has for several years been eating railroads, houses and farms in the vicinity of Memphis, it seemed that the hungry stream had at last met something that would check its appetite when a sheer wall of solid rock appeared at Hopefield Point, opposite Memphis. But the greedy river attacked this seemingly insurmountable obstacle with as much relish as it had shown for banks of earth, and it was soon realized that the rock was being undermined.

The willow mats placed in the river at that point are expected to put a stop immediately to the ero-



WEAVING WILLOW MATS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOTTOM

sion. Some of these mats are a mile long and 200 feet wide. As fast as a section is completed it is weighted with rocks to sink it into place and then pinned to the bottom with piles. The Mississippi is the only river in the world with a carpeted bottom.

THE MOTOR STETHOSCOPE

BEFORE an automobile leaves the factory in which it is built the engine undergoes a very thorough inspection to see that all parts are in perfect working order. It is tested with an instrument called a stethoscope, similar to that used by doctors when testing a person's heart. In fact, that is exactly what the mechanic is doing with the engine. The room in which this inspection is made is sound proof and with the aid of the stethoscope the most minute irregularity of action is at once detected.

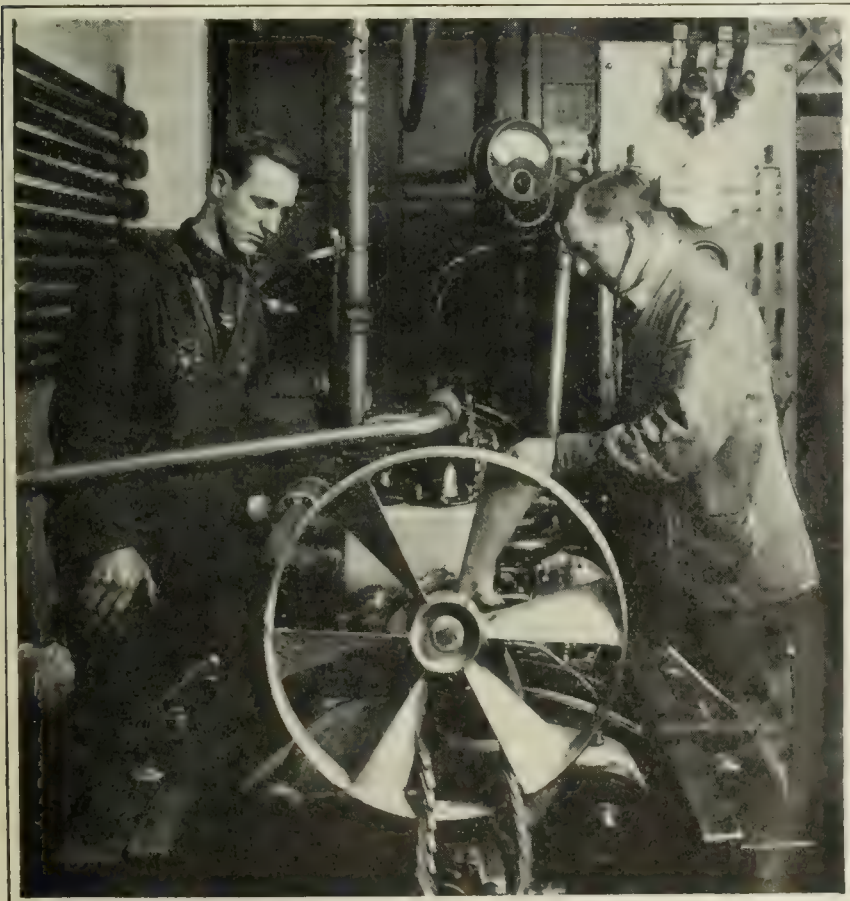
The fan is disconnected to eliminate accident to the workman and the tests are made with the engine running at speeds between 300 and 1800 revolutions per minute.

EGGS NOW AND THEN

NOW that eggs have sunk again to the commonplace and we may occasionally drop or mislay one without fear of the consequences, tales of damage in transit do not arouse our indignation. But in the seasons when these necessary hen products have a value equaled only by those of that prolific goose of the fairy tale, we are shocked to hear that on an average eighty-three hundredths of an egg in every dozen shipped—about one in fourteen—is injured en route. And if eighty-three hundredths of an egg is in ruins—! Technically, they arrive as “cracks,” “dents,” “leakers” or “mashers”—all of which graphic terms imply that they are in a condition discouraging to the consumer.

These figures were obtained as a result of the individual examination of 6000 dozen eggs before and after shipment, and a further general study of the condition of seventy-one carloads, or over 500,000 eggs, shipped from thirty-six packing houses in the corn belt to ten markets on the eastern coast. Careless packing is the cause of all this waste.

The helpful Department of Agriculture proposes three remedies: First, “fillers and flats,” the cardboard partitions which separate egg from egg, should never be used twice in packing, as they become bent and weakened. Secondly, the cases should be handled carefully and the car should be in good repair with drain pipes clear—for a wet egg spoils quickly—and thirdly the load should be so braced and protected with straw that it cannot shift in the car.



LISTENING TO THE MOTOR'S HEART-BEATS

SAYS THE SCIENTIST

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

The air is rent with shout and cry,
And I hear drum and horn,
The purple banners flap and fly,
The mighty Emperor passes by
With curling lips of scorn.

He boasts contempt for little things
And prates of noble mind,
He has for servants none but kings,
He takes but the costliest offerings—
But the Emperor is blind.

His chariot spurns my footsteps slow,
While I plan a motor car,
He tramples his crops (that I helped to grow);
And his rich dyed robes may fold and flow,
But the colors I drew from tar.

I have read the secret of the air
In a little heap of rust,
And marvels of nature have I laid bare
And enriched the world beyond compare
By a few gray grains of dust.

I tell from scratches on the stones
The story of the earth,
And what to me are crowns and thrones
When I learn from scattered flints and bones
How mankind came to birth!

By soot and graphite and char and coal
(And the Emperor's diamond ring),
By the heaps of slag whence I take toll,
This message I read as on a scroll:
There is no "little thing"!

TELLING CHICAGO ABOUT THE BABIES

WHAT THE ADVERTISING MEN ARE DOING ON BEHALF OF BABY WELFARE

BY JAMES KILGOUR

A FEW weeks ago there met in the city of Chicago a little group of earnest men and women—for a big purpose. The group included Dr. W. A. Evans, former Health Commissioner of Chicago, Julius Rosenwald, a leading merchant of the city, Lucius Teter, prominent Chicago banker, and others active in the work of the the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago. It also included representatives of Chicago's leading advertising interests. The occasion was the launching of a campaign that right now is "making history" as the greatest interest-arousing movement ever undertaken for the benefit of the suffering and needy babies of any community.

In planning for "Baby Welfare Week"—April 19-25—in that city the society decided to turn the entire promotion of the idea over to the local advertising men. The work was undertaken by an Advertising Committee, of which J. R. Woltz is chairman. The remarkable showing in the form of results actually secured points a way to other cities where similar problems must be solved.

The babies' welfare organization of Chicago works along entirely non-sectarian, entirely practical lines. Thirteen stations have already been established in neighborhoods where the greatest need exists. Every station is in charge of a prominent physician, whose services are contributed to the cause. Every station has experienced and capable nurses.

To these stations mothers bring their babies for free examination and treatment; for instruction and advice on baby care. These visits of the mothers are followed by visits to the homes by nurses who see that the instructions are understood and carried out.

The efficacy of this work is proved by the fact that out of every thousand cases treated at these stations last year nine hundred and seventy cases were saved. But the good was sadly limited by the restricted number of stations and the fact that all Chicago did not know of the society or its plans.

"All Chicago *will* know," said the advertising men. "It's our business to make it known. If publicity is good for beans and baking powder—it's good for *babies*." And so it has proved.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," said Mr. Woltz. "That's a modest figure for the amount of valuable advertising we have been able to secure, absolutely without cost, for Baby Welfare Week. The Chicago newspapers threw open their advertising columns, donating amounts of space that would cost any other advertiser a small fortune. The highest-paid advertisement writers and artists contributed their ability to fill this space with convincing, attractive copy. At the corner of State and Madison streets, where it is said more people pass every day than at any other street intersection in the world, a great electric sign is flash-

ing, with hundreds of lights, an appeal for the babies.

"No circus ever 'billed' Chicago as thoroly as the bill-posting people are advertising Baby Week all over the town. Great painted signs alternate with the posters. All contributed—all free for the babies. Every street car and elevated car carries Baby's Welfare Week signs, as do suburban steam roads. Every theater program carries our advertising. Moving picture houses are throwing 'Help the Babies' ads upon their screens. 350,000 booklets wrapped around milk bottles will be distributed by the milk companies to practically every home in Chicago.

"Lorado Taft, Chicago's famous sculptor, created a beautiful statue of mother and child, miniature duplicates of which are to be sold. All together, it's the biggest one-city advertising campaign that's ever been attempted. And the best part of it is every bit free. If there is a soul in Chicago who does not or will not know about Chicago's Baby Week, he or she is surely deaf, dumb and blind."

This is just another proof that clean, energetic business methods are applicable to something more than business. To accomplish the greatest good for any humanitarian cause the widest, most effective publicity is essential. The Infant Welfare Society of Chicago is realizing this fact to its fullest extent since tying up with the masters of "printers' ink."

THE PUZZLE OF THE INFINITE

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—SEVENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

INFINITY is not a problem; it is a fact. It can be puzzled over, if we choose, but there it is, not to be denied, staring us in the face. It is of no use for me to puzzle myself trying to conceive the limits of the infinites. There are such things as space and time; I know it, and time and space are limitless, have no beginning and no end. I know that, too, and yet I cannot understand how out of that which had no beginning I could have reached this particular point in space and time. The difficulty is more about time than space; for space is static. I can in imagination go anywhere and find room. But time is not permanent, static. It is an infinitely broad current, an ocean without bounds, moving, ever moving onward, onward from back of all conceivable beginning. How could I have hopped upon existence just now, in this little inch of endlessness, and my father in his inch, instead of my succession and his occurring an infinite million of ages back? But here I am, and why should I try to puzzle myself with the infinite past when I know for certain the present? Why seek to track back to its source the beginning of unbeginning time? I may try to explain it to myself by thinking of time as a circle which has no beginning because it repeats itself, but that is fallacious. Time is no cyclic revolution. It is a sweep ever forward, never backward, never like the Egyptian figure of the serpent swallowing its tail. I am *here*; I am *now*—that fact I know, and the puzzle how I came to be here and now need not distract me from the fact. The fact of the infinite is simple and clear, easy to apprehend; but the how and why of it, its compass and extent, is past finite comprehension.

WHEN DID CREATION BEGIN?

We come upon this puzzle of the infinite when it occurs to us to ask, When did the great Prime Cause begin to create the universe? Was it in time, or was it from all eternity? Our argument has shown us that all the forms of visible matter we know of are contingent, dependent; but it has set no time for their beginning, no time when electrons and atoms began to be concreted out of ether; only that the present forms of the worlds had a beginning in time; but we did not know how many times the stars and suns had died into the cold of frigid space and been regenerated as nebulae and suns to “trick

their beams” and “flame in the forehead of the morning sky.”

Some great primal creative cause must have existed from all eternity. Now can we believe that this cause existed from an eternity before creating, and that at a certain point in that eternity it began to create? It is not easy to think so. If it was good to create at any definite time it must have been good to create at any previous time, and what was good would have been done. It would seem likely that it would always create. And I might also say just as well that if it was good to create a stellar system in one portion of space, it would be good to create elsewhere. Apart from the inexplicable puzzle of a past eternity of time, which we cannot deny except by asserting a relativity to time tantamount to denying that there is any such thing as time, we can only say that the universe now exists, in time, and that its existence is not automatic but depends on the force of some cause essentially antecedent to it, but whether antecedent in time, or only logically antecedent, as the rising sun is antecedent to the dawn, we cannot say. It may be that inasmuch as a great creative cause has existed from all eternity, it must have also acted creatively from all eternity. In that case we might properly conceive of the universe, not in its present transitory and cyclical condition, but in some form as eternal, as eternal as its great cause.

Let us now return for a little space to our own world, the earth, and ask a further question as to its composition as bearing on its adaptation for the residence of man, the lower animals and plant life.

A world without beings to use it would not be worth while. It needs vegetable and animal life to make it useful. At any rate we know it is useful because it supports such life. To be sure we do not know that Venus and Mars have inhabitants. Very likely they have, for they have air and water. The moon has none, nor probably Jupiter and Saturn, and certainly not the sun. Yet planets that have none are of some value to us, and seem to be in preparation for the time when they may possibly be inhabited. But if not, they are yet not useless to us, and the sun is our mighty servant, the steward of all our life. While I believe there are innumerable inhabited worlds, yet if the earth were the only one the service to us on this little world of all the radiant heavens would not be un-

worthy, for I believe that an infant's single will is of more value than the sum of all cosmic forces thru all the celestial ages, so much is mind superior to matter. The question of the composition of our world as related to the uses of man then deserves consideration.

A UNIVERSE FITTED FOR LIFE

The fact is, that the world—earth, sea and air—is made out of materials that fit it most nicely to the life of man, animals and plants; or shall we say that our world of life has been evolved to fit the physical conditions that the earth presents?

The present actual composition of our world, its air, soil and seas, is one out of a countless number of permutations of elements, whether in their relative amount or in their presence or absence, which are conceivable, and of which only the present one would support such life as we see. A million others would be fatal. We may properly ask whether under other conditions evolution could possibly support life.

The earth might have been made all out of gold or silver or iron. Then there could have been no life. Or if we had all the present ingredients which we find necessary for life, carbon, lime, clay, nitrogen and all the rest, but only oxygen and hydrogen, or either alone missing, we cannot conceive how life could exist.

OUR UNIVERSE IS NECESSARY FOR LIFE

Of the many ingredients needed to maintain life as we see it here, I may take three as representing the rest, air, water and carbonic acid. They are exquisitely fitted to support life, unless life has been so developed as to make use of them. Could physical life have existed without them? Imagine the absence of water which fills the oceans and soaks the land, and constitutes the chief ingredient in both animal and vegetable life. No other liquid—and chemists know them—could take its place as the vehicle of life. Suppose there were no water, or think of any other liquid, sulfuric acid, mercury, alcohol, chloroform taking its place—not one of them has the neutral quality with the power of dissolving other substances in sap or blood. The fact is that no known liquid but water could sustain life. Then the great abundance of water gives a stability of temperature necessary for life, thru its extraordinarily high specific heat. Its evaporation prevents sudden destructive changes from heat to cold, ab-

sorbing heat in evaporation, and giving it out again in liquefying as cloud or rain and in freezing; otherwise the earth would be uninhabitable. Water is needed for life, and is fitted and provided for it.

Equally we cannot imagine life without air. In a vacuum it could not exist. No other gas or combination of gases would do. Just its properties are needed to draw up and support the evaporated water and give rain to the earth. The air is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, with a little carbonic acid which is poisonous in large quantities, but harmless in small quantities. How happened nature to supply oxygen and nitrogen? Why not all nitrogen instead of four-fifths? There are many other gases, but not one that will support animal life except oxygen. Is it not extraordinary that just this gas should have been provided in the air, and in just the right dilution? No other would do. But may we suppose that if other gases had filled the place of air some other form of life than ours would have been developed, quite unlike ours? Certainly nothing made of flesh and blood. For we know these other gases. We know that life cannot and could not be supported in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen, which is too inert to form the necessary combinations. Suppose it were all chlorine or fluorine gas: it would consume everything living; or nitrous oxid or ammonia, or any other gas that can be mentioned, say helium or argon. Any one would be fatal to any form of life. Could there be living bodies not of such flesh and blood as ours that might have originated by evolution in a world of some other sort of air? It appears impossible. Other worlds have the same sort of chemistry as ours; and we know the gases and the solids as well, and they cannot cause growth. They can create crystals by the superficial deposit of layer on layer, but not vital growth. Only the unmaterial could live, what we call a soul. The surprising fitness of this one mixture in air of oxygen and nitrogen for life is a fact which suggests intelligent purpose in fitting the world for life.

Carbonic acid, borne by the air and the water, is the third condition of life of which I would speak. It, too, has a special fitness for its place. Life fits itself to it, as it does to air and water; but it is equally true that they are primordially fixt in a fitness for it, as the hand to the glove, as well as the glove to the hand. Carbonic acid is everywhere in air and water, and supplies the substance of all plants, which retain its carbon and give off its oxygen, just as animals keep the balance by taking the oxy-

gen and giving off carbonic acid. It is not easy to conceive of any form of vegetable life dependent on any other element than the carbon of carbonic acid. We have heard of living skeletons, but a body made up of bones could hardly live.

Can it be supposed that these three necessities for any form of bodily life, water, air and carbonic acid—and many others might be mentioned—could have met together by accident, without purpose? Prof. L. J. Henderson, of Harvard University,

says that there is not one chance in millions of millions that the many qualities and unique properties possessed by water and carbonic acid which occur thus simultaneously in their elements, could have met, except thru the operation of a natural law that connects them, whether called impetus, or natural theology, or teleological purpose. To me all this amazing fitness seems most easily explicable on the assumption of a purposive Being antecedent to all matter and all physical law.

SOCIETY AND THE FEEBLEMINDED

BY GERTRUDE C. DAVENPORT

CARNEGIE STATION FOR EXPERIMENTAL EVOLUTION

WHO are the feeble-minded? A child is judged to be feeble-minded who (under fairly normal conditions at home) is graded at school much below the average children of its own age. The degree of feeble-mindedness is roughly expressed by the number of years or grades in which the child is in arrears. It extends all the way from dulness to complete inability to attend to one's bodily needs. Between absolute deficiency in any mental attribute and normality there are many intermediate grades.

Feeble-mindedness is a recessive trait. That is, it may not appear in the body of the individual but, nevertheless, obtains in half of his or her germ cells. When the recessive trait is present in the body of both parents it obtains in all of the children. Hence two mentally defective parents will, probably, have only defective children. Indeed, this state of affairs is bound to obtain when the two parents are defective in exactly the same mental attributes. In marriages between two feeble-minded persons it probably rarely happens that all of the qualities in which the parents are defective are the same in each parent, hence a variety of combinations of traits is possible in the offspring and the grades and kinds of feeble-mindedness in the children of two feeble-minded parents vary; occasionally a fairly normal offspring may be the result. But the chance of normality under such conditions is small.

If the feeble-minded always married in their own class the result would be the building up of a separate and defective class. The presence of such a class would, of course, be an annoyance or even a menace to normal society, for the imbecile is usually also either the pauper, the prostitute or the criminal. But the greatest menace of imbecil-

ity is not that the imbecile may break into our house and steal our silver or that he may set fire to our barn, but that he may be born of our flesh. When the strong-minded marries the weak-minded all the children appear normal, provided the strong parent has no feeble-minded relatives. But when these normal-appearing children marry others of the same mixt origin as themselves, feeble-mindedness crops out again in one-fourth of the children. Now this recessive trait, this feeble-mindedness, may recede into the germ cells for many generations to appear only when marriage with its like occurs.

It has long been the custom to consider our hereditary traits as private and to hide the fact of defects in them not only from the world but also from our children. Such a method of conduct is highly anti-eugenical and brings its punishment not only on the family but on society. Those who inherit pure strength of intellect from both sides never impart hereditary feeble-mindedness to their offspring, and those of mixt origin need never do so provided they marry judiciously. In order that they may do so they must be acquainted with the facts of their family history, and that of their proposed mate.

But to expect those who are actually feeble-minded to take much forethought for the generations unborn is futile. Here society must step in to protect itself from the perpetuation of these most fertile strains. And society is justified in so attempting to protect itself, because it is from this class that most of our paupers, prostitutes, rapists and criminals of many classes are recruited. The simplest way for society to diminish the supply of such undesirable citizens, and the most humane, is to segregate the weak-minded and imbecile.

DEMOCRATIZING OPERA

WHAT THE CENTURY OPERA COMPANY HAS DONE AND EXPECTS TO DO

BEGINNING last September the Century Opera Company, with the backing of the City Club of New York and a certain degree of coöperation from the Metropolitan Opera House, undertook the experiment of providing opera in English and at popular prices, on a larger and more imposing scale than had hitherto been attempted in America. That experiment, now at the end of its first season, has been carried far enough to enable the

have been excellently well sung, the whole performance reaching a surprisingly high plane of artistic merit. Many of them on the other hand have shown unmistakably that they had not had sufficient rehearsal for the proper coördination and co-operation of the various forces employed in their production. However, it may be said that a majority of the performances have provided a higher standard of low-priced opera than has been possible heretofore.

One of the earliest of the lessons learned by the management was that, in New York at least, opera for the people means opera in English. At the outset each opera given besides being sung in English was performed once at least in the language in which it was written; but notwithstanding the polyglot audiences the demand for seats for the performances in English was so much the greater that the performances in other tongues were abandoned after the ninth week of the season.

Another lesson apparently taken to heart, since the plan is to be changed next year, is that the Century Opera has been trying to do too much in giving eight performances a week and changing the opera once a week. There is probably no other opera house in the world that undertakes eight performances a week of

this kind of operatic works. The strain on all the forces is too great.

The demand for the lowest-priced seats, ranging from twenty-five cents to one dollar, has continued so heavy that it has been decided to rebuild the auditorium of the Century Opera House by extending each floor back beyond its present confines and moving forward the front line of each balcony, so as to provide about 1000 additional seats. This work will be done in the course of the coming



Copyright by Mishkin

MISS KATHLEEN HOWARD
As Nancy in *Martha*

company's managers and their backers to decide, contrary to persistent rumor, that they will continue their efforts toward the democratization of opera and to determine pretty definitely upon their plans for next year; far enough also to indicate some things of significance to those who are interested in the cultivation and development of a popular appreciation of good music in this country.

Between the middle of September and the middle of April this company at the Century Opera House (formerly the New Theater) in Central Park West has performed twenty-six operas. The repertory has been exceptionally varied and comprehensive as well as exceptionally large for a new organization in its first year. And it is largely owing to this fact of attempting to do so much that the performances have been of very uneven quality. Some of the operas



Copyright by Mishkin

THREE OF THE MOST POPULAR CENTURY SINGERS—MISS LOIS EWELL
As Suzanne in *The Secret of Suzanne*



Photograph by Mishkin

MR. MORGAN KINGSTON
As Mario in *La Tosca*

summer under the direction of Carriere & Hastings.

Milton and Sargent Aborn, the managers, announce that next year there will be a season of twenty consecutive weeks at the Century Opera House, beginning on Monday evening, September 14. Two operas will be given each week and the run of each will be for a fortnight. Instead of alternating the singers, as has been the practise this season, the operas will be alternated and the public will know who is going to sing of each performance. The most urgent need—adequate English translations—is being provided for, and the management expects to present each opera next season with a new or sufficiently revised libretto. To this end the Century Opera Company will purchase and publish effective and satisfactory librettos of the standard operas, and the music publishers

have promised to do the same for the modern operas which they control under copyright. The favorite singers of the present organization will be retained, with important reinforcements, and no effort will be spared to improve the personnel.

After its next season in New York the company will visit Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston, starting on tour on February 1, 1915; and at that

time the Dippel Opera Comique Company will become a guest at the Century Opera House. According to the announcement a season of fourteen weeks of opera comique will be given under the direction of Andreas Dippel, ten weeks of which will probably be devoted to a new Puccini operetta, and four weeks to French opera bouffe, with the services of specially engaged French artists.

Altogether, the first season of the Century Opera Company as purveyor of opera for everyman and his wife at low prices has been sufficiently successful to warrant high hopes for still more successful and more artistic achievements in the future. It has already given genuine musical pleasure to thousands of people who could not afford to attend the opera at the higher-priced theater.

VIOLETS AND ROBINS

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

THE violet is in some way among flowers like the robin among birds. We cannot tell why, only so it is that everybody likes violets, and nobody that is decent will kill a robin—even if the robin is eating his cherries. One of the prettiest memories lingering along the margin of my thoughts is that of "Old Greek," as we used to call him, coming down the Hill from his recitations at the College, and at a certain place stepping off the sidewalk on to the sod and gathering little sweet violets on his way homeward. He would get so absorbed that the college boys would sometimes gather a handful, without his hearing them, and sprinkle them over his hat. As they came down over his eyes, he did not look surprized, but seemed to think it natural that they should fall from the skies. Well, the blue of the skies and the blue of the violet are a good deal alike, especially in spring-time; and the violet-smile which he finally turned toward them was so unique that I cannot forget it.

When I first came to Florida it was midwinter, that is, it was holidays; but almost the first thing that I saw here in the pine woods was a meadow of tiny violets. They hugged the ground very close as if they were afraid of snow, but all the same the days were warm as summer, and one might easily have slept on such a bed as Nature offered everywhere out of doors. Beautiful knolls were covered with flowers, not quite white, but just touched with brown; and so profuse that it did not look as if they could have got where they were without being tossed there by the hand. You could stroll all around Lake Lucy and gather your fingers full anywhere, only the stems were not an inch long, so that you could barely get hold of them. Christmas and New Year's Day I had never before associated with violets.

About the middle of January,

strolling where the wild cattle could not easily feed, I saw at a distance a bright blue spot, and reaching it I found another violet; standing on a stalk over one foot tall, and the leaves almost as slender as the stalk. It was so contradictory to all my traditions about violets that I needed a little argument to make it certain. A good bunch of these, on stalks each ten or twelve inches long, were surely a rich novelty. I sat down with a plenty of them on my knees and had a pitched battle after the old-fashioned way of my boyhood; for every violet of every sort the world over has this hook and trunk with which to catch on another and pull off its head. There I sat until I was strewn all over with beheaded violets. For the time being I was a boy, and so I wish it always to be when I am out-of-doors.

Yet what was the matter? Evidently something was marring the old-fashioned boy fun, and violets did not mean just what they sometimes do. Here was the difficulty: they had no association with spring. Spring down here means very little at all. Standing up, I could see ripe oranges just over the fences, and big yellow grape fruit; and not far off there were roses in blossom in a beautiful yard. Bignonias climbed seventy feet up the pines and it was impossible to stroll about without crushing wild flowers. Winter there might be, of a tepid sort, when deciduous leaves shook down over the lawns; but those pine needles up there do not break loose very generously until March or April. It is a curious country when a violet loses its association and spring holds Christmas in its lap.

I remember very well that under the old Pound Sour apple tree up North there was a little swale where the snows got melted rather promptly in March, and there, soon after, we always found the yellow coltsfoot

and that violet which is known all over the northern states as the "blue violet." It is no more blue than others, but it has a cordial, spring-greeting style about it; and one can never think of it without thinking of the passing away of winter and the coming of warm days. If we took the trouble of wandering into the wood lots we found a half a dozen more sorts nearly as early, quite as pretty, but not so closely associated with spring. In the glen where my boyhood spent its happiest hours there were eight sorts; we do not remember that they all blossomed at the same time. There was a yellow which was my favorite, because of its intense color, altho not so fragrant as another yellow near by. There was a pale blue and a tiny white almost as small as this one in Florida. It was, however, the one which we found in the meadows most freely which was most language-full and provoking of delight. When we could run into the house with this par-excellence dark blue violet, the mother, who was growing old, would clap her hands and say "Spring is coming."

Yes, we think that is it. The violet is a forerunner of gardening days and the days when we can live out of doors; when the ice fetters are broken. The robin is best beloved for precisely the same reason. He starts from his southern retreat during the last days of February, and feeling his way always by night flights, gets to us here in the North as the long green strips of sod show themselves up and down the swales. Possibly the bluebird's song is heard first, cutting the high atmosphere with its clear note of joy; but the robin is first at our door, and sitting on the nearest apple tree whistles a satisfaction that can hardly be expressed in human language, for there is a certain eloquence that is contained in bird language that cannot be articulated.

Sorrento, Florida

THE NEW BOOKS

A ROMANCE OF CHANCE

EVEN in the close atmosphere of the land, Mr. Conrad can find human souls so buffeted by stormy circumstances that they are, ship-like, at the mercy of a sea infinitely wide, strange and unknowable, troubled with the swells of all that is fundamental in human emotion, and swept ever by the winds of chance. It is not strange, is it, that Joseph Conrad with his wild, restless love of that which to some of us seems the very symbolism of treachery, should worship such an inexorable, inexplicable goddess—the divinity of Chance?

An unimaginative financier playing only half-consciously on the gullability of foolish, moneyed middle class human things, ruins them and goes to jail loudly protesting his innocence. He is the most repulsive figure conceivable; flabby, a monstrous egotist, and the place of his heart filled with fat—unresisting fat, taken, as it were, from other people's bones. Incidentally, the crash, when it comes, throws his daughter in the bloom of her sixteen-year-old innocence, against the harshest, bitterest, most cruel things of life. She is shocked—not into insensibility, but into a quavering, frightened, deliriously alive sensitiveness which she never quite loses. At the moment of her keenest suffering, with self-destruction looming large in prospect, she meets Roderick Anthony, who cares for her against her belief and marries her impulsively. And so to sea, for he is the captain of a real Conrad ship—but her father, who has just come from jail, must perforce accompany them to make a farce of their married life. With tiger-like jealousy he watches them, conceives a hatred for the captain, and prepares for him a poisoned drink—but his treason is discovered in time. In the face of discovery the old man ends his life.

The story, told by Marlow, who is only an intermittent spectator piecing together stray bits which come to him always by the unaccountable directing force of "chance," has a detached calmness, a spectator-like cynicism and a cold, darkly humorous, mocking analysis in the telling, that makes an extraordinary emotional contrast with the depth of human pathos in the reality.

It is almost like Kipling at times, this matter-of-factness and ironic philosophy, but it is less impres-

sionistic. It goes deep into dark emotional caverns and drags out intimate, frightened, unwholesome thoughts, dangles them pitilessly in a glare of sun and laughs at their shame-faced antics. But Conrad does not probe his characters alone—he delves equally into himself—in short, he lays bare the human. Hence, at times, in the greatest ecstasy of his analysis he is classic, universal.

Chance is literature. It is an inspiration to the light-fiction-soaked contemporary reader who longs for something real. And it deserves to be permanent.

Chance, by Joseph Conrad (Korzeniowski). New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

JAPANESE PRINTS

Quite as fine and representative a showing of Japanese color prints as has ever been made in New York was the loan exhibition arranged by the Japan Society in the spring of 1911, a fittingly permanent souvenir of which is now issued in the shape of a handsome quarto volume entitled *Japanese Color-Prints and Their Designers*, printed in the best style of the De Vinne Press. The volume contains the text of a lecture (from which it takes its title) delivered by Mr. Frederick W. Gookin at the opening of the exhibition, the admirable catalog also prepared by Mr. Gookin, and twenty-four reproductions of representative prints which were in the exhibition. These color reproductions are as nearly perfect as the best modern process of color printing can make them, and they are mounted on Japanese vellum paper which appropriately sets off their beauty and their exquisite delicacy of color combinations.

Mr. Gookin's "lecture" herein recorded forms an excellent brief introduction to the whole subject of Japan's most popular art. Its origins and development are clearly outlined. Its decline is epitomized. Its close connection with the customs, manners, foibles of the times is pointed out; as is also the fact that to the upper-class natives it was an "art of the underworld" unworthy of their regard because of the commonness (to them literally vulgarity) of its subjects and its humor, as often as not mere jocose flippancy. There is brief but helpful characterization of a few of the leading artists of the school. And finally the process of making the prints is described. The book is an unalloyed delight to those

Increase Your Income

The Independent desires the services of a representative in your locality to introduce this magazine to busy thinking people.

The Independent should be of interest to every well educated person.

Experience is not necessary. Persons now established as representatives of other good publications can add substantially to their income by representing us,

Address W. W. FERRIN

The Independent

119 W. 40th Street, New York

Autograph Letters

of Celebrities Bought and Sold. Send for price lists. Walter R. Benjamin, 225 5th Av., N.Y. ESTABLISHED 1887. Pub. "THE COLLECTOR," \$1 a year.



WARREN H. COLSON 184 Boylston St., Boston

is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception the choicest stock of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High. Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades. Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address.

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President, Saratoga Springs, New York.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Independent, April 28, 1864

The Government is fitting out a great expedition against the Sioux Indians, in order to protect the rapidly increasing emigration to Idaho, which is now unsafe.

The House has been very busy all week, in Committee of the Whole, discussing the Tax bill. The report of the Ways and Means Committee raises the Income Tax to a uniform rate of 5 per cent. on all sums above \$600 a year. Luxuries, whisky, and cigars, etc., are very heavily taxed.

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

EUROPE Send for "The Liberty Way" ORIENT

booklet, free. Write today. Mediterranean route June 18, July 1 and 4. Montreal to Naples, June 23. University Leadership. Party of 15. UNIVERSAL TOURS—A. St. Thomas, Ontario.

TURRELL'S \$325 EUROPE 1914

Plan now. Organizers wanted. Small parties. \$325-\$500. June to Sept. C. A. TURRELL, Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, Tucson.

ITALY TO ENGLAND—\$360.

Three more members wanted to complete a party of 15. Sailing from New York June 30 and returning to Montreal September 1.

H. G. DAVISSON, 345 Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SPRING IS HERE

with the birds and buds with the thousand and one things of the great pine woods. Coming day by day, at the very door of the

PINE TREE INN

THE INN IN THE PINES

ALBERT A. LEROY LAKEHURST, N. J.

Shoreham Hotel Washington

European Plan.

Fireproof.

Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

Hotel Cumberland NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and
Fireproof

Strictly
First-Class

Rates
Reasonable

\$2.50
with
Bath
and up

Send for
Booklet

10 Minutes
Walk to 40
Theatres

H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN

Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

EUROPE Best Way to Travel
at Moderate Cost
Send for Information. J. P. Graham,
Ideal Tours, Box 1055-A Pittsburgh

THE
IDEAL
WAY

CHAUTAUQUA TOURS ANYWHERE

First-Class Comfort and Pension Service. The best of everything seen under expert leadership. Literature ready. THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, CHICAGO. MARQUETTE BUILDING.

TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Countries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY."

MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

Travel Abroad First-class thruout \$500.00 nine weeks.

Select party of ten sail July 9. Send for booklet of Ideal Tour.

L. HAGEMAN

214 PARKER HILL AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

A CRUISE AROUND SOUTH AMERICA

78 DAYS FROM NEW YORK JAN 23rd 1915 \$400 AND UP. By specially chartered S. S. LAPLAND. 28,000 tons displacement. Largest steamer to So. America thru Panama Canal. GATES TOURS, Toledo, O. Send for booklet C-2

EUROPE AND ORIENT

An especially fine tour, sailing April 25. Other tours, various dates and routes. Norway, Sweden and Russia.

AROUND THE WORLD

Summer tour via Siberia. Westward and Eastward in Fall.

INDEPENDENT TRAVEL, MOTOR TOURS

Whatever your travel desires, write us.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.

201 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.
Hotel Oakland, Oakland, Cal.

SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Asquam Lake, N. H. 29th SEASON

A camp where boys are busy all the time. Where they learn something worth while. From which they return strong physically and strong in character. Send for booklet.

EDWIN DE MERITTE, Principal De Meritte School, 815 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CAMP PENN., on Lake Champlain, Valcour, Clinton Co., N. Y. 8th Season.

Camp Penn, unlike most camps, is a real "woodsy" camp, where the boys do real camping, where, in little groups of three or four, under constant supervision, they establish their little semi-independent camps, and are encouraged to rely upon themselves as much as possible. You will be interested to read about our unusual "group" system, our method of management, and to learn how a camp can develop the highest and best that is in a boy. Junior and Senior branches a mile apart. For particulars, communicate with CHARLES K. TAYLOR, M. A., Director St. Martin's, Philadelphia, Pa.

interested in Japanese art, and is altogether worthy of the Japan Society, which, it is to be hoped, may follow this auspicious beginning with other beautiful as well as useful publications.

Japanese Color-Prints and Their Designers, by Frederick William Gookin. New York: The Japan Society (Charles Scribner's Sons, agents).

BEFORE BOOKS

The most careful research has enabled Lord Avebury to show us the arts, crafts, social organization and means of subsistence of primitive humanity, in *Prehistoric Times*. The style is graphic, simple and wastes no time. There are many pictures, some of them in color, and enough maps, diagrams and tables to furnish ample elucidation of the habits of those remote ancestors of ours.

Henry Holt & Co. \$3.50.

CITIES NOT LIKE TOPSY

The Garden City, by C. B. Purdom, tells of a town built up according to a definite plan instead of being allowed to grow casually. The description is sufficiently detailed and practical to serve as a guide to any enterprising increasing community. There are four beautiful illustrations in color and many half-tones.

E. P. Dutton Co. \$3.50.

FROM ONE PASTOR TO ANOTHER.

The Message of David Swing to His Generation, as found in some of his most characteristic writings, is prefaced by a memorial address, delivered soon after Dr. Swing's death, by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who succeeded him as pastor of Central Church, Chicago, and has supervised the publishing of this collection.

Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.20.

CONVERSATIONAL BRUTES

William Davenport Hulbert, in *Forest Neighbors*, humanizes animals not quite so sentimentally as Mr. Seton or so romantically as Paul du Chaillu, but with a sympathy evidently bred of much association with his dumb characters. The style is almost too conversational to be very appealing to grown-ups.

Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

CONTINENTAL MOTORING

The automobile has introduced a new form of travel-book represented at its best by Thos. D. Murphy's *On Old-World Highways*, which describes a motor tour from Land's End to John o' Groats in Britain and from St. Malo to Munich on the Continent. Besides pointing out the places of historic and literary interest and commenting on customs there is incidentally much information about the tours that will be useful to those who follow in the author's tire-tracks. There are sixteen color plates and many other illustrations and maps.

L. C. Page & Co. \$3.

POST-IMPRESSIONS

In *Post-Impressions* Mr. Simeon Strunsky laughs quietly at many forms of sophistication. He is happier when

ironical than when merely fanciful, and his best tool is the *reductio ad absurdum*. Written for the New York *Evening Post*, these sketches have too immediate an application to present traits and tendencies to last long, and yet—barring some flat places—they are too clever to disappear with the day that produced them.

Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP

Four volumes of biographical sketches, by various authors, of *The Presidents of the United States* give anecdotal accounts careful in detail and, for the most part clear in style. Some of the articles were written originally for *Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography*, while others—particularly the later ones—were written especially for this work. The book is edited by James Grant Wilson.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50.

INTERESTING THO ROYAL

There is an undercurrent of humor and a human quality of style in the intimate story of *The Empress Frederick*, the mother of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, which should delight all its readers and, in some cases, interest them in the subject in spite of themselves. The book is written by one who, "for sufficient reasons," remains anonymous.

Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

ANOTHER "BEST" LIST

Miss Laura Spencer Portor's studies in *The Greatest Books in the World* do not go very deep and lack the snap and vigor necessary to give them wide popularity. They are, however, wholesome and helpful to the patient reader.

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

MODERN SAINTS

The *Heroines of Modern Religion*, edited by Warren Dunham Foster, contains some admirable short sketches of ten women who have become more or less famous because of their contributions to religious life. The list is well chosen, beginning with Anne Hutchinson, including Susannah Wesley and Fanny Crosby, and ending with Maud Ballington Booth.

Sturgis & Walton Co. \$1.50.

CUI BONO?

If plain speaking will solve the sex problems that now seem to worry the western world so much, the essays in *Women and Morality*, edited by Mr. Wallace Rice, may be considered a valuable contribution to the desired end. The writers labor under an aggravated consciousness of present evils which they turn over and over without finding any sensible or reasonable means of relief.

The Laurentian Publishers. \$1.

WAGNER IN ENGLISH VERSE

Lovers of Richard Wagner's music dramas will welcome Dr. Oliver Huckel's rendering of *Tristan and Isolde* into poetic narrative form. The translation is dignified and spirited, and the volume uniform in style and binding with its predecessors.

Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 75 cents.

OCEAN TRAVEL "DE LUXE"

When planning your trip to Europe remember
the new ALLAN LINE steamers

"Alsatian" and "Calgarian" and Picturesque St. Lawrence

will add vastly to the enjoyment and pleasure of your trip.

Magnificent River Trip—Less than 3½ Days Open Sea
Most Luxurious Accommodations—Excellent Cuisine

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

For reservations, tickets, etc. apply Local Agents or

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL

ALASKA

Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS

1914

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel. 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.

Address DR. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, L. I.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

"VATERLAND"

950 feet long, 100 feet wide and
58,000 tons.

"World's Largest Ship"

will arrive in New York May 21st
and sail May 26th, 10 a.m. and
regularly thereafter to Paris, London,
Hamburg.

Two Cruises Around the World

and through the Panama Canal. From
New York **January 16, 1915** by
S. S. Cincinnati. January 31, 1915,
by **S. S. Cleveland**. Itinerary includes
San Diego and Panama-Pacific Ex-
position.

Duration Each Cruise 135 Days
Cost \$900 up

Write for full information

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY

Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh,
Chicago, New Orleans, Minneapolis,
St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal

COUNTRY LIFE at the HAMPTONS

those seashore Tuxedos
where family after family
return each season with un-
failing loyalty.

¶ A community that pro-
motes every pastime in the
sporting category, combined
with a country home enviro-
nment unequalled.

¶ Delightful summer climate
—cooling breezes from off
the sea.

¶ Social centers teeming
with summer life.

¶ Why not know this friend-
ly charming place of great
lawns, deep verandas, and
country clubs; of bays and
harbors that are a joy for-
ever to yachtsmen; of Eliza-
bethan cottages and French
chateaux; of white sandy
beaches and the old, old sea?

Why Not Know

LONG ISLAND and Real Life?

Send ten cents to the Gen'l Pass'r
Agent, Long Island R. R., Room
322, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.,
for book which tells the whole
story in beautiful pictures.

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World has been built at Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.

**Open all the year
Absolutely Fireproof**

Mr. E. W. Grove, of St. Louis, Mo., has built at Asheville, N. C., the finest resort hotel in the world—Grove Park Inn. Built by hand of the great boulders of Sunset Mountain, it is full of rest and comfort and wholesomeness. The front lawn is the hundred-acre eighteen-hole golf links of the Asheville Country Club, and with it sixty acres belonging to the hotel.

The purest of water is piped seventeen miles from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, over 6,000 feet altitude.

Biltmore milk and cream exclusively, supplied from 200 registered Jerseys on the estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt. It is doubtful if this famous dairy is equalled in the world.

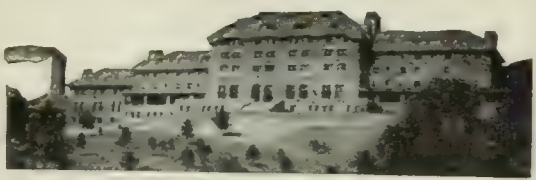
The high altitude makes it cool all summer long at Grove Park Inn. Restful sleep at night in the pure mountain air and all forms of outdoor recreation by day. **No mosquitoes.**

Rates—American Plan—\$5.00 a day upwards

Full information and literature may be obtained at 50 Southern Railway offices, United States and Canada

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain, Asheville, N. C.



REAL ESTATE

NORFOLK, CONN. A beautiful building site for sale with woodland acreage adjoining in very desirable part of this town; excellent location, fine view of the Litchfield and Berkshire Hills; site is within half mile of railroad station. For particulars apply to "A. B. C., The Independent."

FOR RENT—Eight room thoroly modern apartment furnished for the 4 summer months. Cool and Comfortable—In view of New York Harbor. Three minutes walk from Subway and Elevated R. R. Fine opportunity for the right sort of people who want to spend the summer in New York. Rent \$55 per month. Address M. L. S., care The Independent.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.
Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.



THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

Many believe that the deplorable condition of the New Haven railroad company is due to executive demoralization caused by operations for personal profit. It is difficult to explain in any other way what has taken place. An example of the effect of such operations has recently been seen in the collapse of the Frisco railroad system. It has been proved that officers and directors of the Frisco company were gaining control of subsidiary lines and selling them to the company, or to themselves, at prices which yielded large profits. Personal gains exceeding \$7,000,000 have been traced. One of the offenders who thus enriched themselves was B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the company's board. In the recent history of the New Haven company there is much to suggest that the acquisition of trolleys and steamship properties, and the expansion of the steam line service, were accompanied by large profits for interested and influential persons.

Under a resolution of the Senate, the Interstate Commerce Commission is striving to reach the inner history of these transactions. It was met, a few days ago, by the refusal of certain men—among them were two New Haven bank presidents—to testify concerning the operations of John L. Billard in relation to a controlling interest in the stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad. These defiant witnesses were then indicted at Washington, whereupon they yielded, and at a resumption of the inquiry they will answer the commission's questions. Billard, a coal and lumber merchant in the small city of Meriden, midway between New Haven and Hartford, was used as an instrument or intermediary in the operations relating to control of the Boston & Maine. Hostile legislation in Massachusetts led the New Haven company to divest itself, apparently, of its 109,498 shares of Boston & Maine stock. They were sold to Billard for about \$13,000,000. Some time later, they were bought from him by a subsidiary of the New Haven company at a price which yielded a profit of \$2,700,000, which was taken by him and his associates, for he had formed a company. The commission said, in its report of a previous inquiry, that "upon the record as it stands the New Haven has given away to Mr. Billard and his associates, or to the stockholders of the Billard Company, whatever that may be, between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 of the New Haven company's property." The Washington indictments have now cleared the way for testimony showing by whom the profit was taken.

This will be only a beginning. It is well known that when the New Haven company bought the urban and inter-urban trolley lines of Connecticut and Rhode Island it paid for them much more than they were worth. For exam-

ple, the price paid for the Hartford trolleys was \$285 per share, and \$24,000,000 was paid for Rhode Island trolley stock having a par value of \$10,000,000. Concerning the acquisition of a new line in the suburbs of New York City the commission reported in 1913 that the cost of it to the company was "\$12,000,000 in excess of the property's value, upon its own showing," and that, "so far as the records go, this \$12,000,000 has vanished into thin air." In the company's acquisition of steamship lines, also, there is much that needs explanation. The prices paid, the valuation of the steamships and the records concerning the company's action when some of them were sent to the scrap heap, tend to excite suspicion.

It is greatly to be desired that the facts shall now be ascertained and that, if any persons exercising official influence enlarged their private fortunes by any of the transactions which were instrumental in increasing the company's capitalization, in nine years, from less than \$100,000,000 to more than \$400,000,000, they shall be exposed and, if possible, punished. It is understood that those who now direct the affairs of the company are assisting in the investigation.

MEAT FROM ABROAD

About 9,000,000 pounds of Argentine beef are received at New York every month, but until last week there had been no direct shipment of meat from Australia to our Atlantic ports. The steamship "Oberhauser" brought to New York from Melbourne 4000 carcasses of mutton, 400 of veal, 1747 of lamb, 1624 quarters of beef, and 3536 cases of preserved meat. It is expected that other similar cargoes will follow. For some time past there have been regular shipments of Australian meat to San Francisco.

Several projects for the erection, at New York, of refrigerating storehouses in which imported meats may be placed are pending. A company controlled by English refrigerating interests, with which Sir William Vestey is connected, has leased from a dock company in New York buildings which have a water frontage of 225 feet, and it is said that they will be ready for the reception of imports on June 1. A company that makes soups in Camden, New Jersey, has undertaken to buy 200,000 pounds of Argentine beef every two weeks, with considerable quantities of mutton, if these can be shipped to Philadelphia.

NEW YORK BONDS

The city of New York sold, last week, \$65,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent and having a term of fifty years, at 101.45, the best price received since March, 1909. The entire amount was taken by a syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William

A. Read & Co., whose bid was successful by only a very narrow margin. There were 232 bids, and the sum of them was a little more than \$193,000,000. When this sale is compared with the offering of \$45,000,000 one year ago, when the interest rate was 4½ per cent, the improvement in the market for such securities is clearly seen. Last year's bonds, altho bearing a higher rate, were sold at a lower price, which yielded to the investor 4.49 per cent, against 4.18 per cent which holders of this year's bonds will receive. The gain is also seen in the market. Last year's bonds fell below par a short time after the issue, but are now quoted at about 106½.

These and other municipal bonds have gained in value and popularity because they are not subject to the income tax or local taxes on personal property. It may also be said that they are attractive, at the expense of railroad securities and some other issues, because they are not subject to official regulation which may affect earning power. The present condition of the railway industry, as indicated by reports of earnings, retrenchment, the proceedings relating to the application for permission to increase freight rates, and the market for railway loans, tends to enhance the value of the bonds of municipalities, and to increase the demand for them.

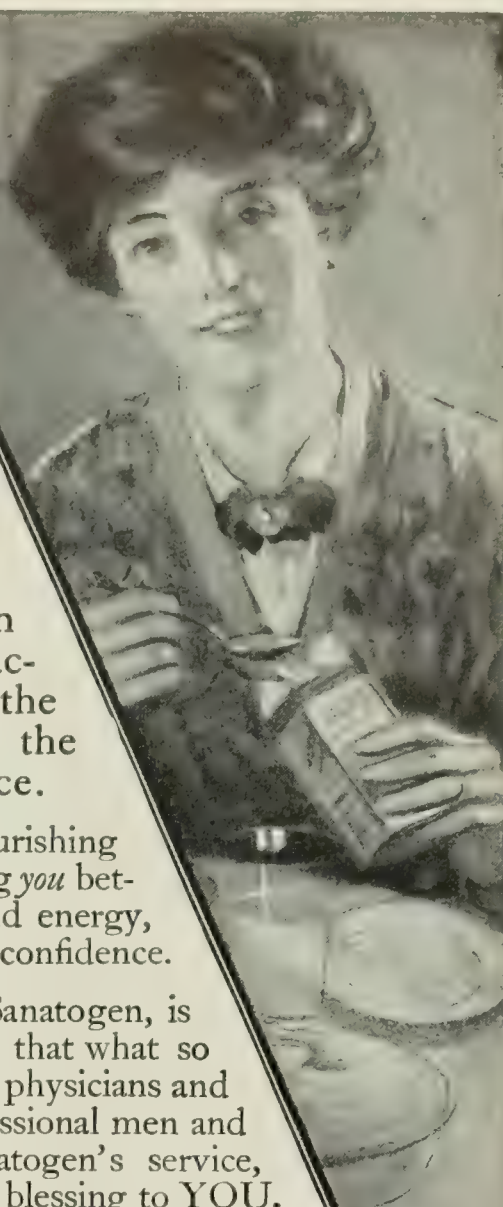
A NEW BANK LAW

Governor Glynn, of New York, has signed the new bank act and has expressed the opinion that the state now has the best banking laws in the country. The public has been interested in those provisions of the new act which protect depositors in so-called private savings banks, and which were suggested by the loss of nearly all of the \$2,400,000 deposited in the bank connected with the department stores of Siegel and Vogel. The state's banking laws are also revised and amended.

The Governor points out that the new law enables state banks and trust companies to enter the Federal Reserve system. This is true, but it also gives to such institutions privileges and advantages which will tend to keep them out of the list of Federal members. It empowers them to deal in domestic acceptances, which the national banks cannot do, and to establish branches not only in foreign countries but also in other states, from which the Federal banks are excluded. The new national law allows a reserve national bank to act as trustee, executor or administrator "when not in contravention of state law." The new law of New York protects the trust companies by providing that such power shall be exercised only by a trust company organized under the laws of the state.

The following dividends are announced:

J. G. White & Co., Inc., preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable May 1.
United States Realty and Improvement Company, 1¼ per cent, payable May 1.
Federal Sugar Refining Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable April 30.



"I've proved for myself what those Doctors say about Sanatogen"

THERE is tremendous weight in the written opinions of over 19,000 practising physicians. But the strongest proof for *you* is the proof of *your own* experience.

It is what Sanatogen does in nourishing *your* exhausted nerves, in giving *you* better sleep, appetite, digestion and energy, that will give you the greatest confidence.

Your decision—today—to try Sanatogen, is a decision to prove for yourself that what so many American and European physicians and so many active, thinking professional men and women have said about Sanatogen's service, may apply with equal force and blessing to **YOU**.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes, from \$1.00.

Sanatogen received the Grand Prize at the International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

Prof. Thos. B. Stillman, M.S. Ph. D.
The well-known research chemist of New York, writes:
"The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.
The eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London
"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to the over-worked body and mind."

Charles D. Sigabee,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, writes:
"After a thorough trial of Sanatogen, I am convinced of its merits as a food and tonic. Its beneficial effects are beyond doubt."

SANATOGEN
RECOGNIZED BY OVER 19,000 PHYSICIANS

SEND for Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is free. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 R Irving Place, New York.

HARTFORD **W. Douglas Mackenzie**
President

Theological Seminary
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS

School of Religious Pedagogy
Dean, E. H. Knight

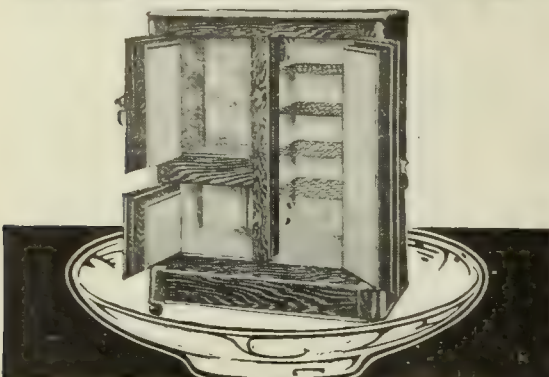
Kennedy School of Missions
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

What Shall I Do With My Boy?

If you wish a solution to this problem that will bring gratification to yourself and usefulness for your boy, write to the
Circulation Manager, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, New York

Like a clean china dish



Superb, Porcelain Lined—the delight of every woman's heart—the pride of every housekeeper. Here's that famous Refrigerator with the seamless, scratchless dish-like lining, the genuine

Leonard Cleanable

Don't confuse this wonderful sanitary lining with paint or enamel. I will mail you—free—a sample of Leonard Porcelain that will quickly show you the difference. You can't scratch it even with a knife. It's everlasting—easily kept beautifully sweet and clean. You'll never be satisfied with anything else. Can be arranged for outside icing and water cooler. Style shown is No. 4, in polished oak case. Size, 35x21x45 **\$35.00**

50 Styles—\$15 up—Freight Paid

to Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. I take the risk: send for catalog today. Money returned if you are not perfectly satisfied. Ask for sample of porcelain and I'll mail my booklet "Care of Refrigerators." Every woman should have a copy of this valuable book.

C. H. LEONARD, President, Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.
126 Clyde Park Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. (1)

DIVIDENDS

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

April 13, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid April 30, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 28, 1914. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Secy.

United States Realty & Improvement Co.

111 Broadway, New York, April 14, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty & Improvement Company held this day, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. was declared, payable on May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 21, 1914.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (44th quarter) of one and one-half per cent., has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record April 22, 1914.

H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

Corner of Church and Worth Streets.

New York, April 18, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the First Preferred stock, and one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Second Preferred stock of this company will be paid May 1, 1914, to holders of the Preferred stocks of record Thursday, April 23, 1914.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

1850 THE 1914 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

TWO EXAMPLES

Not infrequently we have made the assertion that, permanence and safety considered, there is no form of investment or saving that will compare with that which comes from money paid out on life insurance policies in a good company. The results are more constant, more enduring, than those which are harvested in any other venture. Be it early or late, the investor in this class of security will receive his full equity for every cent put out. Evidence in support of this fact is constantly being presented and by way of illustration we will cite two of recent occurrence, omitting names.

In 1884, a merchant of Decatur, Illinois, applied for and received a \$2000 20-Payment Life policy from one of the oldest and best mutual companies in the country. He met all the premiums as they became due and, in 1904, the policy was fully paid-up. In December, 1911, he died. His widow, as executrix, settled up the estate. In her report to the court, submitted in March, 1913, it was shown that the total assets of the estate amounted to \$28,201.40 (of which \$6098 was life insurance running to the estate) while the total liabilities were \$28,111.09. The balance, \$90.31 constituted the legacy to the sole beneficiary—the widow.

The paid up policy for \$2000 was overlooked and it was six months later before any one suggested that inquiry respecting it be made of the company. The fact was developed that the insured had borrowed a small amount on it and that there was a balance due the beneficiary of \$1820.60. Up to that time, the company did not know that the policyholder was dead.

We will now briefly run over another case. A resident of Indianapolis secured, in 1883, an Endowment policy for \$2000 in the company first alluded to. He carried this policy four or five years and then permitted it to lapse. In 1901 he died. When the insured stopped paying premiums the company used the cash equity to his credit in keeping its protective feature alive for the full amount (extended insurance) and, in 1910, when the endowment part of it matured still had in cash for him the sum of \$336. The whereabouts of the owner seemed unknown until December, 1913, when his widow was found at Wichita, Kansas, by a general agent of the company. He wrote her advising of the desire of the company to pay over the remaining cash equity. In her reply the widow disclosed the date of her husband's death, and the company found that it occurred during the period of extended insurance. It paid the face of the policy, \$2000, as a death claim.

In both these cases the company carefully guarded the property which

the owners and their heirs either neglected, forgot or knew nothing of. The trifling investments made were rich in rewards of a substantial character. In the first case cited, that of the Decatur merchant, we find that the net results of a lifetime of devotion to business were less than \$100; and that aside from that small sum, the entire legacy of his widow consisted of the forgotten life insurance policy. In the other case, the five premiums paid on the abandoned Endowment policy preserved the insurance protection and rendered it possible, twelve years after the insured's death, to place the small fortune in his widow's hands.

HOW NOT TO DO IT

Not often, but often enough to cause apprehension in managerial minds, some one of the Eastern states threatens the fire insurance companies with legislation of an injurious character, emulating, as it would seem, the example set further west on the map of the United States. The New Jersey Legislature is now a disturbing factor. The Assembly of that state has just past a bill, amendatory of the insurance law, prohibiting any agreements between companies in the matter of premium rates and making any violation of the provision a misdemeanor.

As is the intention in all such cases, competition is to be forced by legislation. This method may be effective in regulating traffic in material commodities, the supply of which may be monopolized and increased or decreased in the public market at the will of the monopolist controlling. But insurance is not a material commodity. The Supreme Court of the United States has specifically denied it to be a commodity at all. An instrumentality of commerce, it is not commerce according to the dicta pronounced by the courts. It is a contract, one which the insurer may enter into or recede from at his pleasure. The services rendered by all insurers against loss by fire is a uniform service, and the consideration demanded for it should be uniform. This should be so in justice to all the insurers and all the insured.

For more than a quarter of a century the legislatures of the Western and Southern states have been trying to reduce rates by passing laws, and they have achieved nothing along that line. When they turn their attention to the difficult task of reducing the fire-waste, they will proportionately reduce the cost of fire insurance. There is no other way.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

Hon. Ruby Lafoon, chairman of the State Insurance Board of Kentucky, proposes a compromise if the fire com-

panies will resume business in that state.

An inquirer writes: "How can the working man know whether the company he insured in is reliable?" Every state has an Insurance Department to which all companies authorized to transact business must report annually. Application to the Insurance Commissioner will bring full particulars of any company's financial condition and previous year's operations.

A correspondent is informed that the Kansas City Life Insurance Company had, December 31, 1913, assets of \$3,944,206 and combined capital and surplus of \$448,969, gains, respectively, over the same day one year earlier of \$787,444 and \$147,442.

The fire underwriting gain and loss exhibit, prepared annually by the Connecticut Insurance Department, showing the experience during 1913 of the fire insurance companies reporting to that department has recently been made public. It contains the records of 149 companies: 9 Connecticut stock companies, 81 stock companies of other states, 41 foreign stock companies and 18 mutuals. The earned premiums of the Connecticut companies aggregated \$45,863,061 on which the net underwriting gain was \$440,187; the earned premiums of 81 other American companies were \$153,718,354, the underwriting gain, \$2,283,909; the earned premiums of 41 foreign companies, \$78,773,911 and the gain \$2,615,515. The total earned premiums of these 131 stock companies were \$278,355,326 and the apparent gain \$5,339,611. The reader will understand that these figures are totals for the companies reporting and not for Connecticut alone.

We are asked to decide which would be the less expensive in ten years to a policyholder aged forty, a twenty-year Term or a ten-year Endowment. If there are no other facts to be considered, we answer that the ten-year Endowment is the more inexpensive. The annual premium charged by a leading mutual company on a twenty-year Term is \$19.76; the rate on a ten-year Endowment is \$108.07. At the end of ten years (leaving the annual dividends out of consideration) the cash value of the Term policy is nothing; and that of the Endowment \$1000. For the Endowment policy the purchaser paid an aggregate of \$1080.70; for the Term, \$197.60. Therefore the insurance protection under each form cost per year, per \$1000, \$19.76 under the Term policy; and under the Endowment, \$8.07. A premium of \$108 per \$1000 for insurance protection is heavy, but demonstrably cheaper if the holder survives for ten years or longer. What are his chances? The American Table of Mortality shows that of 100,000 living at age ten, 78,106 will be alive at age forty. Of these, 69,804 will be alive at age fifty, showing that 8302 died in the ten-year period—about eleven per cent. That means that a man aged forty has eight chances in nine of reaching age fifty.



From small beginnings in 1810 the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has, in 1914, reached its present preeminent position in the fire insurance field. Its steady growth in strength has been unretarded by the enormous losses it has paid to its policyholders both in the great conflagrations of American History and in those small but per-

sistent losses which occur somewhere every minute of every day and night.

Willingness to adjust losses fairly, ability to pay fully and readiness to pay promptly are the three great fire insurance virtues and they are the explanation of the "Hartford's" growth and prosperity.

When you need Fire Insurance Insist on the "Hartford"

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| 6% | Our First Farm Mortgages are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today. | 7% |
| The Banking Corporation of Montana Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00 P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana | | |

SPECIAL SPECIAL
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, CARBON PAPER
 For 30 days we will supply the consumer with any color or width typewriter ribbon at the manufacturer's price, \$5.00 per dozen. Try our Carbon paper at the introductory price, \$1.00 per hundred sheets. Remit full amount by express or money order.
Livingston Typewriter Co., 261 Broadway, N. Y.

My Offer Still Open

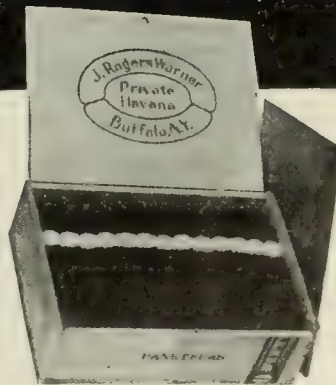
Write me on your business letter-head, enclosing 10 cents toward forwarding expenses, and you may try 5 Havana private brand cigars FREE.

I send these cigars—my private monogram "J. R. W." brand—because I know there are many men who have trouble in finding a cigar so mild, so exquisite, so altogether pleasing as this. Don't write if you crave strong, heavy cigars. For these will not meet your desires. But if you seek a sweet, soothing smoke, a cigar of rare mildness and delicacy, you will find unusual enjoyment in this. It is made in a full 5-inch panetela, of a Vuelta leaf from one of Cuba's famous mountain districts, especially selected for me by a resident expert. In 40 years of smoking I have yet to find its equal.

Sent by Parcel Post

The pleasure this cigar gave my friends led me to introduce it to others. Now the circle has grown to thousands. Therefore I have been able to keep my price pretty close to cost. Shipped by parcel post, the price is \$5 per hundred—\$2.60 for 50—charges paid. I can supply but a limited number. But until that limit is reached I will gladly furnish these cigars at my low price. Order as you like, but try five anyway. Then decide if you wish further supplies.

J. ROGERS WARNER, 825 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.



Handsome all-cedar gift box. Double lid. No glue, paste or paper.

Five Cigars Free

If you will send me 10 cents toward forwarding expenses I will mail you trial cigars. Smoke five with me—convince yourself. The price is \$5 per hundred, \$2.60 for 50—all charges prepaid. Use your letter-head, please—stating your position—or your business card, and write now for the cigars.

ROMANCES OF MODERN BUSINESS

THE American romance is in the large office-buildings and the marts of trade; it is the romance of great achievements in commerce, in industrial leadership. And it is a wonderful romance! The child of the world's nations is leading them!—*Arnold Bennett.*

The Story of the "57 Varieties"

THE big clock boomed the hour of noon. Where there had been quiet among the diligent workers, there now broke a wave of conversation. The doors were flung open and into the green courtyard passed the hundreds of employees in playful mood.

They made a gladsome picture—these vigorous men and women, with their buoyancy and apparent content with their lot, seeking to make the most of their midday recreation with laughter and healthful exercise. A visitor to the plant with his host turned to take in the view, and then, above, beheld another sight that compelled interest.

At a window, on the second floor of one of the main buildings, stood a man looking upon the scene in the courtyard with a benevolent smile. He was an elderly man, with a face subtly merging the qualities of power and tenderness. Intently he watched the employees at play. "Whose is the 'face at the window'?" was asked.

"That," replied the host, "is Mr. H. J. Heinz, the founder of the company."

During the forenoon, there had been unfolded to the visitor the history of the "House of Heinz"—for that is the scene and subject of this story—and in it the founder of this significant industry stood out an heroic figure. A truly romantic story it was, blending the elements of sentiment and the dramatic action of big achievements. The deft hand of Arnold Bennett could make of it a romance worthy of the name.

The man who stood at the window controls an industry that has a main plant at Pittsburgh occupying one hundred and sixty city lots and fourteen branch factories in different parts of the United States, with others in Canada, England, and Spain. He employs over five thousand hands in his factories alone and distributes his products through his own agencies and branch houses in all the principal nations of the world.

Forty-five years ago this same man began preparing and selling food products, but under very different conditions. A small room in a house at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, and an adjoining garden of about half an acre were the setting for the first scene of the industrial spectacle of the "House of Heinz." Here Mr. Heinz began his business career by raising horseradish, and in the single room he put it up for the local trade.

Consider this mighty transition! To the accomplishment of it there must have been brought some force besides the fineness of the products and the integrity of the business management.

Mr. M. S. Achenbach, advertising manager of the H. J. Heinz Company, named the third of the trinity of supports of the Heinz stronghold when he said: "The success of the Heinz Company has been in no uncertain degree made possible by the character and extent of the company's advertising."

It will be remembered that the vital advertising campaign which early established the "57 Varieties" in the public mind was carried on in the periodicals of national circulation.

The little room and plot of garden at Sharpsburg yielded an inspiration; but this small foundation could not long serve the purposes of a man with the will to build a large structure. Mr. Heinz expanded his operations to fruits and vegetables. Soon he had established such a lucrative local trade that he decided the scope of Sharpsburg was too limited for his enterprise. So, in the early seventies, the Heinz plant was moved to Pittsburgh.

Here again the words of Mr. Achenbach are pertinent: "The local success after the establishment of the plant in Pittsburgh was great," he said; "the Heinz products found a ready market and a continuing demand. But it did not take the young manufacturer long to discover that no matter how superior his products might be, unless he spread

the knowledge of that goodness to a wider territory, he should always remain a local manufacturer. So he began to advertise."

The founder of the "House of Heinz" had an ambition to create a world-wide demand for his products. In those early days, before the efficacy of high-powered advertising had been demonstrated, this was regarded as a dream. But the Heinz dream has reached a dramatic fulfilment.

All this was accomplished by a broadly gauged advertising appeal. The foundation was laid through the weekly and monthly periodicals of national circulation. Later, the firm used practically every kind of medium that would make for universality of advertising. The response lifted the Heinz Company from a local Pittsburgh concern to an industry of international proportions.

The Heinz Company believed in the persistency of advertising, and this, with the originality of the company's advertising ideas has had a telling effect. Who is there not familiar with the small green-pickle trade-mark or the sign of the "57 Varieties"?

The green-pickle trade-mark was adopted soon after Mr. Heinz began advertising in the magazines. Later he saw the psychological appeal of a popular catch-phrase. None that came to his attention seemed just what he wanted until he noticed a sign in a New York shoe-dealer's window. It read: "Twenty styles."

"Why," thought he, "can I not advertise the number of my products?" He drew out a memorandum-book and counted the items in the list of foods manufactured by him. There were fifty-seven. "How can I word this?" he mused, "'styles' will not do for a food term; 'kinds' does not sound right; fifty-seven, fifty-seven—varieties!" The thought came to him in a flash. And so the term "57 Varieties," was started on its history-making career in the food world.

Mr. Achenbach has some interesting things to say about the Heinz advertising ideals. Hear him further: "The business of the H. J. Heinz Company is an example of the possibilities of modern commercial evolution. It is simply the logical result of fitting an idea to public demand and sticking conscientiously to its purpose of fulfilment.

"Through the national magazines we have commanded a national business. This afterward was supplemented by the results from other media of advertising. The Heinz Company feels that the magazines have been a force in developing a demand for and a confidence in Heinz products. The ethical standards of the magazines with regard to their advertising are in harmony with our own ideals, and have assisted us materially in creating the public confidence that we now enjoy."

A great industrial success such as that of the H. J. Heinz Company is another vivid illustration of the power of the magazines in working hand-in-hand with an industry in its development. A product is advertised in a standard magazine; that message from the manufacturer penetrates every section of the country, carrying with it the accepted suggestion that the product advertised must be "right" or it would not be represented in the magazine. Such is the present-day view of magazine advertising.

There is another phase of the mission of the periodical advertisement of equal importance with its ethical and commercial values. That is its accomplishments in the field of public service. The one instance of the Heinz Company is eloquent of this. The creating of a demand for Heinz products has set new food standards; has given employment to thousands of people; has made a market for the products of some thirty thousand acres of land; has conserved the food supply, and has relieved the housewives of the world of many cares. Many the woman that has blessed Heinz when an unexpected guest arrived!

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

Monday, May 4, 1914

Copyright, 1914, by The Independent

Owned and published by The Independent Weekly, Incorporated, at the Publishers Building, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, Hamilton Holt, President; Harold J. Howland, Vice-President; Frederic E. Dickinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Single copies over six months old, 25 cents

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. An order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before the change is to take effect, giving both the old and new address.

We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addrest envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|---|-----|
| Calendar | 181 |
| George E. Vincent (Picture) | 182 |
| The A B C Offer of Mediation.... | 183 |
| The Acceptance of the United States | 183 |
| EDITORIALS | |
| Let Us Have Peace..... | 184 |
| Good Offices and Mediation..... | 185 |
| The Catholic Truth Societies.... | 186 |
| Single-chambered Legislatures.. | 186 |
| Education Without Walls..... | 186 |
| Private War in Colorado..... | 187 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Seizure of Vera Cruz..... | 188 |
| Carranza and Villa..... | 188 |
| Offer of Mediatiön Accepted.... | 189 |
| The Labor War in Colorado.... | 189 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 190 |
| Politics in Indiana..... | 190 |
| Land in Alaska..... | 191 |
| South America | 191 |
| Ulster Arming | 191 |
| The French Elections..... | 191 |
| The Royal Visit..... | 191 |
| Sweden Votes for Greater Arma-ment | 192 |

WHAT ARE WE DOING IN MEXICO?

| | |
|--|-----|
| Firmness and Strength..... | 193 |
| By Benjamin Ide Wheeler | |
| Seize Mexican Ports and Border Cities | 193 |
| By O. B. Colquitt | |
| Why Not a Commission of In-vestigation | 193 |
| By Edwin D. Mead | |
| Commercial Intervention — Not Military | 193 |
| By Powell Clayton | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| The President's War..... | 194 |
| By John Callan O'Laughlin | |
| The Second Mexican War..... | 195 |
| By Albert Bushnell Hart | |
| What Can Military Force Do in Mexico? | 197 |
| By Norman Angell | |
| The Home Garage..... | 202 |
| By Robert H. Van Court | |
| The Man Who Is Making a Tree Garden | 204 |
| By J. Horace McFarland | |

HOLM LEA—PICTURES

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Iris Time in the Garden..... | 205 |
| Holm Lea Across the Dogwood.. | 206 |
| A Vista from the Rock Garden. | 208 |
| A Number of Things..... | 209 |
| By Edwin E. Slosson | |

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Announcement | 210 |
| The New Chautauqua Course... | 210 |
| Music Festival Week..... | 211 |

THE NEW BOOKS

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Books for the Country Side..... | 212 |
| Modern Problems of Biology.... | 213 |
| Gospel Sources and Problems... | 214 |
| Book Briefs | 216 |
| People Who Write..... | 218 |
| Pebbles | 219 |
| Fish and Fishing..... | 220 |
| Musical Doings | 221 |
| Prehistoric Man | 222 |
| American Farms | 223 |
| The Religious World..... | 224 |
| Game and More Game..... | 225 |
| Art and Artists..... | 226 |
| Four Feet and Six..... | 227 |

THE MARKET PLACE

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Investments in Mexico..... | 228 |
| War Taxes | 228 |
| Valuation of Railroads..... | 228 |
| The Mills Estate..... | 229 |

INSURANCE

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Comparative Ultimate Cost.... | 230 |
| Fire Insurance Expense..... | 230 |

J U S T A W O R D

The vacation contest is a close one, as there is abundance of good material. The results will be announced in the Vacation Number, June 1st.

Next week The Independent will publish another page of humor, this time by the editors of *The Yale Record*. The following week, May 18th, *The Princeton Tiger* will contribute.

One of the summer numbers will contain an article on *The Music of the Solitudes*, by Henry Oldys. The author has taken down the actual songs of the birds and presented them to us in musical notation.

Thru our unfortunate error Mr. Hiram Maxim was said on page 138 of The Independent for April 20 to be the inventor of the "Game of War." The name should have been Mr. Hudson Maxim.

The second article of *What's Ahead for Business* will treat of our present public policy toward the railroads and will discuss generally the railroad problem in this country. Surely there is no better authority on these matters than Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The article is based on an interview with him.

C A L E N D A R

From April 30 to June 30 is being held the eighteenth annual international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

The quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women begins on May 4 in Rome.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy will be open in London from May 4 to August 3.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, and Secretary William G. McAdoo will take place on May 7.

The annual horse show in Washington is open until May 8.

The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, on May 8.

Columbia, Princeton and Pennsylvania will row an eight-oared race for the Childs Cup on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, on May 9.

A new type of intercollegiate contest—a glee club meet with competitive singing—will be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on May 9, Columbia, Harvard, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania participating.

May 10 is to be celebrated as Mothers' Day by request of the Mothers' Day International Association.

The National Newspaper Conference and the annual meeting of Kansas editors will be held under the auspices of the University of Kansas and the State Editorial Association at Lawrence, Kansas, from May 11 to 14, Merle Thorpe, of the University Department of Journalism, is secretary.

The annual national conference of Church Clubs of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at Chicago on May 12 and 13.

On May 13 the Southern Baptist Convention meets at Nashville, Tennessee. Address Lansing Burrows, Americus, Georgia.

The fifth international feminist congress will be held in Rome from May 14 to 21.

On May 16 the American Henley will be held on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. This regatta brings together leading college and amateur club crews of the East.

The amateur golf championship of Great Britain will be played for at Sandwich, beginning May 18.

The 126th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will convene at Chicago on May 21. Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, is stated clerk.

At Lake Mohonk, New York, the Twentieth Conference on International Arbitration is called by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley for May 27, 28 and 29.

Delegates representing commercial, financial and industrial organizations will hold a National Foreign Trade Convention in Washington on May 27 and 28, their purpose being to promote American commerce in the markets of the world.

The 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis will be run on May 30.

The annual International Congress of Chambers of Commerce will be held in Paris during the week beginning June 8.



. GEORGE E. VINCENT
PRESIDENT OF CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

AN EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHAUTAUQUA AND THE INDEPENDENT WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1914

NUMBER 3413

THE A B C OFFER OF MEDIATION

WITH the purpose of subserving the interests of peace and civilization in our continent, and with the earnest desire to prevent any further bloodshed, to the prejudice of the cordiality and union which have always surrounded the relations of the Governments and peoples of America, we, the plenipotentiaries of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, duly authorized thereto, have the honor to tender to your Excellency's Government our good offices for the peaceful and friendly settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico.

This offer puts in due form the suggestions which we had occasion to offer heretofore on the subject to the Secretary, to whom we renew the assurances of our highest and most distinguished consideration.

D. DA GAMA

R. S. NAON

EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA

THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES

THE Government of the United States is deeply sensible of the friendliness, the good feeling, and the generous concern for the peace and welfare of America manifested in the joint note just received from your Excellencies, tendering the good offices of your Governments to effect, if possible, a settlement of the present difficulties between the Government of the United States and those who now claim to represent our sister Republic of Mexico.

Conscious of the purpose with which the proffer is made, this Government does not feel at liberty to decline it. Its own chief interest is in the peace of America, the cordial intercourse of her republics and their people, and the happiness and prosperity which can spring only out of frank, mutual understandings and the friendship which is created by common purpose.

The generous offer of your Governments is therefore accepted. This Government hopes most earnestly that you may find those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready to discuss terms of satisfactory, and therefore permanent, settlement. If you should find them willing, this Government will be glad to take up with you for discussion in the frankest and most conciliatory spirit any proposals that may be authoritatively formulated, and will hope that they may prove feasible and prophetic of a new day of mutual coöperation and confidence in America.

This Government feels bound in candor to say that its diplomatic relations with Mexico being for the present severed, it is not possible for it to make sure of an uninterrupted opportunity to carry out the plan of intermediation which you propose. It is, of course, possible that some act of aggression on the part of those who control the military forces of Mexico might oblige the United States to act, to the upsetting of hopes of immediate peace; but this does not justify us in hesitating to accept your generous suggestion.

We shall hope for the best results within a time brief enough to relieve our anxiety lest ill-considered hostile demonstrations should interrupt negotiations and disappoint our hopes of peace.

LET US HAVE PEACE

THE tender by the three great republics of South America—the A B C powers—of their good offices for the settlement of the differences between Mexico and the United States is an event of unique importance. Its immediate effect is great; the ultimate results which flow from it should be infinitely greater.

The proposal and its prompt acceptance by the United States and by General Huerta postpones indefinitely a war which in effect, if not in technical formality, had already begun. The American people do not want war. They do not want to fight the people of Mexico. They do not want even to fight Huerta. No more do the Mexican people want to fight us. But the unwise insistence of the American administration upon an especial form of redress for the arrest of American sailors, and the obstinate refusal of Huerta to comply with the demand in the exact form in which it was made, were forcing the two peoples into an unwilling war.

At the eleventh hour Argentina, Brazil and Chile have shown a way out. With admirable promptness both sides have agreed to avail themselves of the offer. There will be no war if both sides, in good faith and with a sincere desire to compose their differences, put themselves without reservation or condition into the hands of the mediating powers.

What Huerta may do it would be dangerous to predict. He is a man of blood and iron, despotic, ruthless, but fearless withal. A brain dazed with drink combined with an intrepid fighting spirit may produce almost any course of action. But what the United States should do is crystal clear. We must seek peace sincerely, consistently, ardently, firm in the realization that in so seeking peace we cannot fail to find honor as well.

We must make no hampering conditions, insist upon no technical reservations. Above all we must remember that there are two questions involved in our relations with Mexico. They must for the present be kept separate, altho we fear from the reply of the Secretary of State to the offer of mediation that there is danger that they will be confused.

THE one question is that of our relations with General Huerta. President Wilson has made it perfectly clear that our action in sending armed forces to Mexico and in seizing Vera Cruz has to do solely with this question. We have been upon the brink of war because General Huerta has refused to do what we demanded. In his address to Congress the President said, "If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this Government, we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support." The President has done well to insist from the beginning that it is Huerta and Huerta alone with whom our present quarrel is. It is this quarrel that must be adjusted before we can attack the larger problem. To this quarrel General Carranza, General Villa and their supporters are not parties. There is no need to bring them in at the present stage of affairs. Our immediate task is to remove the causes of conflict that have threatened war between the United States and the supporters of General Huerta. To insist upon any conditions which would raise

other questions or involve other parties would be to jeopardize the prospects of peace which the action of the South American powers has presented in so hopeful a form.

When, thru their good offices, our present quarrel with Huerta shall have been ended, we may well go on with their coöperation to seek a solution of the larger problem of the future of Mexico in its domestic relations and in its relations to the rest of the world and to civilization. If the four great powers of the Western Hemisphere—four powerful republics, devoted to the preservation of popular liberty and constitutional government—should unite to extend their good offices for the solution of the vexed problems of their sister republic they could hardly fail. A proposal from the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile of mediation between the warring factions in Mexico would have tremendous moral force. The faction which should refuse such an offer would forfeit all claim to the good opinion of the world. The coöperation of the three Latin-American republics with the United States would do much to remove the prejudice and suspicion with which our country is viewed south of the Rio Grande.

THE splendid action of the A B C powers gives bright promise of a solution of the immediate problem of the avoidance of war with Mexico. It contains the germ of a possible solution of all the greater problems that harass the people of Mexico. And it may well be the first practical step toward the development of the new, the greater Monroe doctrine. From the coöperation of the three South American republics with the United States in dealing with Mexico should spring a new and invaluable solidarity within the Western Hemisphere. In an editorial in *The Independent* of November 20 we said, "The Monroe Doctrine . . . must become a Pan-American policy, taken part in by the great powers of the two Americas in a spirit of mutual friendship and unselfish coöperation. It must be directed not only, as it was when it was first enunciated, against aggression from beyond the seas, but against aggression from within the Western Hemisphere itself. The great nations of North and South America must not only pledge to each other mutual aid in resisting any project for conquest but mutual renunciation of any desire for conquest themselves." Toward such a consummation as this the offer of mediation offers a hopeful beginning. The President and his advisers should have this greater achievement steadily in mind while striving to bring about the more immediate result of the avoidance of war.

We have been upon the very edge of war. Hands have been stretched forth to pluck us back. Grasping the proffered hands in a spirit of ungrudging sincerity and hearty self-forgetfulness, we shall have peace. But it must be no empty peace, no peace of mere passive abstention from armed conflict. It must be a militant peace, sending us forth in a spirit of broad humanity to help our neighbors, to knit the nations of the New World together in a new league of international friendship, to carry the standard of human rights, of constitutional government and of international solidarity onward into the new day.

GOOD OFFICES AND MEDIATION

THE proffer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their "good offices" in helping us to settle our dispute with Mexico is one of the most dramatic and glorious strokes in the history of international relations. The so-called A B C powers of the southern half of our hemisphere deserve the gratitude of North America and the world. Their proffer, however, is not only the result of a happy impulse to befriend the civilization of the New World, but a direct outcome of the moral obligations assumed at the Second Hague Conference. And fortunately enough it was the joint insistence of the United States and Mexico, the only American states participating in the First Hague Conference, that caused Argentina, Brazil and Chile, as well as the rest of the Latin American Republics, to be invited to the Second Conference, where no two men had greater influence in shaping the final results than Drago of Argentina and Barbosa of Brazil.

Before the first Hague Conference most international disputes that could not be settled by diplomacy were referred to the arbitrament of the sword. Arbitration, commissions of inquiry, and good offices and mediation, tho not unknown, were infrequently resorted to and had no especial international sanction. Good offices and mediation however were perhaps the most generally used.

The distinction between good offices and mediation is vague. In The Hague Conventions the terms are used almost interchangeably. Chevalier Deschamps, of Belgium, the official *rapporteur* of the Third Commission at the First Hague Conference which formulated the rules for good offices and mediation, says that "good offices are more friendly and less definite than mediation, and are often followed by mediation in which the third power, having extended its good offices, is called upon to act as mediator between the combatants." In other words good offices constitute a mild and more general form of mediation. Hefter's definition however is clearer. He says:

1. Good offices by a third power are either for the purpose of opening the way to negotiation between the interested parties or to bring about the resumption of interrupted negotiations. They may be proposed upon the initiative of the third power or in response to a request or in pursuance of a treaty engagement.

2. Mediation is when a third power with the consent of the interested parties, participates regularly in the negotiations until they are concluded, so that reciprocal explanations can be given only in the presence and by the intermediation of the power. Nobody can impose a mediation, but when it has been accepted the mediating government must make equitable proposals, give its advice upon those made by either of the parties, and reject those which appear to be unjust.

The great advantage of good offices and mediation, when compared with other means calculated to settle international conflicts, is the remarkable elasticity of its action and the possibility which it affords of adapting itself to particular circumstances. As the late Frederick W. Holls says in his treatise on "The Peace Conference at The Hague:

By the very fact that good offices and mediation must proceed in the most friendly and courteous manner, and can never exceed the bounds of conciliatory advice, they offer the double advantage of first, leaving entirely intact the independence of the powers addrest and secondly of being entirely available, not only for conflicts of right, but also for those of interest, thus adding materially to the resources available for the preservation of peace.

Before the First Hague Conference good offices and

mediation could never be offered without subjecting the mediating power to the risk of being told in the polite words of diplomacy to mind its own business. And after a war was declared any mediation not invited by the belligerents might be regarded as an insult.

The First Hague Conference completely changed all this. It adopted the following rules, which on account of their present importance we quote in their entirety, omitting only Article VIII, which is not germane to the present issue and which deals with a special form of mediation modelled on the duel system, with friendly nations playing the part of seconds.

Article 2: In case of serious disagreement or dispute, before an appeal to arms, the *contracting* powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly powers.

Article 3: Independently of this recourse, the *contracting* powers deem it expedient and desirable that one or more powers, strangers to the dispute, should, on their own initiative and as far as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the states at variance.

Powers strangers to the dispute have the right to offer good offices or mediation even during the course of hostilities.

The exercise of this right can never be regarded by either of the parties in dispute as an unfriendly act.

Article 4: The part of the mediator consists in reconciling the opposing claims and appeasing the feelings of resentment which may have arisen between the states at variance.

Article 5: The functions of the mediator are at an end when once it is declared, either by one of the parties to the dispute or by the mediator himself, that the means of reconciliation proposed by him are not accepted.

Article 6: Good offices and mediation undertaken either at the request of the parties in dispute or on the initiative of powers strangers to the dispute have exclusively the character of advice, and never have binding force.

Article 7: The acceptance of mediation can not, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying, or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war.

If it takes place after the commencement of hostilities, the military operations in progress are not interrupted in the absence of an agreement to the contrary.

It will be noticed that in Article III the words "*and desirable*" are printed in italics. The italics indicate the amendments made by the Second Hague Conference in the text as agreed to at the first conference. It is this amendment that has made it a moral obligation for our South American sister republics and indeed for all nations to tender us their good offices in the present instance. That the Republics of the New World have been the first to respond to their duty is everlastingly to their credit.

It is evident then that good offices meet the present situation better than commissions of inquiry or courts of arbitration, chiefly because good offices do not imply the recognition of Huerta on the part of the United States. Whereas it would be difficult to draw the *compromis* for a commission of inquiry or an arbitration convention without recognizing the present *de facto* government at Mexico City.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, therefore, in accepting the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chile have shown a political genius equalled only by their humanity. Every patriot should support them in this great peace policy, for somehow and in some way it must prevail to save us from the horrors of war.

And if peace is the final outcome, it will be due almost entirely to the two great conferences at The Hague. These conferences perfected the three peaceful methods, aside from diplomacy, employed by nations in the settlement of their disputes: first, arbitration, second,

commissions of inquiry, and, third, good offices and mediation.

By arbitration before the Hague Court England, Italy and Germany were estopped from bombarding Venezuela. By a commission of inquiry England and Russia were probably prevented from going to war over the North Sea or Dogger Bank affair. By mediation President Roosevelt was enabled to step in between Russia and Japan and end the bloodiest war of this generation. And now by good offices the three greatest Latin-American republics have pointed out to us the path to peace. It is for us to follow.



THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETIES

THE title of these societies is a good one, and the purpose of them is most proper and really needful. There are evil reports, forged oaths, scandals true or false about priests, misunderstandings of doctrines of the Catholic Church which are to its injury and need explanation or denial from authority; and this these Catholic Truth Societies propose to supply to the Catholic and general press.

These various societies are now federated about one international center near Liège, in Belgium, under the name of Committee of Defense Against the Attacks of the Evil Press. In this country the headquarters are at the Apostolic Mission House in Washington, and every principal country has, or will have its national center. A perfectly justifiable method of defense is bringing suit for libel against those who publish false statements to the injury of the Church and its officials.

We question whether it would be well for our Protestant Churches thru the Federal Council to establish a similar bureau. While we now and then see falsehoods printed about Protestantism, they generally correct themselves, and they are not often as malicious as are the forged oaths of the Jesuits and of the Knights of Columbus which are periodically printed in journals for a malicious purpose. The danger of such defense societies is that in their eagerness to defend they will defend what should not be defended. Every organization is liable to be disgraced; none is quite immaculate.



SINGLE-CHAMBERED LEGISLATURES

THE people of Oregon have thru the mechanism of the initiative introduced a new question into the political arena. A proposal to abolish the state Senate is likely to be voted upon there next November. This is an interesting idea and we are glad to see it brought forward in this practical way. The great advantage of our federal system is that it permits of new schemes being tried without the necessity of first converting two-thirds of the nation and without doing injury to the entire nation in case they turn out badly. If civics is to become a science it can only be by the same way that the other sciences have been created, that is, by experimentation, and since in civics the material used for such experiments is exceptionally valuable, they should be on a small scale at first.

Unfortunately the states have not taken as much advantage as they should of this freedom to try out orig-

inal schemes. On the contrary they have blindly followed one another in constitutions and laws without questioning the reason for them. The bicameral legislature is a striking instance of this tendency to imitate rather than originate. The system is almost universal. Practically every country in the world except some of the little Central American and Balkan states has a two-chambered parliament. The American and Australian states without exception have the same form. Yet this is due to the historical accident that in England the peers and the clergy happened to sit together and this peculiar trait of the Mother of Parliaments was transmitted to all of her children of whatever race. That there are in most cases no state clergy and no peers demanding separate representation makes no difference. The Upper House is there even tho, as in most of our states, it represents the same electorate and has practically identical functions. In the meantime the British Parliament has become virtually a unicameral body thru the abolition of the absolute veto of the House of Lords; a great joke on her dutiful daughters all over the world.

Of course the fact that the bisection of the legislative body originated by chance and has been spread by inertia does not prove that it is good for nothing. The cumbrousness of the machinery, the enforced delay and reconsideration of every question, has undoubtedly prevented much bad legislation from getting thru. But unfortunately it has been found quite as effective in heading off good legislation. The bills of various reform societies come before the legislature year after year to meet with the same fate, past in one house and rejected in the other, the joint steering committee deciding, perhaps by the flip of a coin, which house shall this year have the honor of favoring and which the odium of opposing the proposed measure.

We do not propose to discuss here which will work the better, the one-chamber or the two-chamber system, for we have not the necessary space for the adequate consideration of the question. That is one reason and quite sufficient. But we will confess there is another reason, that is we do not know. Neither does anybody else. Now if Oregon will try it we can all learn something. We are not afraid that Oregon will be any the worse for it if it does not turn out well. Our only fear is that there will be so little difference discernible that the other states will not know whether to follow her example or not. There is only one experiment in this field that we would rather see tried and that is the Kansas proposal of doing away with the state legislature altogether and substituting a commission in permanent session.



EDUCATION WITHOUT WALLS

THE movement which began forty years ago next August in a summer camp at Lake Chautauqua for the training of teachers has become one of the important features of American life. Today it guides the thought of millions, young and old. It establishes standards in art, music and literature that influence the whole country. A book that receives the Chautauqua endorsement is assured of success. In the political field a Chautauqua reputation is the most valued of assets for a candidate, however high may be the office for which he aspires. It would not be easy to estimate the effect

of Chautauqua on the unification of national sentiment, on the promotion of civic reforms, on the cultivation of the religious spirit and on the development of popular taste.

The reason why Chautauqua "has given a new word to the language" is because there was no word in any language to fit this new thing, this flexible, comprehensive, democratic and voluntary system of education which brought inspiration and the means of self culture within the reach of all of the people all of the time. No longer was age or isolation, lack of money or lack of time, permitted to bar the way to knowledge. The breach once made in the walls of the college, many other avenues were opened by which the people could enter the world of books and systematic thinking. University extension, correspondence courses, summer schools, lecture centers and culture clubs are in this country very largely the outgrowth of the Chautauqua movement. Altho in recent years the magic name has been adopted by summer resorts, lecture courses and entertainments in thousands of localities thruout the land, the ideals of the Institution have been maintained and its methods have steadily improved.

Simultaneously with the development of the Chautauqua movement there has grown another unique American institution, with a very similar function. The magazine in the United States in many cases has ceased to be a mere repository of fiction or the organ of a sect, party or coterie, and has developed into a dynamic factor in our national life, giving weekly or monthly lessons in citizenship and morals, warring against the foes of society, revealing hidden corruption, attracting attention to noteworthy men and measures, recording the progress of science and invention, criticizing art and literature and interpreting the meaning of current events the world over. No other country has a periodical of the type of the magazine that we have in America, with its pictorial and literary features, its range of information and its moral purpose.

The time has now come for the alliance of these two forces of our national life, the platform and the press, the reading circle and the popular magazine. The leaders of the Chautauqua movement in looking over the field of American journalism to pick out the periodical which they could conscientiously incorporate into their required readings, have, we are proud to say, chosen *The Independent* for that purpose. On June 1 *The Chautauquan*, the magazine which has been a regular part of the required reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, will be absorbed by *The Independent*. Thereafter instead of *The Chautauquan*, the interest in which was chiefly confined to those taking the prescribed course, all of the members of the Chautauqua Circle will receive *The Independent*, which will be of value to the whole family. Mr. Frank Chapin Bray, who has for many years had charge of the Chautauqua Circle work, will become Chautauqua editor of *The Independent*. The present readers of *The Independent* will benefit in other ways by the alliance, for it will bring us many articles from new sources and will enable us to carry out even more swiftly than we otherwise would, our broad plan for expanding the magazine and extending its scope and influence. We are glad to become associated with a movement that has done and is doing so much for the diffusion of culture and the elevation of national ideals.

PRIVATE WAR IN COLORADO

CIVIL war is raging in Colorado. Forces of mine guards of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and bands of striking miners are waging pitched battles and guerrilla warfare. It is not even civilized warfare. Not only men but women and children have been killed to the number of several hundred.

The Governor of the state has called out all the available militia to restore order. He has found himself unable to control the situation with the forces at his command, and has asked the President to send federal troops to the scene.

The detailed merits of the labor controversy from which sprang this terrible condition of private war are obscured from us by distance and the smoke of battle. But the main point at issue is evidently that of the recognition of the union versus the open shop. We have asked Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, to write for *The Independent* a dispassionate account of the struggle. Her article will appear in our next issue.

But whatever the merits of the original controversy, one thing is incontrovertible now. Any man, employer or miner, who refuses at this juncture to strain every effort to secure a peaceful ending to this state of war is an enemy to society.

The President of the United States has tendered his good offices to bring about mediation between the warring forces in Colorado. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the representative of the controlling interest in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, has met the tender with a curt rebuff. In taking this position Mr. Rockefeller is hopelessly wrong. He is incurring a heavy responsibility for the continuance of a state of private war in Colorado.

If he persists in this position, President Wilson should send federal troops into Colorado to put an end to the war there with a firm hand. If it then continues to be impossible to bring employers and workers together for a peaceful settlement of their difficulties, the President should take possession of the mines, as President Roosevelt was prepared to do, if arbitration proved useless, in the case of the great coal strike in Pennsylvania, and operate them under a federal receivership on behalf of the general welfare.

Private war is intolerable and indefensible. Every resource of the public power must be availed of to bring it to an end.

A Florida Congressman has introduced a bill forbidding in the District of Columbia intermarriage between a white person and one who has as much as one-eighth of negro blood. We are glad at least to have it admitted that one with less than one-eighth of the black prepotency is legally white. But why are we to have the negro question everlastingly forced upon us? Is the Florida Congressman afraid to bring his family to Washington? But why have such a law at all? Who wants intermarriage? Nobody we know of. But we do know for whose advantage it is that it be forbidden. It is for those who are fathers of quadroon and octoroon children and do not want to be compelled to marry the girl they have seduced, as they could be required to marry a white girl under similar conditions. Five million colored women have no such protection as have their white sisters.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Seizure of Vera Cruz

Final action in the Senate upon the resolution supporting President Wilson in the controversy with Mexico was delayed by debate until 3:20 a. m. on the 22d, when the resolution was past by a vote of seventy-two to thirteen, all the negative votes having been cast by Republicans. The most notable address was that of Mr. Root, who supported the Lodge amendment, holding that the Tampico incident was not sufficient. The Senate's resolution eliminated all direct reference to Huerta, and, unlike the resolution of the House, disclaimed "any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them." It was satisfactory to Mr. Wilson, and the House promptly accepted it. But the President had not waited for the Senate. At 4 a. m. on the 21st he ordered Admiral Fletcher to seize the Vera Cruz custom house. Seven hours later, 1000 marines were landed at that port, Huerta's men were driven back, and the public buildings were taken. Four of our men were killed and twenty wounded. The landing of a cargo of field guns and ammunition for Huerta from a German ship was thus prevented. Three days later our losses had been increased to eighteen dead and seventy-one wounded.

After this there were no further

hostilities. The American force in the city was increased to 6000, but there was no similar movement at Tampico. Train loads of American refugees came to Vera Cruz from the capital, and at Tampico several hundred were received by our ships and sent to Galveston. American troops were held in readiness at that port. Congress appropriated \$5,300,000 for immediate use, if it should be needed, and also \$500,000 for the relief of the refugees. Mr. Wilson awaited the movements of Huerta. Japan's neutrality was assured, and there was no change in the attitude of European powers.

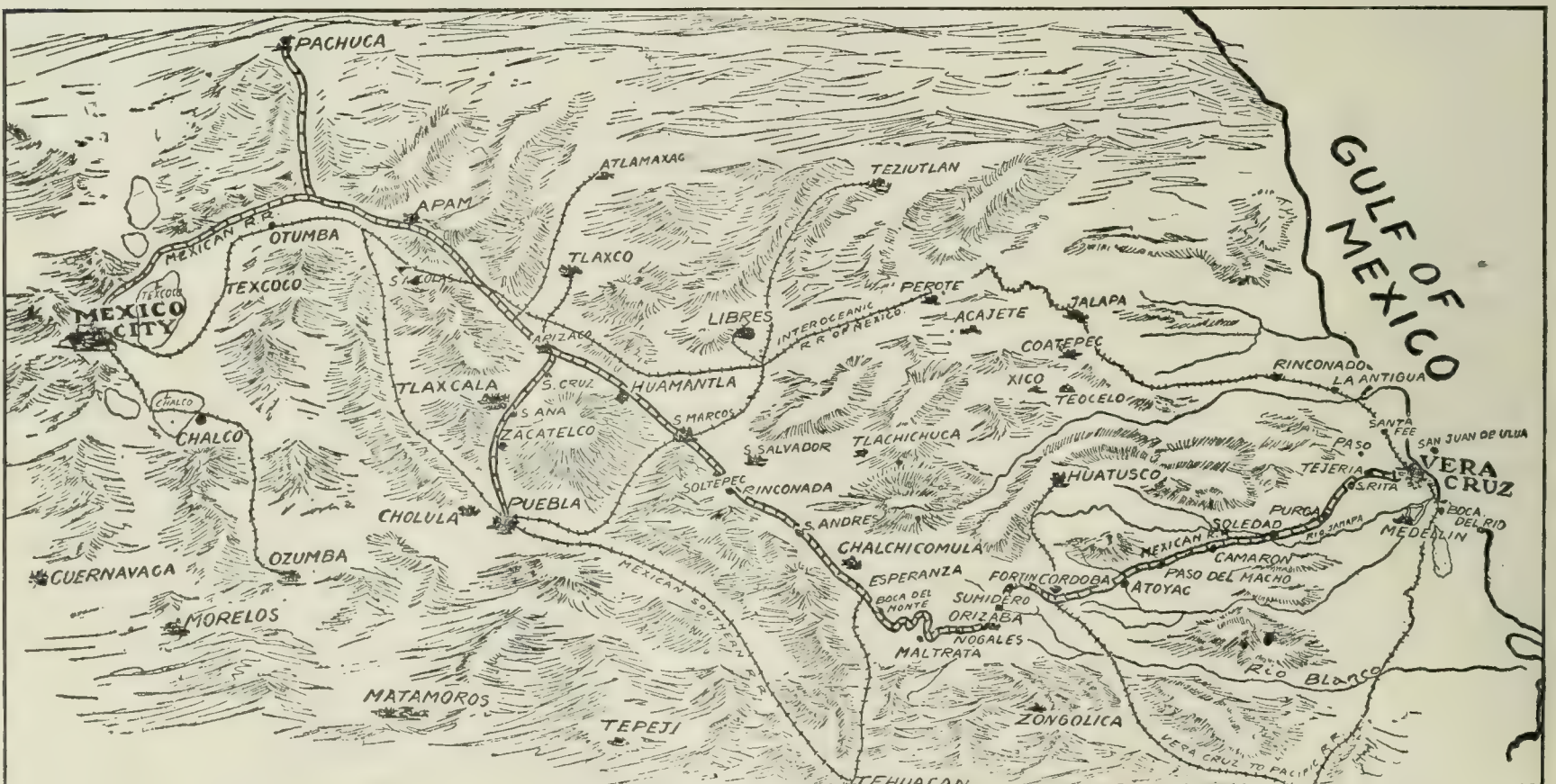
Carranza and Villa

A diversion of a disagreeable kind was caused by a long letter from Carranza in reply to one in which Secretary Bryan had assured him that the President was a friend of the Mexican people and was only seeking due reparation from the Huerta Government. Carranza said that the "invasion" of Mexico and the occupation of Vera Cruz were "a violation of the rights that constitute our existence as a free and independent sovereignty." He asked for an immediate evacuation of Vera Cruz, and a submission to himself of the demand for reparation. This was disappointing, and some thought the rebels would join hands with Huerta. Mr.

Wilson and Mr. Bryan sought earnestly to convince Carranza that no movement against the Mexican people or hostile to their interests had been intended.

They were reassured by the attitude and declarations of Villa, then at Juarez. He said that Carranza had "made a mess of it" and that he would try to change his chief's attitude. He himself, he added, could not be dragged into war against the United States. He hoped our forces would continue to hold Vera Cruz and thus to help the rebel cause. At about the same time, Huerta gave to Chargé O'Shaughnessy his passports, and the passports of the Mexican Minister at Washington were handed to him, at his own request. Soon afterward Mr. O'Shaughnessy arrived safely at Vera Cruz. General Funston, with 4000 soldiers, sailed from Galveston for that port, because Huerta had 5000 men within twenty miles of the marines.

On the northern border, a Huerta garrison evacuated Nueva Laredo (across the river from Laredo, Tex.) after burning the American consulate and other buildings. Two who attempted to destroy the international bridge with dynamite were shot down by the American patrol. These soldiers had been ordered to join others at Saltillo, and to repel "American invasion." While they were march-



From the New York Times

FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO CITY

The road from the port to the capital is 263 miles long and for an invading army as dangerous as it is picturesque. The railroad bristles with startling tunnels, curves and bridges, and reaches by grades as high as four per cent a maximum height of 8321 feet, well over a mile and a half. This is between Huamantla and Apizaco. Mexico City itself is 7348 feet above sea level.



SR. RÓMULO S. NAÓN
Minister from Argentina

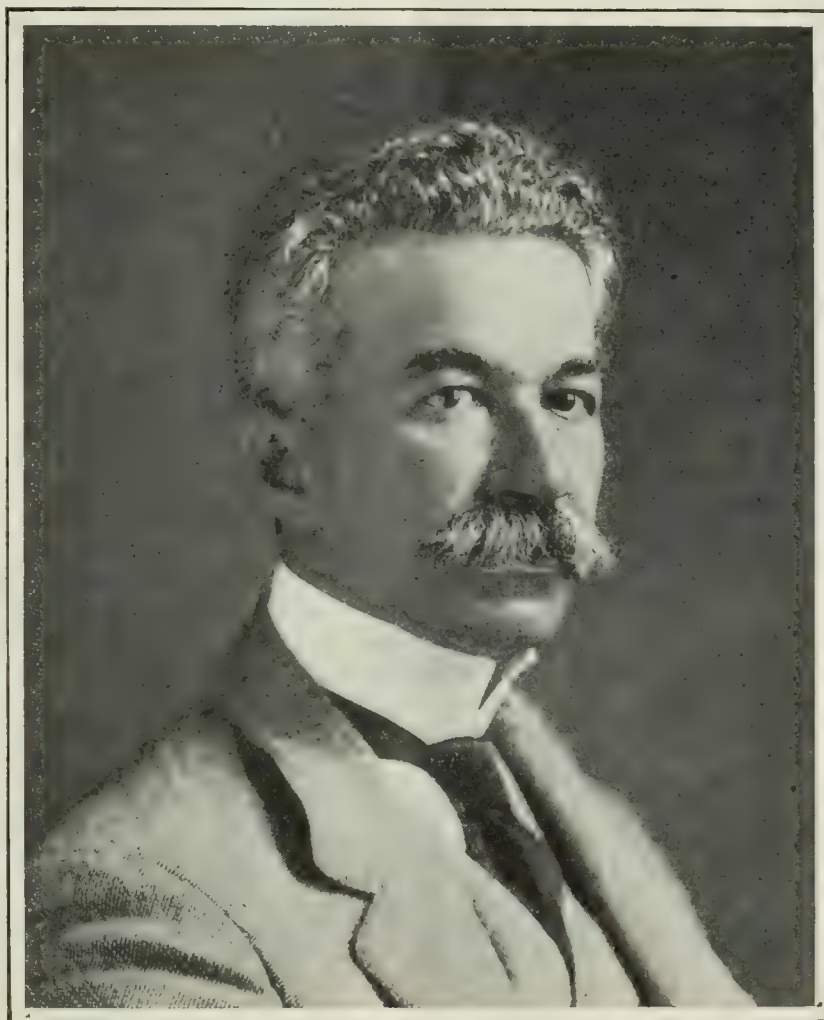


SR. DON EDUARDO SUAREZ
Minister from Chile

ing Villa's men captured Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, and released there the American consul, Mr. Hanna, whom the Huerta garrison had imprisoned after tearing the flag from his consulate and subjecting him to many indignities.

Mediation Accepted The diplomatic representatives in Washington of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, on the 25th, tendered to our Government the good offices of their governments "in the interest of peace and civilization in our continent," for a peaceful and friendly settlement of the controversy. President Wilson, thru Secretary Bryan, accepted the offer, expressing the hope that those who made it would find "those who speak for the several elements of the Mexican people willing and ready" to discuss the terms. These words provide for negotiations with Carranza as well as with Huerta, and do not permit the proceedings to be confined to the flag incident. It is known that Mr. Wilson will not consent to a settlement that does not eliminate Huerta and provide for a restoration of constitutional government.

On the following day it became known that the offer, laid before him



All copyright by Harris & Ewing

THE THREE DIPLOMATS WHO OFFERED MEDIATION—SR. DOMICIO DA GAMA, AMBASSADOR FROM BRAZIL

by the representatives of the three Powers in Mexico, had been accepted by Huerta. Many predict that the negotiations will be unsuccessful because of the conditions as to which, it is understood, Mr. Wilson will insist. Obviously these must be extremely distasteful to Huerta. Acceptance of the offer did not cause, so far as could be learned, any change in our Government's plans. Huerta, according

to the dispatch transmitted thru the Spanish embassies in Mexico City and Washington, "accepted mediation in principle." This vague statement, made without further condition, was not too hopefully construed.

It is said that there are now 800 Americans in the Mexican capital, and only 3000 in the entire country. Only two or three are left in Chihuahua. For some days past Americans have been going thru to the coast and seeking transportation. On one day last week more than 2000 arrived at Galveston. Some of the refugees tell stories of harsh and cruel treatment. Four Americans have been killed, it is said, by mobs at the capital, where the homes and stores of Americans have been destroyed or looted, and the American flag has been trampled under

foot by organized processions of angry Mexicans.

The Labor War in Colorado President Wilson, on the 27th, asked John D. Rockefeller, who owns much of the mining property involved in the Colorado strike riots, to end the contest, which closely resembles civil war. He was referred to Mr. Rockefeller's



Photograph by Paul Thompson

MAJOR SMEDLEY D. BUTLER

In command of the marines who with the blue-jackets took Vera Cruz. His men, who came from service in the Canal Zone, had been called by Secretary Garrison the finest body of soldiers he had ever seen.

son. Representative Foster, chairman of the House Committee on Mines, was sent to New York, where he had a conference with the son. There was a demand for Federal troops, and, Mr. Rockefeller refusing to arbitrate, the President sent six troops of cavalry. The younger Rockefeller, while testifying in Washington recently, said the owners of the property would spend their entire fortunes, if necessary, in resisting the strikers and maintaining an "open shop."

Since September last more than 300 men, women and children have been killed in the battles between the strikers in the Colorado coal fields and the state militia or the guards employed by the mine owners. Fifty were killed last week. The

lives of twenty-six women and children were lost when a camp of tents in which they were living was destroyed. It is difficult to ascertain who should be blamed for this loss of life and for other collisions between the strikers and the militia or guards. Chairman Foster, whose examination of Mr. Rockefeller in the committee room showed no bias in his favor, says: "I am unable to tell who is to blame." On the 24th, after five days of fighting, a truce was made, but it was broken the next day, when the strikers captured a mine at the end of a six hours' battle, in which seven men were killed. It is the prevailing opinion in Colorado that Federal troops are needed, but it is difficult to meet the demand because so many Federal

soldiers are required for the Mexican border.

Politics in Indiana At the Progressive state convention in Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge was made the party's candidate for United States Senator. In the course of a long address, Charles S. Bird, recently the Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, said that amalgamation of the Progressive and Republican parties was impossible. He held both the Republicans and the Democrats responsible for "the demoralized and desperate condition of business." Senator Poindexter, of Washington, predicted the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. He denounced the Democratic party for proposing, in a repeal of the Panama tolls exemption, a surrender of the sovereignty of the canal to "the caprice and sordid interests of foreign countries and domestic railroad lines." In the proposed payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia he saw "nothing but an unwarranted raid upon the American treasury."

In the platform adopted, the party pledges itself to work for the elimination of all saloons and breweries in the state. It stands for equal suffrage for women; a state-wide direct primary law; the initiative, referendum and recall for all elective and judicial offices; the short ballot; prohibition of injunctions in labor disputes; a minimum wage for women, and free school books.

The Republican convention nominated ex-Lieut. Governor Hugh T.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

The Senate's resolution justifying the President's use of force in Mexico, which eliminated the House resolution's reference to Huerta, denied that the United States was moved by hostility toward the Mexican people, and disclaimed any intention to make war, was accepted by the House as a substitute for its own, and was promptly signed by the President. The vote in the Senate was 72 to 13. A bill appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of Americans in Mexico was past.

A long debate preceded the passage of the resolution in the Senate. Afterward, the President was attacked by Senators Lodge and Borah because of the correspondence with Carranza.

The bill concerning the organization of a volunteer army by the President was past; also the army appropriation bill.

Other subjects of debate were the naval appropriation bill, the Colorado strike riots, and Panama tolls.

The House Judiciary Committee recommended that Representative McDermott, of Illinois, be censured. In the House there will be a movement for his expulsion.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, to be municipal judge in the District of Columbia. Action had been delayed for two months by Senator Vardaman and others from the South.

Representative Henry asked for a joint committee to investigate as to the methods of cotton and grain exchanges, which he denounced.

Before the Senate committee, ex-Attorney General Bonaparte and ex-Senator Foraker opposed the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the following:

- Cotton exchange methods.
- Leasing of public lands.
- The trust bills.
- Water power grants.
- The Colorado strike riots.



Copyright by Harris & Ewing

BRIGADIER GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON

Who was sent from Galveston with the Fifth Brigade of Infantry to assume command of the land forces at Vera Cruz

Miller for Senator. Comptroller Prendergast, of New York, formerly associated with the Progressives, urged them and the Republicans to forget their differences and unite. He predicted that amalgamation would be caused by the quiet action of individual voters.

The platform says the new tariff has greatly deprest business, without reducing the cost of living. It denounces the Democratic party for disregard of the merit principle in the diplomatic service, for a resort to gag rule in Congress, and for attempting to repeal the Panama tolls exemption "at the behest of Great Britain." It opposes the Colombia treaty, and, while attacking Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, promises support to the Government in what it may do to vindicate the nation's honor.

Land in Alaska Now that Congress has provided for the construction of railways in Alaska, the President is making withdrawals of public land in the territory, having in mind the coming development of resources. Four tracts have been withdrawn for military reservations. These tracts are on navigable waters near the coast, and are so situated that they have strategic value for the protection of coal fields and the projected railway lines.

The extension of these lines into the river valleys, where there are large areas of land that can be cultivated, will, it is expected, attract settlers. On their account the President has withdrawn several tracts which have natural value for township purposes. They are so distributed that they offer locations on three of the projected railway routes. It is the desire of the Government to withhold them from speculators and to offer them to actual settlers. Other tracts will be withdrawn after a final location of the railroads.

South America Venezuela has a new President. In September last, President Gomez forbade the holding of the regular presidential election, and thus prolonged his term. The state legislatures recently appointed delegates who were empowered and instructed to name a provisional President in the place of Gomez. The beginnings of a revolution had already been seen. Last week these delegates named General V. Marquez Bustillos, who has been Minister of War in the Gomez Cabinet, with Dr. Jesus Rojas Fernandez as Vice-President. Bustillos appointed a Cabinet and will rule until an election is held. Gomez was made commander-in-



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

MEXICAN SHARPSHOOTERS ON A HOUSETOP

The resistance to the occupation of Vera Cruz took the form chiefly of "sniping" from roofs and windows. This continued for three days after Admiral Fletcher took the city and until he proclaimed martial law. There was even sharpshooting from bogus graves in the cemetery. Women and children were among those who surrendered their arms at the order of the Provost Marshal

chief of the army. It is said that the election will be deferred for a year, and that Gomez will then be a candidate. He appears to have retained his power.

President Plaza, of Ecuador, has been attacking the rebel forces in the northern part of the country, and reports have been published that he suffered a serious defeat a few days ago, losing 500 in killed and wounded, with 200 prisoners. But this has been denied by Ecuador's consul at London.

Ulster Arming Whatever may be the concessions which the English Unionists are willing to make to the Government, the Ulstermen remain steadfast in their determination never to submit to Home Rule and continue their preparations for armed resistance. In spite of the embargo on the importation of arms, a consignment of about 40,000 rifles and half a million rounds of ammunition, "made in Germany," was landed on remote points of the coast at night and distributed by means of two hundred automobiles to the secret arsenals of the Volunteers. This demonstrates, as doubtless it was intended to do, the perfection of the Ulster military organization and the powerlessness of the police.

The Government is said to have determined upon action, and to have ordered three infantry regiments from Dublin to Ulster, which is likely soon to be placed under martial law. It is one of the curious features of the situation that any attempt of the Government to take precautions against this incipient rebellion is denounced by the Opposition as a "plot." Premier Asquith in the House of Commons denounced the gun-running as a "grave and unprecedented outrage" and added:

The House may rest assured that the Government will take without delay

proper steps to vindicate the authority of the law and to protect the officers and servants of the King and His Majesty's subjects in the exercise of their duties and in the enjoyment of their legal rights.

The French Elections

Judging from the reports of the first day's election, on Sunday, April 26, there will be little change in the constitution of the Chamber. French politics, however, is so dominated by personalities and divided into factions with little distinction of principle that it is impossible to say what the effect will be upon the questions at issue. Especial interest attached to the candidacy of Joseph Caillaux, who was Minister of France, but resigned when his wife killed Gaston Calmette, the editor of *Figaro*. The letter from Caillaux published in *Figaro* showed that he had been playing a treacherous part in the Chamber of Deputies, and the investigations of the commission under Jaurès showed him to have been involved in discreditable financial and international affairs, but evidently his constituents have not lost confidence in him, for he was re-elected. In his campaign speeches Premier Doumergue made it plain that the Government would insist upon three years of compulsory military service. This policy apparently has received the endorsement of the French electorate.

The Royal Visit

The tenth anniversary of the establishment of the *entente cordiale* between England and France was celebrated on April 21 by the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Paris. The popular enthusiasm displayed as the English sovereigns drove from the Bois de Boulogne station down the Champs Elysées to the Quai d'Orsay proved that the relation of the two countries is not



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

THE FLOWER OF THE MEXICAN ARMY

Huerta's personal guard, the Talpan Cadets, is a splendidly trained body of fighting men, and very different in appearance from the Federals on the battle line whose pictures have become familiar

merely an affair of engrossed parchments and hypothetical campaigns, but represents a real change of feeling on the south side of the Channel, as it does on the north. King Edward, altho he was always a great favorite with the Parisians, was never received with such applause. The crowds on the streets were so great that the police were unable to handle the traffic.

There were two hundred guests at the banquet held in the Elysée Palace in the evening. President Poincaré sat on the King's right, with Queen Mary on his right, while Mme. Poincaré sat on the left of King George. In his toast to the British royal family President Poincaré said:

After long rivalry, which left immortal lessons of esteem and mutual respect, France and Great Britain learned to love each other and to unite their efforts. The agreement reached ten years ago under King Edward VII's clear-sightedness has given birth to a wider entente which is now one of the surest guarantees of European equilibrium.

Sweden Votes for Greater Armament

Sweden has been occupied during the past month with a very exciting election; in fact, there has never been an election in the country which called forth such enthusiasm. The political meetings, which formerly interested but few, now overcrowded the largest theaters, circuses and gymnasi-ums of every town.

The question that overshadowed all others was that of national defense. The absorption of Finland by

Russia and the warlike preparations of Russia led the Swedes to believe that an invasion of their country was imminent. The Liberal Government of Mr. Staaf proposed to the Riksdag a plan for as great an increase in expenditure for army and navy as they thought the country ought to be called upon to bear, but the Conservatives demanded more, and a popular agitation, under the leadership of Sven Hedin, the great explorer, brought about the overthrow of the Staaf ministry. The

peasants, the students and the King were the active agents in the militarist movement. The peasants held meetings on the mountain tops. The King openly declared himself in favor of a greater army and navy. The Liberals, who hold English ideals of parliamentary procedure, resented this royal partizanship and resigned the Government. The students, after having secured from their professors promises to repeat the lectures in vacation, abandoned the university and went thru the country campaigning for "national defense." Their zeal, whether wise or not, was certainly unselfish, for the new military law requires of students 500 days of military service, instead of the 355 required of other young men.

The Liberals endeavored to direct attention to other issues: the right of the King to interfere with parliament, which they consider the paramount question involved, and national prohibition, for which they stand. The people, however, paid little attention to anything but the call to arms to resist Russia, and they expressed in the most emphatic way their condemnation of Liberal moderation. The Liberals lost 31 seats and the Socialists gained 9. This leaves the Riksdag divided between three minority parties: Conservatives, 86; Liberals, 71, and Socialists, 73. A coalition of the Liberals and Socialists would command a majority in the new Riksdag, as it did in the last, but a ministry so supported would have difficulty in maintaining its equilibrium.



Copyright by International News

OFF TO DISCIPLINE HUERTA

Marines boarding a transport on their way to Mexico. This branch of the service has maintained its enviable reputation by its efficiency at Vera Cruz

WHAT ARE WE DOING IN MEXICO?

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROGRAM, PAST AND FUTURE, DISCUSSED BY

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

O. B. COLQUITT
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

EDWIN D. MEAD
SECRETARY OF THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

POWELL CLAYTON

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO, 1897-1905

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN
FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

NORMAN ANGELL
AUTHOR OF "THE GREAT ILLUSION"

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

EATON PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT IN
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

FIRMNESS AND STRENGTH

BY BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER

SOONER or later intervention was inevitable. Now that we have landed I hope our Government will proceed with firmness and overwhelming strength. This will be better both for us and for Mexico.

It will save lives, it is the one sure way to peace.

We have assumed before the world some disagreeable responsibilities which we cannot either relinquish or shirk.

Berkeley, California

SEIZE MEXICAN PORTS AND BORDER CITIES

BY O. B. COLQUITT

IF I had been President of the United States when Madero was assassinated, and understanding the Mexican question as I believe I do, I would have notified the Mexican Government that it must establish order and tranquillity within six months or the United States would have undertaken to do it for them. I telegraphed the President at that time that I had theretofore fully agreed with him in a policy of strict neutrality and non-interference in Mexican matters, but that I believed that the time had arrived when, under the Monroe Doctrine and the moral obligations of the United States to the balance of the world under that doctrine, we owed it to ourselves and to other nations to see that order was restored and life and property in Mexico protected. If this course had been adopted, this present crisis, in my judgment, would not have arisen.

But if I were President now, I would ask Congress to pass a resolution reciting the patience with which we had endured the injuries to American citizens and the insults to our flag and country, reciting them in detail; I would ask for authority to use the army and navy to redress these wrongs, and I would proceed to do so without delay by taking posses-

sion as soon as possible of the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific, and would occupy at once the cities of Matamoras, Nuevo Laredo, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz and Juarez on the Texas-Mexican frontier and other ports of entry of Mexico on the border of New Mexico, Arizona and California.

Americans who are guaranteed by treaties security in life and property have in many instances had their lives taken and their property confiscated or destroyed. I have said all along that we could not take part in the quarrel or in the local affairs of Mexico and withdraw from it except in blood. This prediction has now proven true. Events show that both of the contending Mexican elements treat our forbearance with contempt and insult and we should not make a distinction between these factions, but demand reparation from them both and do it at once, as delay will only aggravate the cause.

Austin, Texas

WHY NOT A COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION?

BY EDWIN D. MEAD

THE talk of war upon such petty pretexts is disproportionate and monstrous to the point of grotesqueness. Compare these trivial affronts to the indignities suffered by England when the Russians fired on her fishermen at the Dogger Bank, killing several of them and sinking their boats. Think of the dignity and self-restraint with which, despite the clamor, the Government dealt with that situation; and think of the strong and patient way in which Germany acted in the Casa Blanca affair, when her soldiers felt that they had suffered such indignities at the hands of Frenchmen.

Sober public opinion will not sanction any action in Mexico which is not disinterested and directed solely to the welfare of Mexico herself and the interests of peace and world order. Another Mexican war under the

present circumstances would be a crime against humanity, which would receive a condemnation vastly sterner than the solemn condemnation which General Grant pronounced upon the first. Inadequate as the ground for the present action seems, the limited purpose happily imposes a limited task. If that purpose is achieved, then let a High Commission be created to present the whole Mexican situation worthily to the American people.

Boston, Massachusetts

COMMERCIAL INTERVENTION —NOT MILITARY

BY POWELL CLAYTON

IHAVE all the time been opposed under any circumstances to intervention. I have favored letting the Mexican people, in their own way, fight out their civil war, just as we fought out ours for four years and three months in the sixties. There was strong talk then of British intervention and the facts doubtless are that the Southern Confederacy would have given up the contest long before it did, had it not relied upon British intervention.

As to outrages upon American citizens in Mexico, I believe, from an experience gained by over eight years' residence there as the representative of the United States—longer than any other representative had served since the establishment of the mission in 1824—that I am justified in taking with pretty large grains of salt stories of American promoters who have, with their rubber plantation schemes, American colonies, stories of flooded mines with rich ore covered beneath the surface of water which modern machinery would uncover, coffee plantations situated in low lands where it rains about nine months in a year, and other alluring projects, induced men of moderate means in the United States to invest their surplus earnings, and who are awaiting with great patience when the day will come for the declaration of large

dividends. What better excuse can the promoter give than these highly exaggerated disturbances afford?

Of course, the day of reckoning to the poor, distracted Mexican people is near at hand, and perhaps the best way to settle the questions of outrages upon American citizens and other foreigners would be for a

representative of the United States Government, in connection with those of other governments having large commercial interests in Mexico, to determine an indemnity by evidence taken before a court so constituted, in which case perhaps the United States will have to take charge of the custom houses and apply the customs to the settlement of

individual claims, when established. The expenses of whatever government they may be able to establish, with the consent of the commercial powers, would doubtless have to be borne by taxation levied upon lands, houses, and other property, as are the expenses of the state governments of the American Union.

Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN

THE war in Mexico is the war of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. He was responsible for the policy pursued in dealing with Huerta and Carranza. He was responsible for the diplomacy which failed to assure peace. It was his ultimatum which paved the way to the conflict. It was his seizure of Vera Cruz that brought war.

Granting the President has been actuated by the loftiest sense of patriotism, it must be admitted that his conduct of the war in its first vital stages has been reprehensible in the highest degree. Incredible as it may seem, he ordered American marines and bluejackets to take the custom house at the most important port of the torn republic, believing that General Huerta would not dare to offer resistance. When resistance was offered he made the fatal military mistake of contenting himself with the possession of Vera Cruz. Upon being informed that the Federal forces were massing and might attack, he directed Rear Admiral Badger to hold the city to the limit of his power, which meant the transfer ashore of the highly trained bluejackets required for the efficient operations of our men-of-war. Subsequently, he issued orders for troops to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The movement of the army was forced, not by the situation with reference to the Federals, but by the wholly unexpected (to the Administration only) defiance of the United States by the Constitutionals. The latter had been treated with the utmost consideration by the President and Secretary Bryan. They found in Villa not a cut-throat and thief, but a patriot burning with a patriotic purpose to eliminate Huerta and to give to Mexico a real constitutional government under the presidency of another patriot, General Carranza. For the benefit of these "saviors" of their country, the President lifted the embargo on arms imposed by his predecessor in the White House and found comfort and satis-

faction in the victories gained as a result at Chihuahua and Torreon. He overlooked the wanton slaying of the English ranchman Benton. He protested ineffectually at the expulsion of the Spaniards by Villa. He reserved his thunders for Huerta alone, Huerta the assassin of Madero, Huerta the dictator, Huerta the man who dared to refuse a prior ultimatum to resign from office and seek asylum abroad.

It is charitable to say that the President was misled in his estimates of the Constitutionalist leaders. It is charitable to say that he was in ignorance of actual conditions in Mexico. To say more is to convict him of such a gross policy of deceit as to be unthinkable.

However this may be the fact remains that by hesitation and vacillation once a hostile move was made he has assured a long war in Mexico rather than a sharp and quick one. If he had adopted the plan worked out in two years of study by the army general staff, Vera Cruz would have been seized by a brigade of troops and American soldiers would have been in Mexico City before General Huerta had had time to prepare a defense. Had he adopted the plan mapped out by the naval experts under such an authority as Admiral Dewey, Mexico would have been enveloped in a blockade, which would have starved the country and brought peace without the landing of a single sailor or soldier on Mexican soil.

But the President rejected expert advice and planned, in its initial stages, his own war. The result will be a heavy toll in American lives and American treasure.

What justification had the President for the war he has made? In his address to Congress, he based it upon the refusal of General Huerta to salute the Stars and Stripes for the arrest of the American bluejackets by a Mexican Federal officer at Tampico. He spoke also of the arrest of an American mail orderly at Vera Cruz and of the holding up by the official censor of a dispatch address-

by the Secretary of State to the American chargé d'affaires in Mexico City.

He made no reference to the Americans slain and outraged, to others harassed and insulted, to vast property interests destroyed. He based his action, the action of war, upon the mere matter of ceremony.

The truth of the matter is that the President probably saw that his policy of "watchful waiting" was a failure. It was inspired unquestionably by a purpose to refrain from intervention at all hazards. But he learned almost simultaneously with the occurrence of the Tampico incident that Huerta had negotiated a loan of \$60,000,000, which would be sufficient to keep him in office another twelve months. He probably realized that if Huerta should be able to retain power that length of time he (the President) would be made ridiculous. Obsessed as he was by an apparently keen personal hatred of the dictator, he determined upon a step which he believed would assure the elimination of the latter without war.

It is extraordinary that the President from the very beginning has failed to grasp the true situation in Mexico. When he came into office, he issued a declaration that he would not recognize a government founded on force. Idealistic as was this policy it was in flat contravention of the attitude of non-intervention in the domestic concerns of other and particularly pan-American states which the United States has observed with one or two exceptions from the time of its foundation.

All this is said in no feeling of ill-will toward the President. It is a mere recital of facts as they are. Now that war prevails, it is the duty of every citizen to support the Chief Executive. But this duty would not be discharged if the truth were not told of the drifting, inept and futile policy which has brought upon us an adventure of which no one can foresee the end, save the certain triumph of American arms.

Washington, D. C.



Copyright by International News

A BROADSIDE FROM THE "FLORIDA," NOW AT VERA CRUZ

THE SECOND MEXICAN WAR

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

ON April 16, 1861, a regiment of Massachusetts troops past thru New York on their way to the war; and Morgan Dix has recorded for us how, when the band struck up Yankee Doodle and the regiment began to march down Broadway, "One terrific roar burst from the multitude—one general acclaim, one wild shout of joy and hope—the voice of approval, of consent, of unity in act and will." Thruout the North, millions of people felt that war was better than acceptance of an assault upon the American flag. The whole community was stirred with excitement and with a noble exaltation of national spirit.

On April 22, 1914, Congress voted that it coincided with the President of the United States in believing that the time had come for sending an armed force to Mexico. There were no crowds, no excitement, no exhilaration, no sense that the destiny of the nation was being weighed in the balance. In Congress some of the ablest and most public-spirited members of both houses voted against intervention, or against the statement of reasons for intervention which goes out

to the world as the justification of the use of arms. Within a few hours Vera Cruz was taken, with a loss of fewer killed and wounded than in the almost simultaneous skirmish between the Colorado militia and armed mine strikers. We hardly realized that we were on the brink of war with a country with which we have preserved peace for sixty-six years, in spite of many difficulties and discouragements.

"WAR" AND A "STATE OF WAR"

Yet when the big guns on the warships and the little guns at the crook of the arm of marines and sailors send missiles into a foreign country, hostilities have begun, in spite of the humane desire of the President of the United States to avoid war with Mexico. Mr. Gladstone used to set up a distinction between "war" and a "state of war"; and it is true that intervention does not mean war unless the party "intervened" so wills it. Our marines have landed nearly a score of times in various parts of Latin America, and have been withdrawn after a few days. Intervention is not war if the show of force pre-

vents hostilities; but it is war when the other side uses its means of defense to resist the American offense.

The original idea of the President seems to have been simply to blockade the Mexican ports. For the change to an occupation of some of the ports there is a very close precedent. In 1838 France sent out a squadron to blockade the Mexican coast: not getting any satisfaction from the Mexicans, the French stormed the city of Vera Cruz with a loss of eight killed and sixty wounded. The next step of the French, which is not likely to be a precedent at this time, was to give aid to insurgents who were harassing the authorities in the City of Mexico. In a few weeks Mexico gave in, and came to terms with the invaders.

FIGHTING AN INDIVIDUAL

If intervention develops into war, President Wilson hoped that it would be war not against Mexico, but against Huerta. For this idea there is a startling precedent. In 1859 President Buchanan asked Congress for authority to invade Mexico and capture the capital so as to get con-



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

LOADING A RAPID-FIRE GUN

The efficient marksmanship of the navy was again evidenced at Vera Cruz, where the gunners of the "San Francisco" shot out one by one the windows of the Naval College

trol of Miramon, who assumed to be president of the country. A distinction between the country and the man seemed possible, because, tho for a year Huerta has been the self-styled "provisional but constitutional president," he has never been designated to that or any other civil office by any fellow Mexicans except those who were his creatures or under his duress.

But General Huerta has never been recognized as the head of the Mexican Government by the Government of the United States. Henry Lane Wilson, who a year ago was Ambassador of the United States to Mexico, goes about the country trying to arouse the American people against the President of the United States, to whom he was responsible, and by whose consent he remained in Mexico a short time after March 4, 1913. He argues that the President and Secretary of State ("with the best of motives") have been engaged in a contemptible plot to prevent the Mexicans from having a stable and peaceful government. He tries to make people believe that intervention has been the purpose of the administration from the beginning. But the President requires no defense from any charge based upon the supposition that he has been trying to hoodwink his countrymen and the rest of the civilized world.

Nor again does he need any defense for refusing to recognize Huerta; tho this policy of waiting before recognizing a new despot received a severe shock when the new president of Peru was recognized the other day, almost before he had time to shake the powder dust out of his

clothes. In the Mexican question the President and Secretary of State have not been satisfied with the negative side of "waiting to be shown"; they have repeatedly, down to the last message, gone out of their entrenchments to post Huerta as a thief and a robber. That adds a difficulty to what will probably in later histories be known as the "Incident of Tampico." President Wilson demanded a kind of national disavowal for an insult to the American flag by a person whom he does not consider to be the representative of the nation; and he seemed to think it possible to knock the national fortress about the ears of Huerta without arousing Mexico.

THE ESSENTIAL INSULT

Some kind of decisive action seems necessary. The treatment of the American sailors in the harbor of Tampico was exceedingly exasperating. It was not a question of international law; if it had been, the United States, as one of the foremost nations banded together by The Hague Conferences, ought to have made it a case for arbitration. It is difficult to feel one's blood curdle in one's veins because a squad of men were arrested and then released within an hour and a half. Nor is the arrest of a man in uniform who goes for the mail a necessary cause for war. Nor is the refusal to turn over a telegraphic despatch (which as a matter of fact, after an altercation, was turned over) a reason for sending warships. Had any one of those three incidents occurred in France, or Russia, or Rumania, nobody would have dreamed of going to war about it. The real crux of the whole

thing is that these incidents happened because the men concerned were wearing the United States uniform. The insult was not to the flag of the whaleboat, but to the flag of the United States, in Washington, in New York, wherever The Independent is read. And back of it lies the further fact that the persons and property of Americans have been exposed to danger and destruction in all parts of Mexico for more than a year.

A few months ago a banker, who by some fatality was lodging in state's prison, asked for a pardon on the ground that he had been convicted of stealing only \$200. He may have stolen half a million, but the prosecuting attorney chose that specific count of his wrongdoing which was the easiest to prove. That seems the method in the present hostilities. Huerta is charged with a provable offense. Only the outcome can determine whether it is good statesmanship to leave out of the public justification the really serious assaults on persons and property, in which the so-called "Constitutionalists" are the worst offenders; and to concentrate the attention and reprobation of the country upon incidents comparatively small and technical. It is hard to resist the conviction that if the President had come to the conclusion that "waiting and watching" could go on a few weeks longer, the country would have cheerfully accepted that judgment; and the poor fellows who gave their lives in the assault on Vera Cruz would today be cracking jokes on board their ship.

It used to be said of John Davenport, founder of Connecticut, that "he had a temper like a mastiff dog in a leash; he could let out his dog; and he could call in his dog." An army is not that kind of a dog—once let out, nobody knows when or how to call it in again. There is nothing in all that has happened, even including the capture of a Mexican port, which makes peace impossible; but war is altogether likely. Serious causes exist for a vital interest of the United States in Mexico. Duties to our citizens and to foreign nations make it necessary in some fashion to participate in the settlement of the Mexican troubles. But are we to tell our children in years to come that in 1914 the people of the United States had no better reason for entering a neighboring country and killing its people than a dispute about a salute? We all stand by our Government in every attempt to keep peace or even to compel peace; but as James Bryce says somewhere: "You do not need a steam hammer to crack nuts."

Cambridge, Massachusetts

WHAT CAN MILITARY FORCE DO IN MEXICO?

BY NORMAN ANGELL

WHAT does military intervention in Mexico mean? It does not mean what military intervention did in a case like that of Cuba, where a whole population had risen against an alien government, where we helped the population to turn the alien government out and then withdrew. That is not the case in Mexico. It might have been somewhat analogous to that if a year ago we had intervened for the purpose of supporting the Constitutionalists as against the Federalists, had taken sides in Mexican politics, that is, in favor of one party as against another, assured the triumph of that party and had then withdrawn. That is not possible today. We certainly shall not send our army to Mexico for the purpose of placing General Carranza or General Villa in power.

We cannot take sides in Mexican politics and assume that one party like the Constitutionalists are the good people and the other party are the bad people. Even if it were possible to balance rights and wrongs, all the evidence goes to show that one party is very little better fitted than the other permanently to maintain good government and order in the Anglo-Saxon sense. If we intervene in Mexico that intervention must have some meaning and some permanent result. Merely to push our way to Mexico City, make a proclamation, establish a Mexican party in power and withdraw, would be to expose ourselves to the risk of having the embroglio just as bad a year or five years hence.

THE TASK THAT WE FACE

Unless checked in its earlier stages the political momentum of penetration into Mexico—the fact that when we get started full swing along a certain political road it is impossible to stop even if we wish—will carry us thru to the Panama Canal. That has already been urged in public by a prominent military man. Our entrance into Mexico will not endear the United States to Spanish Americans and we shall find the American flag insulted, American citizens assaulted and American property destroyed in Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Santo Domingo and Haiti, and sooner or later, since politics either goes back or forward and we shall not go back, we shall go forward, and the job we shall have taken on will occupy us a generation or two. You think that excessive? Well, do a little sum in proportion.

The Transvaal Boers were a popu-

lation of about a hundred thousand, living in a poor territory that barely supported them; unable, once the war started, to import arms or ammunition. Yet in order finally to overcome them Great Britain (who despite all one may say has had great experience and as much success as any in this kind of war) had to employ 400,000 men, spend \$1,200,000,000, and take three years over the job. Now the Mexicans do not number 100,000, they number some 12,000,000, having qualities, in some respects, resembling those of the Boers, which fit them for guerrilla warfare. They are natural horsemen, accustomed to the use of the rifle, to very hard and simple conditions of life; and live in a country physically not unlike the Transvaal. The population is able to support itself and possesses, probably, owing to the national habit of revolution, great reserves of small arm ammunition. As a people they have defeated two great European powers—Spain when she was a great power and the army of Maximilian, recruited from among some of the best soldiers in Europe.

Maximilian did, as a matter of fact, hammer his way to the Mexican capital and set up his government there with apparent success. His Empress started a gay court, gave brilliant balls and dinners to the Diplomatic Corps, and for a time in Europe it was accepted that Maximilian had established his power in Mexico. He issued a proclamation to

the effect "that the government of Mexico is now in the hands of His Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian. The only fighting which is going on in Mexico is that between bandits and the police." Six months after the issue of that proclamation the army of Maximilian had been driven into the sea; the Emperor himself had been placed against a wall, and shot.

It must not be supposed that these cases are exceptional. Take that of the Italians in Tripoli. That venture also was to be a mere military picnic. Yet the Italians, altho confronted only by ill-disciplined, wandering Arab tribes, and few in number at that, have had to employ an army of over 100,000 men, one of the best equipped armies in Europe. Eighteen months after the declaration of war their lines had been pushed about eight or ten miles from the coast. That is to say, they could not draw a line ten miles inland parallel with the coast and declare this strip to be secure. The French were forty years "pacifying" Algeria.

WHAT HAPPENED IN SOUTH AFRICA

When the question of the Boer War first presented itself to the British people, the military party, which I am afraid generally behaves that way in such circumstances, made light of the problem. We were given to understand that 20,000 or 30,000 men at a cost of \$50,000,000 would suffice, and the officers of the army talked, we know, of "eating their



Copyright by International News

THE SORT OF FIGHTING THAT NORTHERN MEXICO WOULD REQUIRE
Infantrymen engaged in a skirmish maneuver at Fort Bliss, Texas. "Guerrilla warfare is meat and drink" to the Mexicans



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

THE ENEMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The latest photograph of General Victoriano Huerta. President Wilson says: "If armed conflict should unhappily come . . . we should be fighting only General Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support"

Christmas dinner in Pretoria," it then being October. What it did involve we now know. But it is what follows the military problem in these cases which is important: take again the case of the Boers.

Within less than ten years of the complete conquest of the Transvaal by Great Britain, we find by some miracle that the head of the Government of the Transvaal is the Boer general who led the forces in the field against Great Britain. Not merely is he the head of the Government of the Transvaal, but he is the head of the whole of South Africa, including the British colonies. And this Boer general, finding the presence of some ten Englishmen inconvenient politically to him, instructs the Governor-General (you will note my terms), who is about the only British official left in the country, to proclaim martial law. This is forthwith done and the Boer general, far exceeding anything which President Kruger (or for that matter President Huerta) would dare to have done, has these men arrested in their houses at midnight and put on a ship. He gives instructions to the captain that he is on no account to stop anywhere on the way, but to proceed straight to London and dump those men on the sidewalk.

The English Parliament, a little astonished that a conquered people should act thus toward its conquerors, put certain questions to the Minister of the Colonies and that Minister is obliged in effect to make this kind of explanation: "It having been found impracticable at the close of the war permanently to maintain an army of half a million or a million men in the Transvaal, it had been found necessary to grant the country colonial self-government. So that now the British Parliament had in effect no authority there whatsoever." "And that," as one member of Parliament remarked, "is called conquering the Boers." And that in effect is about as far as conquest in such conditions ever really gets.

YOU CANNOT SIT ON BAYONETS

A famous German general once made this remark: "You can do many things with bayonets, but you cannot sit on them." By which he meant of course that permanent occupation of a territory by military means has become progressively and cumulatively difficult. Bismarck realized that. It was a quite possible thing for his army to fight its way thru to Paris, propose terms of peace and to withdraw. For the German army to have sat down in France, to have occupied the country militarily, to have attempted its administration

as a conquered province of the German Empire, this he knew to be militarily an impossibility. When he took over Alsace he assumed that he was taking over a German province, which by its historical associations would easily gravitate to the German orbit. How different has been the result we all know.

It is important to realize something of the factors which in our generation have so developed as to render the social and moral possessions of a people, that thing which we call nationality, indestructible.

When the Normans went into England, the English land owners were turned neck and crop out of their estates, which were then given to Norman land owners, who, so far as they were able, compelled the population to speak Norman French of a kind, and to have their differences settled by Norman law, such as it was. By these simple means the language of the country became Norman French. But this process, or anything resembling it, has now become impossible by reason of certain quite definite economic facts. We cannot confiscate the land of a conquered people in our day, nor tear up titles to property, nor reverse the decisions of their courts, because if we did we should find that our banks or insurance companies or business men were in some way interested in the security of such titles to property; that banks had advanced money on the mortgages to such property, using, it may be, the money of insurance companies in which the citizens of the conqueror are insured. Then again we desire the population of a conquered territory as a market; we cannot therefore ruin them; still less can we kill them. The mass of the people, guaranteed in the security of their ordinary possessions, can effectively resist administrative measures designed to break their national habit in the way of language and customs.

The Germans have made this discovery even in provinces which they have held for half a century like their Polish, Alsatian and French provinces. The German Government sets out, for instance, to stamp out the Polish language; and attempts to compel the Polish peasant to send his child to the German school instead of to the Polish one and to compel the parent to have his children say their prayers in German. Yet since the German Government is compelled to respect private property, the titles to land and so forth, the Polish peasant, knowing that he cannot be turned out of his farm and that his livelihood is secure, continues to send his child to the

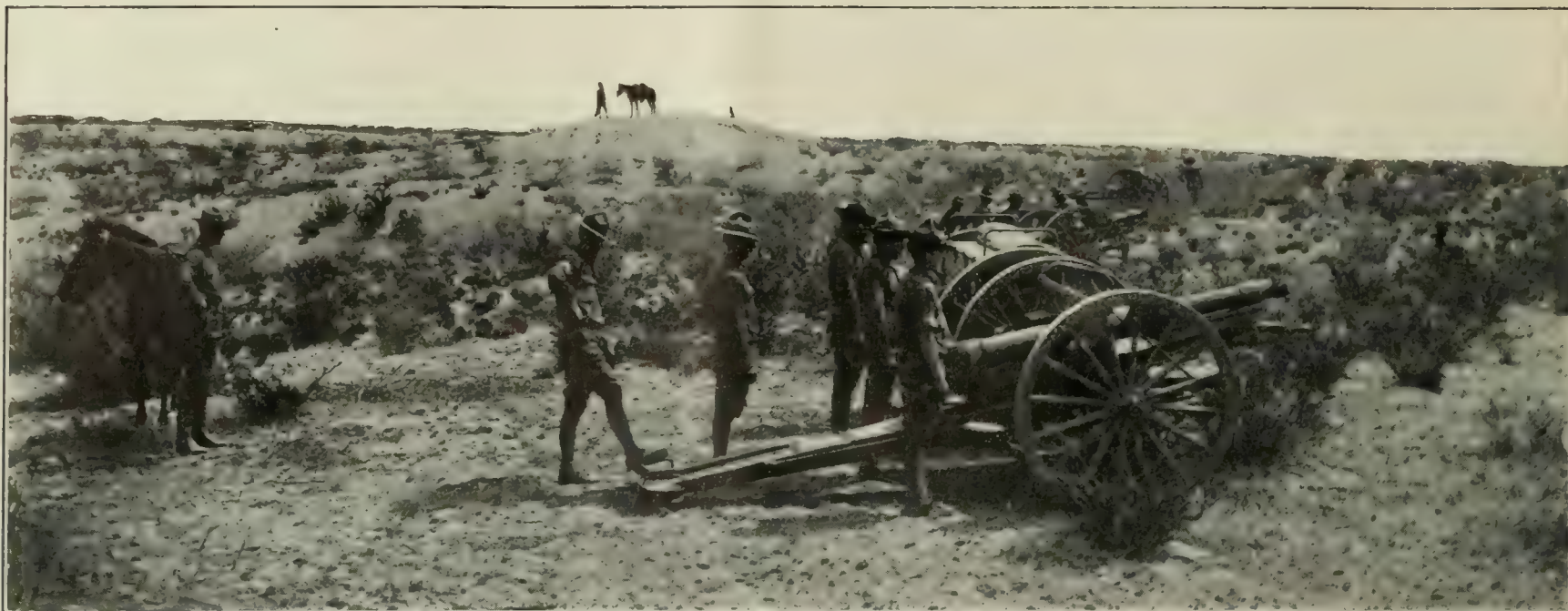
Polish school and to teach him to say his prayers in Polish. Germany cannot dispossess a whole population. Thus it comes that the outstanding fact of German administration in the Polish and Alsatian provinces is that the attempt at "Germanization" has failed. Polish is more predominant today in those provinces than ever; Lorraine is more French than ever.

Even Napoleon, long before these social and economic forces had received their full development, realized the impossibility of sitting permanently upon bayonets. When, in appearance, he had conquered the whole of the European continent; when he had, as we learned in our school books, "rolled up the map of Europe," he realized in a flash of intuition that the whole thing was destined to failure. He said one day: "I have come too late; the nations are too firmly set."

THE COST OF CONQUEST

I do not want to imply by all this that the United States cannot "conquer" Mexico; cannot indeed "conquer" all the peoples down to the Panama Canal. She can, of course, if she wants to give the bulk of her national effort to such a purpose. But I do mean that necessarily it will not be a military picnic, a matter of six weeks, six months or six years. If England had to employ as against the Boers an army numbering two or three times the entire population of the Transvaal, what sort of army shall we need to conquer a population of some twenty millions (I am thinking of that conquest thru to Panama) to whom guerrilla warfare is meat and drink? If we start upon it, it is going to be the main preoccupation of American politics, the concentration of national effort, for a generation or perhaps more.

After we have established our power there will come agitations, mutinies and rebellions, as a necessary part of the problem of absorbing into our body politic some twenty millions of people, who do not speak our language, who have inherited entirely different traditions and moral and social outlook, whose law is fundamentally different from ours, whose institutions, social, religious, domestic and political, are unlike ours; a people alien in language, race, instinct and law, having (however unruly and half-civilized) these institutions sufficiently solidified to be incapable of destruction or serious remolding. We shall devise special constitutions for these people; there will be a Mexican Home Rule party; it will all be very interesting and very exciting; but it will have one



Copyright by International News

FIELD-PIECES IN THE SAGE-BRUSH. WE SHOULD HAVE TO FIGHT VILLA IN COUNTRY LIKE THIS

rather important secondary result: We shall, speaking in terms of practical politics, be forgetting one detail the whole time. That detail is the welfare of the American people.

WHAT IRELAND COST ENGLAND

That is the real price of the whole thing. The other thing, the cost in men and money, we can stand. We can conquer the Mexicans, Nicaraguans, San Salvadorians, Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, San Dominicans, just as the British have conquered the Irish. But the conquest of Ireland has been going on (with lucid intervals) for three centuries and now the English people have decided that the best thing they can do is to "unconquer" the Irish; and even that is proving very difficult. And they have decided that they must undo the work of conquest for this reason: so long as the English were the masters of Ireland they, the English, could not attend to their own business. For the best part of a century all the really important English crises have turned in large part around the Irish question; have depended on the action of the Irish party. All methods have been tried with Ireland. The country was filled with soldiers and the people were killed like cattle. That failed. Ireland was planted with English settlers; that created still worse difficulty. The Irishmen were then brought to Westminster and, forthwith, they began to dominate English politics because, not caring a rap how they gave their vote in English politics, they held the balance of power. Thus it comes that the military labors of three centuries and the work for which so many Englishmen have laid down their lives and for which England has spent such mountains of treasure is to be undone—because nothing else can be done.

In conquering the Spanish-American of the northern half of this hemisphere, we shall annex an Irish

problem to the south of us. While we are wrestling with the problem of restricting immigration of white people from Russia and elsewhere, we shall be spending a generation in the forcible immigration of twenty or thirty thousands of people who are not white (or at least not very white), and we shall be taking into our body politic a foreign element in just such a form as to be incapable of assimilation. It cannot be too often repeated that the price of this interesting operation will be the capacity of the American people to manage their own society.

It is important to make that point plain. The average American, after showing a capacity equaled by no other man in what may be termed the management of matter, the exploitation of the material resources of his country, finds that that is only half and perhaps the less difficult half of the problem of society. There remain for solution problems of a quite different nature, the problems of human relationship; the decision as to the kind of society that America is going to have, whether it is to be socialist or individualist; what we are to do about the control of capital, the distribution of wealth, the rights of property, the relation of sexes, the education of our children, the government of our cities—all these things represent problems which will need all the attention the collective mind of our people can give to them.

These are not simple things; they are very complex things, not to be settled by mere force, by the mere fact of passing laws and putting people in prison. In the earlier forms of machinery (when it is merely a matter of a lever or a pulley) physical power is the main thing needed. All you want is "beef on the rope," as the sailors say. But when you have a more complex machine, like an automobile, sheer physical force is a quite secondary thing. It serves no pur-

pose that we have an instrument of force, a mere crowbar, that can smash the thing to pieces. We must know "how" or we cannot make it work. So with society.

I am one of those optimistic enough to believe that the American mind is perfectly capable of finding out how to work the social machine. But he can do that only on one condition, namely, that he gives his mind to it. It is quite obvious that he cannot "know how" if he does not give his mind to it. And the price of going to Mexico will be that he will not, for a generation or two, give his mind to that at all, but to quite other things.

TWO AMERICAN MISTAKES.

You know what happens when a war is on. The papers are filled with nothing else, people talk of nothing else, nobody gives any attention to anything else. And yet really the welfare of the American nation is a matter worth some attention. But it will not get any for the next twenty or thirty years if your philanthropy prompts you to charge yourself with settling the affairs of twenty millions of Spaniards and Indians. To the negro question, the Asiatic question, all the other racial questions that confront us you are going to add "The Great Greaser Question." If the history of the European nations has any lesson at all it is that all of them which have been able to use the sword successfully have created for themselves problems, like the Irish problem, which have stood in the way of their own well-being. And now America, which might avoid this old error, seems in danger of committing it. It is possible that if we do this thing it may be good for the people of Mexico, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Venezuela; but this I know, that it will be immeasurably evil for the people of the United States.

Is there, then, nothing to be done?



Copyright by International News

WHERE WAR IS NOT PRETTY—CROSSING THE BLAZING DESERT ON THE DOUBLE-QUICK

All good work, whether in politics, sociology or medicine, we now know must be preventive. We cannot cure a case of consumption if the patient has destroyed his lungs, but we do know that we could make consumption as obsolete as leprosy if we were to tackle it systematically by preventive measures. So with political troubles. There may arise from neglect and bad political sanitation cases which simply cannot be "cured" by any one operation. But if ten years ago America had taken the lead, which she might have done, in the organization of The World State, she would have today an instrument for the exercise of pressure in a difficulty like that of Mexico far more effective than military force can ever be. It is known, of course, that there has already come into being an economic World State. If we are able to send a letter to the most obscure village of China, a telegram to any part of the world, to travel over most of the world in safety, to carry on trade therewith, it is because for a generation the post office departments of the world have been at work arranging traffic and communication details, methods of keeping their accounts; because the ship owners have been devising international signal codes, the bankers arranging conditions of international credit, because, in fact, not merely a dozen but some hundreds of international agreements, most of them made not between the governments at all but between groups and parties directly concerned, have been devised. But this World State which has been created lacks organization, coördination, a proper body and a proper mind. It has neither a capital nor a Parliament House nor an organization, not even a name. And that largely because the historic jealousies of the Old World have stood in the way of effective coöperation between the powers. But America, remote historically and geographically from these wrangles, occupying

a position which renders her impartial, having shown beyond all other people efficiency and capacity, might give the World State these things—a capital, a form, an organization. In doing that she would give the impress of her civilization to the whole of the modern world. And she would also make a reality of a policy which, tho formally adopted by the Administration, has been largely a fiction.

THE GREATER BLOCKADE

The Administration, even before the blockade, was supposed to be enforcing a policy of non-intercourse. But while the Department of State talked of non-intercourse the Department of the Treasury was busy clearing ships for Mexico, facilitating the dispatch of mails, etc. But if we had an agreement between all nations for enforcing a policy of real non-intercourse to any member of the community who should violate certain rules, you could automatically bring into operation an international machine which would insure that not a ship should be cleared, not a letter sent, not a telegram dispatched, not a dollar raised by way of loan.

And that is the utmost that the present blockade, the cost and risks of which fall in undue measure upon us, can ensure. The other measure would obviate in advance those international complications, creators of further international ill-feeling and distrust, which all but infallibly follow upon enforced naval blockade, owing to the damage done to neutral nations. With an international machinery of non-intercourse such as that indicated, we could from the first have put pressure upon a military adventurer and the people supporting him. For Huerta or any one else does not seize the reins of government merely by walking into the palace in Mexico City; he must have backers, resources, money, the coöperation of people who hope to get something out of him. And as a matter of fact, he has been getting all

that and been supported by large groups of influential Mexicans and foreigners. He is surrounded by people not at all in the game for their health. And incidentally Mexico until yesterday was indifferent. Altho there was great disorder in the northern provinces, it was largely local. In Mexico City until a week or two since never was the season so gay, never was the attendance at bull fights so great as now. But Huerta would not have got this support if at the outset of his adventure business men could not have carried on their business, nor the banks maintained their communications with the outside world, if his Government could not have got money, either from within or from without. If we had had an instrument of this kind to use, or even the threat of it, it would have been possible to dictate, without war, that a government in Mexico should conform to certain conditions concerning the people and property of other nations. It might not at first be entirely effective. Neither are our present methods.

Such an organization does not arise over night. Neither can its details be discussed here. This is merely a hint as to a possible line of action. Like everything that has any worth at all, its creation demands some time, some trouble. But military intervention would demand time and trouble. It would not be a matter of a week or two, or a month or two, but of a decade or two before conditions were sensibly better as the result of military invasion. Whereas this policy of non-intercourse, enforced by agreement between the nations, would operate, I believe, more quickly and most certainly more efficiently and more cheaply. And in the end it is by some such means that such results as military pressure can hope to obtain will be obtained; and by which military conquest with all its dire evils to the American people be avoided.

New York City

THE HOME GARAGE

BY ROBERT H. VAN COURT

THE time seems to be not far distant when a motor car will be within the reach of any one who seriously aspires to its ownership and just as often as a man who has never motored joins the

polished body and the upholstery of its interior.

Then again, one is often tempted to economy in planning a garage so tiny that it barely suffices for the keeping of a motor, allowing no space

whatever for the many devices and inventions which make for convenience. What is even worse, the garage may be so small that it will not accommodate a car larger than that for which it was originally built. A garage constructed near New York a year or two ago and designed to house a runabout of ordinary size proved wholly inadequate for the proper main-

stage and which is wholly practical, calls for the ordering of the building from a factory in "sections." The walls, the floor and the roof will be sent in "units" or parts which may be fitted together by any carpenter or builder. A garage of this kind embodies many practical advantages for, first of all, the materials generally used will make possible its use in many cities and towns where there are building laws which must be respected. Then, too, it may easily be added to should its enlargement become necessary and it may be taken apart, moved and re-erected should a change of residence be made. Its low cost also renders it particularly useful to any one with whom the use of the motor is something of an experiment, for one need not invest a great amount of money in satisfying what may prove to be only a temporary need. Portable garages may now be had in designs which make them acceptable in many places where due regard must be paid to the appearance of buildings which may either heighten or entirely mar the beauty of the grounds.

The planning of a permanent garage is a much more important matter than the erection of what is to be used, at best, only for a time. In cities and villages where the blocks are laid out with alleys the usual method is, of course, to build the garage upon the rear of the plot, facing the alley thru which the car may be



THE SATISFACTORY "PORTABLE"

Its flexibility and low cost make it advantageous for temporary use

ever-widening ranks of motorists there comes up for solution what may be called the garage problem.

Perhaps the universality of the motor's use and the frequency with which provision must be made for its proper protection and care have done much to stimulate the ingenuity and skill with which architects and builders have worked out their garages, for they exist in infinite variety. There are no two situations which are exactly alike and, in consequence, there are no two garages which are exactly similar. The easiest solution of the problem of the motor's care would be, of course, to keep it at a public garage, where it could be properly groomed, appearing only when required, but such a solution would obviously be impossible outside of a large city. By far the vast majority of motorists prefer, or find it necessary, to house their cars upon their own premises.

Many an owner of a motor car approaches the provision of a garage under something of a handicap. The cost of the car itself has probably been so great that extreme economy must be practised in the erection of a building in which it may be kept, and yet, in such cases, extreme economy may become a vice rather than a virtue. Unless proper care be given the motor injury may be done to its extremely complex and sensitive mechanism, the finish of its highly

tenance of a touring car which was acquired a little later to take the place of the runabout.

Perhaps the most satisfactory low-cost garage which can be had is that in the form of a "portable" building. This method of construction, which is now far past the experimental



AN INGENIOUS USE OF WASTE SPACE

Where the garage is built as an integral part of the house this arrangement makes it exceedingly convenient of access

driven to and from the garage. In cities such as New York, where there are no alleys, the problem is not so easily solved and in many instances it will be found that it is not possible to house the motor upon the home premises. In New York there have been some very interesting and highly ingenious methods of overcoming this difficulty but they have been attended with expense so great and with a sacrifice of such valuable space that the availability of such garages is at best doubtful.

With a city garage everything is apt to be sacrificed to bare utility and it is therefore to the country and the suburbs that one must turn for the most interesting and ingenious garages. Good taste in architecture ordains just now that service buildings of any kind upon an estate agree with the residence not only in type of architecture but also in the building material used. This results in some very picturesque garages, sometimes planned alone and sometimes grouped with other service buildings to form a low, rambling structure or series of structures which confers added distinction on the surroundings. There are many instances also where a garage may form part of the residence itself, a most practical idea, for the convenience of the plan can hardly be overestimated—one need only pass thru a doorway or a passage to enter the garage—a feature particularly attractive to the motorist who may wish to run his

car himself. There are also several recently built garages which have been made beneath verandas, which means the utilization of space which is generally wasted, and, in consequence, the securing of a really excellent garage at practically no cost. In other instances garages have been built at the entrances to country estates and the buildings given a particularly quaint and picturesque form which makes them attractive as gate lodges, for a tall hedge, a wall, or even tall-growing shrubbery judiciously arranged may screen the mechanism of the garage from passersby.

The size of the garage must be settled in view of the circumstances which surround each individual case. In most instances it would be well to make the garage a little larger than may be immediately necessary, for very often the demands made upon a garage become heavier in a very brief time. For this reason also one should, wherever possible, provide

a comfortable room and a bath in the upper story for a chauffeur, even if it is not intended to keep a chauffeur at once. The room can be built at a comparatively small cost if included in the original building and it will be ready when needed.

The interior of the garage should



WITH ROOM FOR THE CHAUFFEUR

Even a tiny garage can be made to include such accommodations



CHARM AND CONVENIENCE IN A SMALL GARAGE

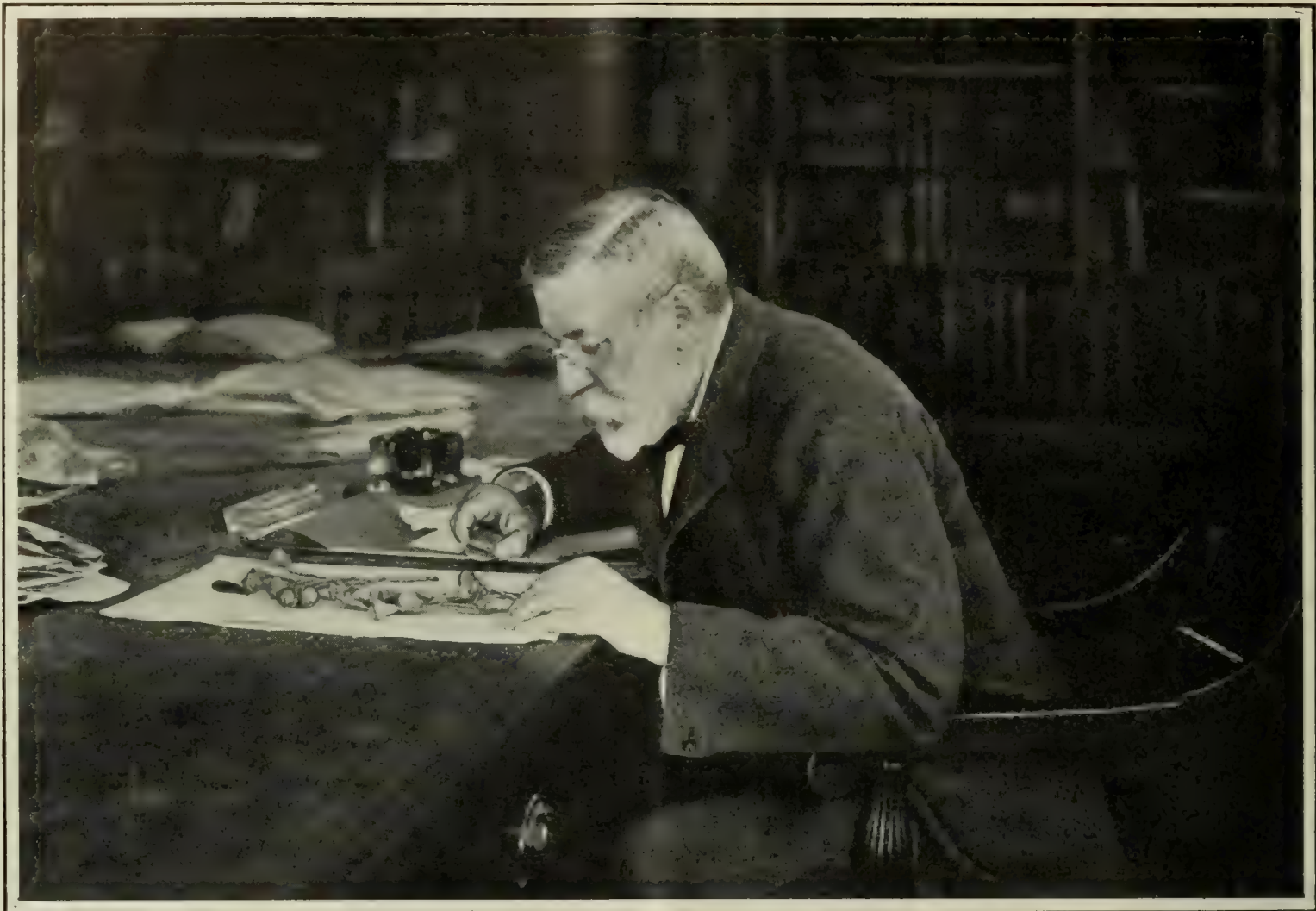
The alley-way entrance solves the problem of location. A garage planned with an eye to pleasing lines

have as little woodwork as possible—the whole building should of course be fireproof or at least fire-resisting—and should be faced with tile or vitrified brick; and as the walls for four or five feet above the floor will receive many hard knocks, they should be constructed accordingly. The floor should slope very slightly to one or two drains which will be useful when washing the car.

The garage must be sufficiently lighted by several windows which should be arranged to provide cross-current ventilation and also so placed that no strong sunlight is thrown upon a car which may not be in frequent use, for the varnished exterior or the cloth-lined interior of a motor car may be blistered or faded.

The building of motor cars is now so thoroly understood and most of the cars upon the market are so well constructed that with ordinary care any but the most trivial accidents may be avoided, so that the home garage, ordinarily equipped, should be equal to any but extensive repairs, and for these there is almost always a public garage and repair shop available. The efficiency of the home garage, however, depends greatly upon the care and thought given to its planning and construction, and attention to details seemingly unimportant has much to do with the pleasure which motoring brings.

New York City



PROFESSOR SARGENT IN HIS LIBRARY

THE MAN WHO IS MAKING A TREE GARDEN TO LAST A THOUSAND YEARS—AND HIS HOME

BY J. HORACE MCFARLAND

THE man is Charles Sprague Sargent, officially "Arnold Professor of Arboriculture in Harvard University." His home is "Holm Lea," in the town of Brookline. The tree garden is officially the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.

The man, the home and the tree garden form collectively a world institution for increasing "the knowledge of trees and other woody plants," also officially. The three work together for the good of mankind, under the able mind of the man.

The thousand years? Because of the broad vision, the persistent endeavor of the man, there exists a unique contract, entered into in 1882 between the city of Boston and the President and Fellows of Harvard University. It deeds to the city of Boston what Professor Sargent unofficially describes as the "220 acres of meadow, hill and valley" of the Arnold Arboretum, and in turn it leases this land to Harvard at a dollar a year "for the term of one thousand years from the date hereof," with provision for a renewed lease for another thousand years, "and so on from time to time forever."

Exacting as a condition that the Arboretum shall never be closed, the city of Boston agrees to maintain the roads and paths of the Arboretum as part of its park system.

Theoretically, Harvard must provide maintenance and development funds. Practically, the foresight of Professor Sargent has, in securing

the original \$100,000 Arnold bequest, and in largely increasing the endowment, made the financing of the institution independently secure. In part, only; and it is the hope of this great worker to see the value of the Arboretum recognized by increases in its endowment until a round million is set aside to continue the work.

Professor Sargent's great home estate is not far from the Arboretum, and both places alike show no less his landscape art than his vast knowledge. For "Holm Lea" is not the conventional rich man's estate, nor is the Arboretum either a dry herbarium or a mere nursery. Both show forth the best uses of God's green things that will live outdoors in Massachusetts.

Professor Sargent has made the Arboretum reach out to the ends of the earth for trees and plants to enlarge life, and he has also made it the authoritative center of scientific tree literature on this hemisphere. Altho the plantings are but young, in the consideration of a thousand years, they are superbly beautiful, and splendidly useful. On a May Sunday ten thousand Bostonians will see the wonders of the lilacs, and a day in June will bring vast crowds to the feast of the laurels. The rhododendrons and the flowering apples of "Holm Lea" are the glories of his home, and other glories are there as well.

So the tree garden and the home are museums of the best that grows, reflecting the energy, the knowledge and the high humanity of the man.



IRIS TIME IN THE GARDEN AT "HOLM LEA"

PROFESSOR SARGENT'S TREASURE HOUSE OF FLOWERS AND TREES AND ALL GROWING THINGS AT BROOKLINE



"HOLM LEA"

"HOLM LEA IS NOT THE CONVENTIONAL RICH MAN'S ESTATE, NOR IS THE ARBORETUM EITHER A DRY HERBARIUM



THE DOGWOODS

RSERY. BOTH SHOW FORTH THE BEST USES OF GOD'S GREEN THINGS THAT WILL LIVE OUTDOORS IN MASSACHUSETTS"



A VISTA FROM THE ROCK GARDEN

"HOLM LEA," LIKE THE ARBORETUM, WHICH IS NOT FAR FROM IT, SHOWS PROFESSOR SARGENT'S
LANDSCAPE ART NO LESS THAN HIS RICH KNOWLEDGE

The World is so full of
A NUMBER OF THINGS

*I'm sure we should all
be as happy as Kings*

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

IT was a curious coincidence that San Jacinto Day happened on the date of the opening of hostilities in Mexico. To the people of the East April 21 means nothing. To the people of Texas and the Farther West it means much. It is their Fourth of July. The area of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, which directly or indirectly gained its freedom from Mexico thru the victory of Sam Houston over Santa Anna seventy-eight years ago is greater than that of the thirteen original states. It is occupied now by eight million people and eventually many millions more will be living there. I doubt if any of them whether of Mexican or Anglo-Saxon blood wish they belonged to Mexico. I doubt even if the Easterners would wish this country back in Mexico, altho, very inconsistently they continue from force of habit to call the first Mexican war wrong. Professor Woodrow Wilson in his *Division and Reunion* refers to it as "ruthless aggrandizement," and says "Our Government tried to weaken her [Mexico] by assisting her to another revolution, but that provident intrigue miscarried," and further, "With England, which was strong, we were ready to compound differences; from Mexico, which was weak, we were disposed to snatch everything, conceding nothing."

There is no way, so far as I know, to determine whether an act is right or wrong except by the consideration of all its consequences. Judged in this way, by the light of the present, San Jacinto Day is a more glorious date than the Fourth of July. I have heard a very plausible tho to me not conclusive argument made to prove that the eastern part of the United States would be better off now if it had remained a part of the British Empire. I never heard any one attempt to argue that the southwestern part of the United States would be better off now if it had remained a part of the Mexican Republic. We would all of us prefer to live under King George V than General Huerta, tho of course we would,

Democrats and Progressives alike, prefer President Wilson to either. It would, then, be more proper to wish the Revolutionary War undone than the Mexican War, if we can without absurdity speak of any historical event being otherwise than it was.

Texas and Coahuila once formed a single province. The one was taken and the other left. There is no need to mark the boundary line with monuments. Even the tourist, tho a fool, could not err therein. Everything he sees marks the difference. On the north side we see such cities as Galveston, which has given a model government to progressive municipalities; Dallas, one of the twelve treasure cities of the United States; Houston, rapidly becoming the railroad center of the Southwest; Austin, with a capitol larger than any other state and a university having a million-acre campus. On the south side—but lest I be accused of prejudice I will let the reader fill in the corresponding list for Coahuila.

President Wilson was criticized in the Senate because he alleged such a trivial pretext for engaging in hostilities. On the mere face of it the pretext is trivial, indeed ridiculous. Why an unwillingness to shoot off twenty-one instead of five blank cartridges at Tampico should require us to kill one hundred and twenty-six Mexicans at Vera Cruz is something nobody can explain. If it comes to such bargaining in petty punctilio why not split the difference and let off Huerta with a salute of thirteen guns fired by electricity in a simultaneous volley with our thirteen?

A salute to the flag is a very beautiful thing if it means sincere respect and loyalty. If it does not it is a very ugly thing; the ugliest thing in the world, for it is a lie and a lie is an abomination, esthetically as well as morally. We can, perhaps, make Huerta afraid of us by fighting him. We cannot make him respect us by fighting him, for respect involves something more than fear. For such a man as Huerta, usurper and murderer, to have the impudence to salute Old Glory is in itself the

greatest of insults to the flag. There is no way of undoing an act that is done. Revenge, reparation and repentance are words devoid of meaning in so far as they relate to the past. The insult to the flag—if there was a flag, and I assume of course that the Mexican claim that the boat did not carry a flag is false—cannot be wiped out in blood or any other detergent. The only possible justification of our bombardment of Vera Cruz must lie in the future. At present the balance is against us. The injury done to the people of Vera Cruz by killing them is greater than the injury done to our marines by their temporary arrest.

But we can turn it to the right side if we will. It is well in a way that the pretext is trivial. By its very absurdity it forces the attention upon the true reasons for intervention which are numerous and weighty, more than sufficient in my opinion to justify it. This helps us to realize that we are not fighting over the proper form of a naval ceremony but for the opportunity to promote the greater welfare of untold generations yet to come. Let us hope that somehow good will be the outcome of these distressing scenes and that in the future thousands of school children south of the Rio Grande will celebrate San Jacinto Day, 1914, with the same joy and pride as north of the Rio Grande they now do San Jacinto Day, 1836.

Whether some one has blundered in our Mexican policy, and if so, who, is a question that must be left to the historian of the future, who has nothing better to do than satisfy mere curiosity. As for us of today, we have something more important on our hands. We must see to it that the second Mexican war—if there must be one—is justified as amply as the first Mexican war has been. All our actions should be directed by this one consideration, to see to it that we extend the area of order and good government, of education and industry, of individual liberty and public safety. Under which flag this is accomplished does not much matter.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

TO BE MERGED WITH THE INDEPENDENT, JUNE 1, 1914

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution, a System of Popular Education, Founded in 1874, by Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent.



JOHN H. VINCENT
CHANCELLOR

GEORGE E. VINCENT
PRESIDENT

ARTHUR E. BESTOR
DIRECTOR

ANNOUNCEMENT

CHAUTAUQUA Institution signalizes its Fortieth Anniversary by entering into an alliance with The Independent for furthering the cause of popular education. The Independent becomes the magazine element of the famous Chautauqua Course, adds to its staff a Chautauqua editor, and recognizes in a new way the significance of the whole movement. Chautauqua gains the service of a periodical of national influence thru which to disseminate more widely than ever its ideals of intellectual efficiency, personal culture and social responsibility.

Chautauqua has already given a new word to the language; has been the pioneer in summer assemblies and summer schools, and has become the recognized leader of the world in Home Education. Since 1874 the Chautauqua movement has spread until there are 3000 summer gatherings in this country alone which have taken the name. At these centers over 4,000,000 people annually participate in a wholesome and invigorating recreation. The enrolled members of its four-year Home Reading Course have numbered over 300,000 and over 450,000 more have taken the Course in whole or in part; so that three-quarters of a million people testify to the

power and enjoyment of the cultural life which Chautauqua offers to all those who will accept it. These are some of the achievements of forty years and the basis of hope for enlarging usefulness in the future. Chautauqua therefore enters the maturity of its forty-first year with confidence that its mission of inspiration is to have ever wider significance.

The Independent has just celebrated its Sixty-fifth Anniversary. It has been largely influential in molding the thought of intelligent Americans. Its editorials, features, departments and pictures are selected to give busy men and women a weekly program of information, from original sources, which shall be easy to read, practical in value, human in interest, always useful, and of definite application to the things of today and tomorrow. Its list of contributors and editors is the roll-call of the greatest names in modern English literature and public life. This new arrangement gives The Independent a wider constituency and makes possible more influential leadership. Chautauqua looks forward to the relation with high hopes of widening its reach and making more effective its educational influence.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

May 4, 1914

Arthur E. Bestor, Director

THE NEW CHAUTAUQUA COURSE—ENGLISH YEAR 1914-1915

FOUR BOOKS—CURRENT EVENTS—WEEKLY MAGAZINE—CHAUTAUQUA BULLETIN

THE social problems of Twentieth Century England, the home life of her rural population, and a literary study of Tennyson-land are leading topics of the new "English Year" Chautauqua Home Reading Course. A popular and practical survey of results of modern research in child study is included in the set of four books.

The Independent, a forward-looking illustrated weekly magazine, will supply to the new course an expanded review of current world thought and life.

A Chautauqua Bulletin will come to each reader as a personal teacher of the course.

Any Chautauqua course is made up of three elements: (1) the texts to be read, (2) the outlines, helps and hints, and other devices designed to perform the office of guide and teacher, and (3) the presentation of current thought and events. Three books of the course, since 1914-15 is the English Year of the Home Reading Course, deal with Great Britain.

There is always some element which has no special relation to the geographical scheme of the course—Classical, English, American and Continental European subjects, covered in four years, each year com-

plete in itself. Such an element is found this year in the book, "Your Child Today and Tomorrow." The perpetual timeliness of a book on such a subject needs no argument. The well-articulated scheme of related studies for the year, apart from the required reading upon current events, is embodied wholly in bound books, not partly in a magazine as heretofore. The books to be read are as follows:

Democratic England. By Percy Alden. Revised to 1914. A clear discussion, by a member of the House of Commons, of the chief developments and main principles in social legislation in England.

Among English Hedgerows. By Clifton Johnson, author and illustrator. A charming portrayal of English rural life in our own day.

Thru England with Tennyson. By Dr. Oliver Huckel, author of *The Larger Life*, various Stories of Wagner, etc. A literary pilgrimage to the Tennyson country which will be found richly enjoyable.

Your Child Today and Tomorrow. By Mrs. S. M. Gruenberg, with introduction by Bishop Vincent. A popular presentation of the psychology of childhood and a compendium of wise counsel as to the rational training of a child.

The teaching element of the course will be offered in a series of monthly bulletins, which will give the assignments of reading, program outlines, and lists of supplementary books recommended for the whole year. All bulletins will be designed to stimulate, inspire and illuminate the year's progress. Notes about circles, clubs, and individual readers, happy inventions for making the course attractive, and other matters will find place in the bulletin from month to month. The programs will consist of two series: Suggestive Programs for Local Circles, based on the regular course, and Travel Club Programs based on *Thru England with Tennyson*.

The current events requirement of the course has heretofore been met by the Highways and Byways Department of The Chautauquan. From the nature of such reading it could not be reduced to synopsis

nor made a structural part of a course which must needs be planned a year ahead. No questions upon reading of this sort have been incorporated at any time in the C. L. S. C. reader's memoranda; but the importance of keeping informed about and in sympathy with the best current thought has always been emphasized in the Chautauqua plan.

The Chautauquan, beginning June 1, will be merged with The Independent and The Independent's "Story of the Week" will be required reading for C. L. S. C. members. Its recognized position in the field of national journalism and its sympathy with the purposes and ideals which Chautauqua represents make The Independent logically fitted to become the magazine element of the C. L. S. C. Course. The Independent will have a Chautauqua editor and will aim to become the national exponent of the Chautauqua Idea. The Chautauquan will be continued as a department of The Independent under its own editor. All full subscribers to the Chautauqua Course will receive The Independent for a full year.

The new English Year Course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) is therefore timely, significant and interesting. It is offered with satisfaction and may be entered upon with confidence. Enlightening exposition of England's past as a background for her present, a live presentation of people and things as they are in these stirring days in England, the delightful contemplation of matters that belong in the spacious realm of literature, and suggestive counsel as to the study and training of children are the subject matter of the books of the course. Current events and vital movements will be treated in a clear and interpretative way in The Independent, one of the great weekly magazines which becomes allied with Chautauqua in its propaganda of popular education.

MUSIC FESTIVAL WEEK

DURING the week of July 27-August 1 there will be offered at Chautauqua twelve concerts, operas and oratorios so varied in character and so rich in content as cannot fail to bring together thousands of music lovers. All of the musical resources of Chautauqua—choir of 500, vocal soloists, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, Sol Marcossin, violinist, orchestra, band, Massey Memorial Organ—will be used to the utmost and will be supplemented by the Victor Herbert Orchestra, consisting of fifty pieces, and the Schubert Club of Schenectady, New York, consisting of fifty male voices.

Mr. Victor Herbert is one of the great conductors of the present day; and his reputation in this line is perhaps exceeded by his fame as a composer. He began his musical education in Germany at the age of seven, and was heard thruout Europe in concerts before coming to the United States in 1886 as solo violoncellist of the Metropolitan Orchestra. He was the conductor of the Pittsburgh Orchestra from 1898 to 1904 and has conducted the Victor Herbert Orchestra since 1904. Among his best known compositions are "Babes in Toyland," "The Fortune

Teller," "The Singing Girl," "Babette," "The Madcap Duchess," and the opera "Natoma," which has been hailed by critics as the greatest American opera. Mr. Herbert will personally conduct the orchestra thruout the Chautauqua engagement.

The Schubert Club of Schenectady, New York, consisting of fifty male voices, Mr. William G. Merrihew, conductor, has an enviable reputation thruout the state as a well-trained and effective chorus. Its presence before the New York State Music Teachers' Association at the annual convention last year was a great event. It will appear in a number of the concerts during the week. Even more important from some standpoints will be its work in augmenting the already great Chautauqua Choir with fifty additional men's voices for the giving of two oratorios, an opera and miscellaneous programs.

Either of these organizations would bring tremendous prestige to the Institution. The combination of both with the regular musical resources of Chautauqua, notable in themselves, will make a musical program of the greatest richness and variety.

THE NEW BOOKS

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE

WITH incipient spring there comes to most of us, along with other fancies, the overweening desire to make something grow. To dig about in cool, moist, spring-smelling earth—even in a back yard or (pity the flat-dweller!) in a green window box; to drop, secretly, a seed or two, and then go back half an hour later when no one is looking, to see if it has sprouted; to weed, water and watch grow—all these satisfy some primal instinct and give true inspiration.

Just as the sick man, sentenced to a diet of warm milk takes joy in reading, in some graphic, illustrated cook book, of the Lucullian dishes he cannot taste, so the city worker cramped all day in a hot office, and all night in a hot flat, reads ravenously of garden plots and chickens, vegetables, flowers, or perhaps even a cow, and longs and yearns and puts money aside for a far-off "some day."

According to J. Willard Bolte, however, no man need forego the pleasures of these fascinating spring occupations. In a window box may be grown not only radiant flowers, but vegetables, "magnificent crops of cucumbers and tomatoes," for example, "may be had all summer long." With the luxury of a back yard, however, even in the city, one may have every kind of vegetable, including asparagus, many kinds of fruit—strawberries in particular. Mr. Bolte's book, *The Back Yard Farmer*, seems entirely practical, is conversationally written, and shows a rich knowledge evidently bred of experience. It injects into the blood of its readers the most potent of spring fever microbes.

Some of us live in suburbs, and have an acre or two about the house; if there is any who with such force of temptation can resist essaying at the least a garden, is positively not human and so beneath our notice. Timid and city-bred beginners who are not always sure which are the weeds, would do well to put in their overalls a copy of F. F. Rockwell's *Gardeners' Pocket Manual*, which will tell them when to plant and what, how to sow, cultivate and fertilize, both vegetables and flowers, and, in general, give them a graphic idea of simple methods. Diagrams and plenty of planting tables; lists of varieties, and a particularly useful chapter on homemade sprays and

insect poisons make it an efficient guide and useful reference book even to an old hand.

But the ambitions of the average person who suddenly finds himself surrounded by an acre of land, extend beyond mere vegetable things. The thought of hens, for example, is inherently fascinating. Hens are the most profitable of all the small scale animals and (except pigeons), the easiest to care for. But mistakes will happen to the beginner here as elsewhere. Mr. Robert Joos, who has learned by experience, has just prepared a good book, *Success with Hens*, by which one may persuade the most perverse and recalcitrant hen to produce not only eggs but chickens. When to begin, what kinds of poultry to choose, feeding, artificial and natural incubation, and winter egg production are some of the questions he discusses. The book is practical as a text book, humanly and enthusiastically written and very encouraging to the novice.

Persons who make fun of the "back to the soil" movement will turn green with envy on reading Harrison Whittingham's account of *That Farm*, of which, with no experience whatever, he made a great success. He tells the story of his first failures and his ultimate accomplishment, with enough practical details, including expense accounts, to make the book useful to the beginning farmer, and enough humor and vivacity to make it entertaining to any one.

Thus by gradual steps we come to the big farm-for-profit, the farm that requires an equipment of barns, cow barns, granaries and other buildings. Methods of building these are carefully described in a treatise on *Farm Structures* by K. J. T. Ekblaw, an agricultural engineer. Not only construction, but heating, ventilation, sewage disposal, etc., are treated in detail. As a text book for the advanced farmer, its directness, variety of information, and assurance, resulting from long scientific experiment, make it a valuable asset.

All large scale farms, however, do not require elaborate building equipment. The requirements of the "garden" or "truck" farm for vegetables can generally be satisfied by long, low green houses. "Olericulture," as this sort of farming is technically called, is expounded in elaborate detail in Lee Cleveland Corbett's *Garden Farming*, which, after considerable treatment of the subject as a whole takes up each vegetable indi-

vidually, giving its distribution in the United States, its botany and its peculiar characteristics. In the case of sweet corn, there is appended a practical recipe for home canning. The book is a veritable encyclopedia of the subject and is well illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

One of the arguments advanced by the "antis" in the back-to-the-soil movement, has its ground in the fact that for long snowed-in winter months there is lonely lack of occupation. Amy Mali Hicks, in *The Craft of Hand Made Rugs* gives us something to do in braiding, knitting and weaving rugs. The work is an old fashioned one, to be sure, and the modern housewife may find that her esthetic sense rebels against such things as the "colonial rag rug," and its kin, but the work is amusing and apparently simple, if one follow the few rules of Miss Hicks's little book.

At about the time that the utilitarian vegetables and the formal cultivated flowers are being sown in the neighborhood of the house, countless little unbidden things are bursting into bloom in woodland seclusion and the true country lover generally breaks away from gardening long enough to look for the first of the violets and anemones. He will be assisted in his search by George L. Walton's *The Flower Finder*, which gives accurate pictures of each of the wild flowers, with Latin names, families, and unmistakable descriptions of the blossoms and leaves. A glossary and index by families help to make the book more useful than the average wild flower guide.

The perusal of such books, even by the layman—the miserable office worker whose country love is what psychologists call a supprest complex—is almost sure to excite farmward ambitions. To the rural worker most of them should be materially profitable. After all, even in communion with nature we cannot do entirely without books. And in allying ourselves with nature's laws we need the experience of others who have worked with nature successfully.

The Back Yard Farmer, by J. Willard Bolte. Chicago: Forbes & Co. \$1.

Gardeners' Pocket Manual, by F. F. Rockwell. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 75 cents.

Success with Hens, by Robert Joos. Chicago: Forbes & Co. \$1.

That Farm, by Harrison Whittingham. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

Farm Structures, by K. J. T. Ekblaw. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

Garden Farming, by Lee Cleveland Corbett. New York: Ginn & Co. \$2.

The Craft of Hand-made Rugs, by Amy Mali Hicks. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. \$2.

The Flower Finder, by George L. Walton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

MODERN PROBLEMS OF BIOLOGY

As Harvard Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin, Professor Minot was invited to give a series of lectures at Jena. These were delivered in German and so published; and later put into English by the author himself. Aside from the frequent references to their Excellences and Magnificences and Highnesses, and an occasional suggestion of a German form of expression, the book is good American reading, consisting almost exclusively of material gathered from the results of American investigations in Biology, and a large part of this is from the work of Dr. Minot himself.

There are six lectures, and in each is discussed some special problem that is receiving the attention of experimental biologists. The "New Cell Doctrine" differs from the older cell doctrines chiefly in its emphasis upon the protoplasmic continuity of the organism as the basis for its physiological properties, rather than upon the structural fact of cell-formation. In this country the pioneer in developing this new view was the late Professor C. O. Whitman; in Europe the late Dr. Henry M. Barnard was a strong champion of the theory (See *The Independent*, March 28, 1912, p. 677).

The lecture on "Cytomorphosis" deals with the problem of cell formation in the course of the organism's development; and with the problem of cell differentiation, with the consequent appearance of tissues and organs. The lectures on the "Doctrine of Immortality" and the "Development of Death" call attention respectively to the fact of the continuity of protoplasm between successive generations of organisms, and to the fact that "we begin to die as soon as we are born." The latter is based largely on Professor Minot's own investigations on growth, senescence and death.

The subject of the determination of sex is developing so rapidly today that one can hardly expect the latest information to be found in a book. But the lecture on that topic gives an excellent summary of the fundamental discoveries in this field. In the last lecture are discussed various theories of life and the methods and value of the study of biology.

Altho Professor Minot has complete faith in the methods of science, he frequently lapses into a teleological form of expression. The book is well made and illustrated, but is marred by a number of typographical errors—some that may not be obvious to the lay reader. The references to technical papers are

IMPORTANT NEW MACMILLAN BOOKS

Poetry—Belles Lettres—Drama

New Books by Mr. TAGORE

Nobel Prizeman, 1913

CHITRA. "A lyrical drama of mysterious beauty and power, an acute analysis and revelation of womanhood, translated by the spiritual poet-philosopher from his original Bengali version." **\$1.00 net**

THE POST-OFFICE. "An idealistic drama, beautified with Mr. Tagore's deep understanding of child life." **\$1.00 net**

Other Works by Rabindranath Tagore

GITANJALI (Song Offerings) **\$1.40 net**

SADHANA: The Realization of Life. A volume of Essays. **\$1.25 net**

THE GARDENER (Soul Poems) **\$1.25 net**

THE CRESCENT MOON (Child Poems) **\$1.25 net**

New Book by Mr. HAGEDORN

POEMS AND BALLADS. "Hermann Hagedorn's work suggests a keynote for all future poetry."—*Alfred Noyes.* **\$1.00 net**

"He has seen most clearly the poetry in the new life. His song is full of the spirit of youth and hope. . . . It is the song that the new century needs."—*Boston Transcript.*

New Book by Mr. YEATS

STORIES OF RED HANRAHAN. "Every library, public or private, will be sensibly enriched when in possession of this book of charming legends and curious fancies."—*Philadelphia North-American.* **\$1.25 net**

Other Works by William Butler Yeats

POEMS AND PLAYS. Two Vols.

I. Lyrics **\$1.75 net**

II. Dramatic Poems. New edition. **\$2.00 net**

THE HOUR GLASS and Other Plays. **\$1.25 net**

THE GREEN HELMET and Other Poems. **\$1.25 net**

THE CUTTING OF AN AGATE **\$1.50 net**

New Book by Mr. STEPHENS, Polignac Prizeman, 1913

HERE ARE LADIES. "Abounds in clever characteristic phrasing, original and bright bits of description and philosophy . . . not a volume to be read hastily, but one to be read leisurely to extract the very best . . . just the book to read aloud to friends who will appreciate its excellent literary quality." **\$1.25 net**

Other Works by James Stephens

THE CROCK OF GOLD. "Glitters with imagination and whimsical humor." **\$1.25 net**

THE HILL OF VISION. "A new voice—glorious verse." **\$1.25 net**

INSURRECTIONS. "Daring subjects, and untrammelled expression." **\$0.40 net**

New Book by Mr. MASEFIELD

Polignac Prizeman, 1912

THE TRAGEDY OF POMPEY. "The latest work of this powerful poet, one of the best expressions of his genius. A play tense in situation, impressive in the age-universality of its poetry, such as only the author of 'Nan' can write." **\$1.25 net**

Other Works by John Masefield

THE EVERLASTING MERCY and **THE WIDOW IN THE BYE STREET** **\$1.25 net**

THE DAFFODIL FIELDS **\$1.25 net**

THE STORY OF A ROUND HOUSE and Other Poems. **\$1.30 net**

SALT WATER BALLADS **\$1.00 net**

A MAINSAIL HAUL **1.25 net**

New Book by Mr. WOODBERRY

THE FLIGHT AND OTHER POEMS. "Of spiritual, significant depth, there is no poem, no line in the entire book that is not bright with the penetrating ray of vision . . . rich with the glow of passion in which Mr. George Edward Woodberry's ideals and philosophies shine upon human experience."—*Boston Transcript.* **\$1.25 net**

New Book by Mr. PEARSON

THE SECRET BOOK. A book of fascinating word pictures linked with cumulative interest around incidents of library life, dedicated to a librarian of national reputation—John Cotton Dana, Esq.—and full of charm, fluency, ease and elegance of style. **\$1.25 net**

Other Works by Edmund Lester Pearson

THE BELIEVING YEARS **\$1.25 net**

THE VOYAGE OF THE HOPPER GRASS. Illustrated. **\$1.35 net**

Published at
64-66 FIFTH AVE.
N. Y.

The Macmillan Company

On Sale Wherever Books Are Sold



PERFECT tone, perfect workmanship, artistic finish—if these are the qualities you most desire in a piano, your choice will be a

STEINWAY

The price does not measure the full value of the Steinway Piano. It only represents the cost to build and sell this ideal instrument. For neither more nor less money is it possible to surpass or equal the sweetness, purity and strength of the Steinway tone.

This tone won enduring, worldwide fame for the Steinway Piano.

STEINWAY & SONS STEINWAY HALL

107-109 E. 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door



"The artificial music season is about over, but the natural music season has begun. I have just heard a red-winged blackbird whistle." Thus wrote Dr. Caryl B. Storrs to me the other day. It reminded me that Maud Powell will spend her summer in the White Mountains. She will give her New York recital on Tuesday evening, October 27th, in Aeolian Hall, which event will mark the beginning of her eleventh consecutive season in this country. This helps to prove the truth of what I have always maintained, namely, that the best is never too good for the American public.

H. GODFREY TURNER, *Manager Maud Powell*
1400 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

WHAT SHALL I DO WITH MY BOY?

If you wish a solution to this problem that will bring gratification to yourself and usefulness for your boy, write to the

Circulation Manager, *The Independent*, 119 West 40th Street, New York

kept from obtruding upon the reader's attention, yet they are all there for those who want them. Those who wish to follow up what is being done in the very highest reaches of research without going into the details that the investigator puts into his technical publications, will find this an excellent summary of some of the large problems in the field of biology.

Modern Problems of Biology; Lectures delivered at the University of Jena, December, 1912, by Charles Sedgwick Minot. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. \$1.25.

GOSPEL SOURCES AND PROBLEMS

One of the most difficult and important fields of New Testament study is that concerned with the literary relation and historical interpretation of the first three Gospels. Their evident derivation from earlier sources, the similarity and frequent identity of language and thought, together with some striking and significant divergences, constitute the complicated synoptic problem, to the solution of which many able scholars and critics have given their best efforts during the last twenty-five years. Indeed from the days of Lachmann, who in 1835 laid the foundation of modern theories, the question of the priority and the relation of these Gospels has assumed a growing importance, until today it overshadows all others in New Testament work. While much has been accomplished toward unraveling the literary tangle of these writings, it cannot be said that the end is yet in sight. There is quite general agreement that Mark is the earliest of the three, and that our canonical book or a more primitive form of it was used as a documentary source by the writers of Matthew and Luke, who also made independent use of a collection of "sayings" (Logia) of Jesus, frequently denominated Q (German *Quelle*=Source). The relation between Mark and Q seems to be undetermined, and the other sources used by Matthew and Luke are variously given by different critics. Valid objections have been raised against every complete theory of the sources and their relations so far advanced. The Rev. W. W. Holdsworth in his new volume on *Gospel Origins* reviews the situation and seeks to overcome the difficulties by modifying Prof. Wright's oral tradition theory into a documentary hypothesis, and in accordance therewith postulates as synoptic sources three recensions of Mark, two similar to the varying collections of Logia, a document written by Joanna, now found in Luke, and a collection of Messianic proof-texts. Proto-Mark

was written by the evangelist at Cæsarea and became the basis of Luke's work; Deutero-Mark was a new version prepared by the same writer for the use of the Jewish Christians in Egypt when he dwelt among them, and this was eventually turned into the Gospel of Matthew by some additions, and the insertion of the Matthæan Logia and proof-texts; the Trito-Mark was a still later version of the Gospel written by the evangelist for the Roman Christians, and this has survived as our canonical book bearing the writer's name. Altho such a scheme of sources would obviate some difficulties, it would raise others equally grave, and the meagerness of external testimony is a serious handicap. We cannot believe that Mr. Holdsworth has brought forward enough evidence to give his theory more than a reasonable claim to attention. His studies are interesting, but far from conclusive, and his suggestions do not indicate a high order of critical insight.

But, as the writer remarks, "the study of Gospel origins is not an end in itself. It is after all only a preliminary study." Nevertheless it is one which is absolutely necessary to an understanding of the life and teaching of the great central figure of Christianity, Jesus of Nazareth, as may be seen in another new volume in this series (*Studies in Theology*), which takes up some of the significant questions that recent discussion has brought to the fore. Prof. James Moffat in *The Theology of the Gospels* accepts an early Mark and Q as the main synoptic sources, and argues that in these lie all the germs of the developing and developed theology found in the Synoptics and John also. The author clears the way for a most instructive consideration of such theological conceptions as "The God of Jesus" and "The Person of Jesus," by a deeply interesting chapter on the eschatology of the Gospels. He takes a middle stand between the position of Schweitzer, who adheres to a rigorous eschatological view of Jesus' entire teaching, and that of Wellhausen, who will attribute nothing at all of the eschatological to the Master. Prof. Moffatt declares that we cannot eliminate from Jesus' preaching "the element of apocalyptic eschatology," nor can we deny that he laid stress "upon the kingdom as in a true sense present, like a germ, in His personal ministry among men." The fact is that the Gospels "reveal the antinomy of the present and the future within the consciousness of Jesus—an antinomy without which the subsequent developments of the primitive Christian

May Sale

at "The Linen Store"



Reg. Trade Mark

During the month of May, in accordance with our annual custom, we shall offer important reductions in price in practically every department.

In some instances the goods consist of special purchases which we were able to secure at unusually advantageous terms, but most of the goods are taken from our regular stock and reduced in price.

We have printed a little booklet describing the goods in detail which we shall be glad to send to you upon request.

The collection includes:

Table Linen—A number of favorite designs have been selected for large reductions in price, while a still larger number have been marked down about ten per cent.

Fancy Table Linen—A fine array of embroidered and lace trimmed goods of the moderate priced variety for summer use have been especially reduced.

Bed Linen and Towels—Special reduction on many of the most desired goods.

Ladies' Neckwear and Hosiery—Special and reduced prices on a number of important and desirable lines.

French Lingerie, Silk and Knit Underwear—New and lower prices on many of the popular goods.

Dresses and Waists—A beautiful display of seasonable goods at very attractive prices.

Mail Orders Receive Our Prompt Attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 33d and 34th Streets, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR COPIES

OF

The Independent

You will profit by having a growing Library of Current History for quick reference on subjects you most desire to know about. We have prepared a special binder for The Independent in its new form. The price is

75 Cents Postpaid

The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, New York

The BOARD'S LATEST BOOKS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST—Just Issued

A Prayer to Begin the Day

By
John T. Stone, D.D.

Cloth, 25 Cents Net
Leather, 35 Cents Net

This book contains brief suggestive prayers for use either at the family altar or by individuals. For every day and special occasions.



The Invitation Committee

By John T. Stone, D.D.
Leatherette, 25 Cents Net

"How shall we invite men to Christ?" Thousands who are asking this question will shout, "Eureka!" when they see this manual whose author is the pastor of a soul winning church. The hints and the grouping of Scripture selections have grown out of the famous work for men, by men, in Dr. Stone's church.

Studies of Missionary Leadership

By Robert E. Speer, D.D.

\$1.50 Net

Six men of faith and courage whom missionary statesmanship made forever notable: Walter Lowrie, Jeremiah Evarts, Paul Sawayama, Nehemiah Goreh, David Trumbull and Rufus Anderson.



The Word of Authority

By John F. Carson, D.D.

\$1.25 Net

In a dozen brief chapters Dr. Carson tells what Jesus says on a number of the vital matters of everyday life. The messages are in the author's crisp, attractive style. They are simple, appealing, satisfying and spiritual.



Glory of the Pines

By William Chalmers Covert

\$1.25 Net

Here is a tale of an obscure parish among the lumber jacks on the south shore of Lake Superior.

A story of real life among the dangers and wonderful beauty of the forests of the North, and in the liberty and loneliness of wilderness toil where monotony and solitude tame strong men.



Distinctive Ideas of Jesus

By Charles C. Albertson, D.D.
75 Cents Net

Clearly and simply Dr. Albertson shows that Christianity makes plain what other religions make vague, makes sure what they leave in doubt, renders vital what they impose as merely mechanical or what they leave powerless and dead.



Which Way?

A thinking boy should have no difficulty in deciding "which way," after reading Rev. Frank H. Stevenson's new pamphlet entitled.

Which Way?

It is a compelling talk to boys who are face to face with the choice of good or evil. Written for boys, in boy language, by a lover of boys.

10 cents each net, \$1.00 a dozen net

Silver Chimes in Syria

By
William S. Nelson,
D.D.

75 Cents Net

An absorbing record of twenty-five years in the missionary field that kindles zeal and quickens faith. By the author of "Habeeb the Beloved."



theology are inexplicable." The whole book is marked by that carefulness of statement, wide range of scholarship, and reverence for truth which we have learned to expect from the author of the greatest Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament which modern research has produced.

Gospel Origins, by W. W. Holdsworth. New York: Scribner's. 75 cents.

The Theology of the Gospels, by James Moffat. New York: Scribner's. 75 cents.

THE MASTERS OF RELIGION

Mr. H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A., tutor in Rawdon College, has written a brief, clear and scholarly manual on *The Religious Ideas of the Old Testament*. It is based on the constructive critical view of the Bible documents and shows on every page the insight of the writer into the historic development of the religion and life of the Hebrew people.

Scribner's. 75 cents.

ANIMAL SCULPTURE

A thoroly sane, sensible and very helpful little book on *Animal Sculpture* has been written by Walter Winans, a distinguished American sculptor living abroad, who pleads for the creation of sculpture that shall represent nature instead of outraging it, as do most of the famous equestrian statues of the world and most of the "classic" representations of beasts in stone or bronze. Any sculptor or student attempting animal subjects should profit from his suggestions for greater realism in modeling.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

WAGNER'S LIFE IN OUTLINE

Richard Wagner: The Man and His Work, by Oliver Huckel, is a concise epitome of the main facts of the great composer's life, together with a summary of his art-ideas, opinions and philosophy and brief outlines of his music-dramas, put up in uniform style with Dr. Huckel's popular little books on the Wagner operas. The work is characterized by simplicity of treatment and accuracy of statement, and is well written and beautifully printed.

Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 75 cents.

HAPPY HOBBY RIDING

The late Adrian H. Joline, learned and successful in the law, won eminence also in his avocation of autograph collecting and on this hobby he wrote with both learning and humor, publishing two or three volumes in his lifetime to which is now added a posthumous sheaf of chatty and anecdotal papers happily entitled *Rambles in Autograph Land*. He did not concern himself with an account of the futile hoarding of miscellaneous signatures, but with the stimulating intellectual recreation of gathering and studying the letters, manuscripts and other documents of famous men. A letter, a manuscript, a book, meant to him personality, and his sympathetic *obiter dicta* on these souvenirs of certain people of importance in their day makes pleasant reading. The book is illustrated with many portraits and facsimiles.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION

Headquarters: PHILADELPHIA, Witherspoon Building.

NEW YORK
ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

CINCINNATI
PORTLAND, ORE.

NASHVILLE
PITTSBURGH

MEN AND BOOKS

It is of men quite as much as of books that Sir William Robertson Nicoll discourses in *A Bookman's Letters*, of authors and bookmen usually, and bookish people everywhere will find very real charm in these chatty papers by the foremost bookman in England today—a selection from the gatherings of a lifetime spent among dreamers and idealists whose task was to set down their thoughts for posterity. Each of the forty-eight essays making up the volume is not only pleasant and informing but full of the culture of sympathy.

George H. Doran Co. \$1.75.

DIAGNOSING MEXICO

Of the new books purporting to portray Mexican conditions at the present day the most interesting we have seen yet is *The Real Mexico* by H. Hamilton Fyfe, special correspondent of the *London Times*. It is journalism, of course, but journalism at its best. The point of view is British, but the author is fair-minded. He sees a great deal and hears much more and puts down both observations and gossip in a graphic style. Doubtless much of what he says about Mexican characteristics and customs would be contradicted by an old resident, but then what the latter said would likewise be contradicted by any other old resident. He analyzes the personality of Carranza and Huerta very cleverly and some of his predictions have already been verified by events; for instance the following: "Mr. Wilson's diplomacy has brought the danger of war very near. An incident like the incident of the 'Maine' would almost certainly provoke it. A too peremptory phrase might goad General Huerta into staking his country's future upon one last desperate throw."

McBride, Nast & Co. \$1.25.

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS

The enthusiasm of Prof. Albert T. Clay, of Yale University, in the publication of Babylonian texts is worthy of all praise. Scarcely have we noticed the issue of a volume of a Yale series when we see another volume of the "Babylonian Records" of the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, being Part II of *Legal Documents from Erech*. Here are fifty autographed plates of cuneiform writing, followed by photographic plates of tablets and 228 seals on them. These documents are of the Seleucid period, following the conquest by Alexander, and mostly antedating the Parthian conquest, and are thus very late. They prove that the Babylonian religion and culture survived under the Greek rule, while Greek names often appear under a Babylonian form. The material adds considerably to our knowledge of the chronology of the period, and is of much value in elucidating the legal procedure. We learn how the income of temples was in the hands of holding companies, and how individuals sold and divided their rights for receipts for days or even parts of days. A number of the tablets are given in translation. We are glad to see that our country has begun to take its full share in such publications.

University of Pennsylvania Museum.

LOVERS
of Beautiful Gardens will prize

THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF GARDEN ARCHITECTURE

FOUNTAINS, GATEWAYS, PERGOLAS, TENNIS COURTS, LAKES AND BATHS, ARCHES, CASCADES, WIND-MILLS, TEMPLES, SPRING-HOUSES, BRIDGES, TERRACES, WATER-TOWERS, ETC.

By PHEBE WESTCOTT HUMPHREYS

Frontispiece in color. 120 illustrations. Square octavo. Ornamental cloth, in a box. \$5.00 net. Carriage extra.

Containing
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS OF GREAT BEAUTY

from actual examples of Garden Architecture and House Surroundings.

It has been prepared

For the owner developing his own property—large or small
For the owner employing a professional garden architect
For the artist, amateur, student, and garden-lover

and is

The handsomest and most complete work of the kind ever published. It is written from the standpoints of Eminent Practicality, the Best Taste, and General Usefulness, being equally suited as a guide for either modest or extensive expenditure in city or in country.

FREE ON REQUEST—An Eight-Page Circular describing in detail this Exceptional Work

A COMPANION

that will prove a Trusty Friend for Nature Students

THE FLOWER-FINDER

By GEORGE LINCOLN WALTON, M.D. Member of the New England Botanical Club. Author of "Practical Guide to the Wild Flowers and Fruits," "Why Worry," "Those Nerves," etc. Frontispiece in color. With 573 line drawings in the text. 16 full page illustrations. Decorative lining papers. 12mo. Limp leather, in a case. \$2.00 net. Postage Extra.

No handsomer or more complete and authoritative work has been published on nature study than this. Bound in limp leather, printed on thin paper, it has been possible to make a complete field compendium small enough to fit the pocket. This handbook has been prepared to meet the needs of the novice, who must learn to recognize the specimens he would study. The flowers are arranged according to color, which method as used in Dr. Walton's previous volume proved of such great assistance to the non-botanist. In this way anyone can quickly and readily identify practically every flower by means of the color charts—classified in groups. With its 590 illustrations, from drawings and photographs, conveniently arranged and indexed, there is no other volume as complete and practical for the amateur as this.

GIFFORD PINCHOT

has written an inspiring volume for Young Foresters

THE TRAINING OF A FORESTER

By GIFFORD PINCHOT. 8 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.00 net. Postage Extra. This compact little book is designed especially to give correct inside information to all those who, whether for themselves or for others, are considering forestry as a career. It contains in brief compass the most valuable and interesting facts touching this most important work and shows the relation of forestry to other important activities in our modern life. The following table of contents gives an idea of its scope:—

WHAT IS A FOREST?—THE FORESTER'S KNOWLEDGE.—THE FOREST AND THE NATION.—THE FORESTER'S POINT OF VIEW.—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORESTRY.—THE WORK OF A FORESTER.—THE FOREST SERVICE.—THE FOREST SUPERVISOR.—THE TRAINED FORESTER.—PERSONAL EQUIPMENT.—STATE FOREST WORK.—THE FOREST SERVICE IN WASHINGTON.—PRIVATE FORESTRY.—FOREST SCHOOLS.—THE OPPORTUNITY.—TRAINING.

RECENT "BETTER SORT" FICTION

THE FULL OF THE MOON

By CAROLINE LOCKHART. Illustrated in color. \$1.25 net. Postage extra.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER in the *Chicago Tribune*: "It would not surprise me if 'The Full of the Moon' proved to be the most popular of Miss Lockhart's novels, and if it does not ultimately find its way to the stage I will be very much surprised, for it has all the elements of popular drama in it."

THE RED EMERALD

By JOHN REED SCOTT. Illustrated in color. \$1.25 net. Postage extra. *Philadelphia Record*: "As always, Mr. Scott exudes modernity, his dialogue scintillates. . . . His viewpoint is that of a man of the world. . . . His courage falters not even before Grundy, hence his vogue among the pleasure lovers." That this is his best book many declare."

THE BEST MAN

By GRACE LIVINGSTON HILL LUTZ. Illustrated in color. \$1.25 net. Postage extra.

New York Times: "A romance of startling adventure. The action is rapid, everything moves in a breathless whirl."

ANYBODY BUT ANNE

By CAROLYN WELLS. Illustrated. \$1.25 net. Postage extra.

New York Times: "Miss Wells develops her plot with a good deal of skill. The staging is highly attractive—a beautiful country place in the Berkshires where a week-end party is being entertained. Fleming Stone is of course the person who solves the impenetrable mystery of the tale."

PUBLISHERS

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY PHILADELPHIA

New Books Worth Knowing

Harding's New Medieval and Modern History \$1.50

By Samuel Bannister Harding, Professor of European History, Indiana University.

Though based on the author's previous book, the plan has been reorganized, the scope extended, and the matter largely rewritten. The emphasis on social, industrial, and cultural topics has been increased.

Halleck's New English Literature \$1.30

By Reuben Post Halleck, A.M., LL.D.

A new and enlarged book, which is both scholarly and teachable, and preserves the qualities of suggestiveness, clearness, organic unity, interest, and power to awaken thought which distinguished the previous volume.

Coulter's Plant Life and Plant Uses \$1.20

By J. G. Coulter, Ph.D.

A simple, practical, and interesting book on the fundamentals of plant life and the relations between plants and man. It prepares for the further study of botany, of agriculture, or of domestic science.

Hoadley's Essentials of Physics \$1.25

By George A. Hoadley, Professor of Physics, Swarthmore College.

The popular Elements of Physics enriched and brought up to date, embodying the latest discoveries and the newest applications of scientific principles.

Riess & Janes's Caesar's Gallic War—Books I and II \$0.85

With Janes's Second Year Latin Sight Reading \$1.20

Edited by Ernst Riess and Arthur L. Janes, Department of Classics, Boys' High School, Brooklyn.

Contains over 50 pages of grammatical summary, and over 30 pages of prose composition exercises. The notes are full and the two vocabularies—Latin-English and English-Latin—are complete.

Smiley & Storke's Beginner's Latin Book—Revised Edition (Nearly ready)

By James B. Smiley, Principal, and Helen L. Storke, Instructor in Latin, Lincoln High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

A complete and thorough revision of this successful book, which takes into account modern tendencies in teaching Latin, and adopts many improvements resulting from classroom experience.

Send for new 1914 High School and College Textbook Catalogue

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

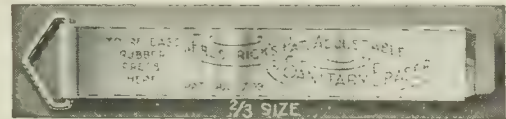
NEW YORK

CINCINNATI

CHICAGO

The "SANITARY" ERASER

Handy—Practical—Economical—Always Covered



THE SANITARY ERASER receives at its open end a strip of rubber 1/8 inch thick, of a width and length that of the holder. By slight pressure of the loop end, clean rubber is fed down until used; its narrow edge allows a letter or line to be erased without injuring another.

Two rubbers of best quality are made: one for typewriter and ink, one for pencil. *Handsome, Finished, Easy to Operate and "They Always Work."* EVERYBODY should have this NEW ERASER. Price 10c. Refills, Typewriter and ink, or Pencil, 5c each. *Your Stationer.*

When ordering by mail, state whether Typewriter and ink, or Pencil; enclose 2c extra for postage.



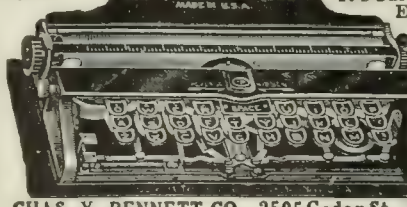
Booklet of our 3 "O. K." Office Necessities Free.

The O. K. Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., U.S.A.

New Typewriter \$18

A Remarkable Typewriter, Carried in Grip or in Overcoat Pocket. Standard Keyboard. Does Work of \$100 Machine. Over 33,000 in Daily Use.

Bennett Portable Typewriter has less than 250 parts, against 1700 to 3700 in others. That's the secret of our \$18 price. It's built in the famous Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine Factory, sold on a money-back-unless-satisfied guaranty. Wt. 4 1/2 lbs. You can carry for home use, business or trips. Send for catalog and Agents' Proposition.



CHAS. Y. BENNETT CO., 2505 Cedar St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Magnificent Steel Launch \$96

Complete with Engine, Ready to Run

18-20-23 and 27-ft. boats at proportionate prices. All launches tested and fitted with Detroit two-cycle reversible engines with speed controlling lever—simplest engine made—starts without cranking—has only 3 moving parts—anyone can run it. The Safe Launch—absolutely non-sinkable—needs no boathouse. All boats fitted with air-tight compartments—cannot sink, leak or rust. We are sole owners of the patents for the manufacture of rolled-steel.

lock-seamed steel boats. Orders filled the day they are received. Boats shipped to every part of the world. Free Catalog. Steel Rowboats, \$20. MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO., 1277 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

PEOPLE WHO WRITE

It is encouraging to learn that Anatole France began his career reviewing books.

Richard Harding Davis, we find, likes war better than moving pictures. We do not like war, but if it must be, by all means let Mr. Davis do the telling.

New York having been generally deodorized by the new administration, Mr. Reginald W. Kaufman, so say the Moffat Yards, feels that he can take a vacation in India—notably the beautiful vale of Kashmir, which, we suppose, is almost as innocent as Mrs. Harris' valley.

Anne Warwick has stirred up excitement in theatrical circles by pretending that Victory Law, her latest heroine, has an actress original. There is feverish guessing, accurate reports of which are printed by the John Lanes. We officially guess that it is not Marie Doro, Julia Marlowe or Laurette Taylor.

When Jeffery Farnol, assisted by the Little Browns, brought out *The Broad Highway*, the *London Times* remarked that he had failed because he had attempted to revive a dead convention. Several publishers, we believe, also remarked as much to Mr. Farnol, in private.

Which reminds us of Henry Sydnor Harrison's remarks in the *Atlantic* apropos of editors who reconsidered rejected manuscripts after the author had grown famous. But after all, does not the public like to hear what a famous man has to say, and is not the editor the public's servant?

Mr. Holt of the *Unpopular Review* is to be sincerely complimented on his selection of authors for his January-March issue. In the current issue—April-June—he publishes a number of their names. Notable among them are Paul Elmer More, E. S. Martin, Clayton Hamilton, and many professors.

Plenty of occupations has Louis Untermeyer. Manufacturing jewelry, *Century* tells us, is his business, tennis and piano his recreations, and writing poetry "the serious business of his life." Incidentally he is an editor of *The Masses*. Remarkable combination and striking gradation of "seriousness."

Prest by his publishers, the Messrs. Mills and Boon, Mr. W. B. Trites rather vividly sketches his methods. "I write," he says, "as Euripides wrote, as Bion wrote, as Tolstoi wrote, as Defoe wrote—with perfect freedom." Messrs. Homer, Shakespeare, and Boccaccio were other notable examples he omitted to mention. Also Messrs. Chambers, Morris and Oppenheim.

Mr. Hanshew, who has insisted on adding to the present superabundance of immaculate and infallible sleuths with *Cleck of Scotland Yard*, began his life at sixteen by acting with Ellen Terry. His publishers (a Garden City firm) go on to say that "twenty-five years ago he went to London to join the publishing house of Ward, Lock & Co. For them he wrote . . . moving picture scenarios!"



Wood, Stone and Marble
Mantels, Andirons,
Firesets, Grates, Tiles

WM. H. JACKSON CO.
2 West 47th Street, New York

HARTSHORN

SHADE
ROLLERS

Original and unequalled.
Wood or tin rollers. "Improved"
requires no tacks. Inventor's
signature on genuine:

F. M. HOLLY AUTHORS' AND PUBLISHERS' REPRESENTATIVE.
Established 1905.
Circulars sent upon request. 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

TO ALL who tire of the vulgarity and stupidity which characterize the average American Humorous Publication our advice is—do not bemoan the decease of American Wit—turn rather to the pages of the Harvard Lampoon. There you will find the naive point of view and youthful spontaneity which are essential to True Humor.

In last week's **INDEPENDENT** we gave a page to remind you that you still possess a Sense of Humor. To keep this flourishing, and as a special offer to Independent **READERS**, we will send you the Harvard Lampoon for five months (10 issues) upon receipt of one dollar. Your Sense of Humor demands that you accept our offer. Fill out the attached blank and send it to us today.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Date

The Harvard Lampoon,
Cambridge, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN—I enclose one dollar (\$1) for which I am to receive the Harvard Lampoon at the address below for five months from date.

Name

Address

PEBBLES

Lots of men know a good thing the minute the other fellow sees it first.—*Puck*.

And one more new step is the Tugboat Trot, which is danced only with the tows.—*Princeton Tiger*.

“Let me introduce you to the most honest young man I have ever known.”

“But mamma doesn’t want me to meet any poor young men.”—*Houston Post*.

The boy stood on the burning deck;
Relief ships blew their horns;
Alas, he could not move, because
The heat had popped his corns.
—*Pelican*.

Lives of great men should remind us
Of this fact to make a note:
All one needs to be a statesman
Is a long Prince Albert coat.
—*Puck*.

First Suburban—How do you get so many eggs?

Second Suburban—I treated my hens so unscientifically they’re all laying for me.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Grogan (the grouch)—I don’t like to mention it, Mrs. Conley, but your husband owed me tin dollars when he died.

The Widow—Shure, it’s nice to have something to raymimber him by!—*Puck*.

That delectable food at the Commons,
A Sophomore went in there one day,
He ordered poached eggs,
They had wishbones and legs,
And the cute little things ran away.
—*Princeton Tiger*.

“What I want to see,” said the reformer, “is a city that knows absolutely nothing of graft.”

“That’s what I’d like to see,” replied the ward politician. “Wouldn’t that be a gold mine for the right parties!”—*Washington Star*.

1915—How did you get thru the logic?

1916—All right; I took rough-on-rats.

1915—The reason?

1916—So I wouldn’t die on the premises.—*Princeton Tiger*.

ECSTASY WRITTEN IN A CITY RESTAURANT

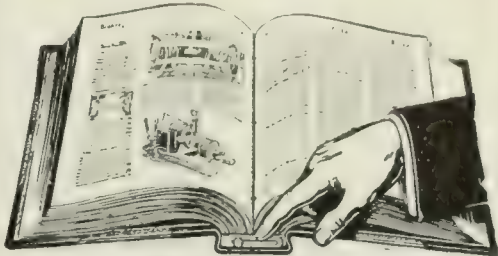
The fiddlers homeward plod their weary way,
The taxis take the tangoists from their tea,
The waiters with their tips are blithe and gay,
The place is left to silence and to me.
I’ll have a steak without a turkey trot,
Hashed brown potatoes with no grizzly bear,
Some waltzless coffee in a silver pot,
A tuneless smoke to drive away my care.

Full many a man is born to sit unfed,
While restaurants make room for shuffling feet—
Praise heaven for the grace that kindly led
My footsteps where I’d sit in peace and eat!
—*Judge*.

NELSON'S
PERPETUAL LOOSE-LEAF
ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Never Grows Old

Because—By means of the Loose-Leaf binding device, it is always kept new and up-to-date.



“That Little Bar and Nut Solves the Problem”

12 Handsome Volumes

Our Research Bureau for Special Information furnishes latest information on any subject to subscribers free of cost.

Exchange—Write us for terms on which we exchange other encyclopaedias.

Send for Free Book—Let us send you, without cost or obligation, beautiful specimen pages, introductory prices and our easy monthly payment plans.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS

Publishers since 1798
Dept. 49-E 381-385 Fourth Ave., New York City

Unpopular Government
In the United States

By Albert M. Kales

Professor of Law in Northwestern University

This volume by a prominent member of the Chicago bar is an especially timely book, presenting with great clearness and cogency some of the political needs of the country, particularly the necessity of the short ballot. The author points out that the establishment in the United States of state and municipal governments, according to the plan of splitting up the power of government among many separate offices and requiring the widest and most frequent use of the elective principle, has cast so great a burden upon the electorate that an intelligent citizen is reduced to a state of political ignorance inconsistent with self-government. This situation has made it possible for a well-organized hierarchy to acquire the real power of government and to retain it, in the face of popular disapproval, for selfish ends. He discusses various expedients for restoring the American ideal of democracy and considers constructive proposals like the commission form of government for smaller cities, and the application of the principles underlying this form to larger cities and the state, and to the selection of judges.

272 pages, 12mo, cloth. Price \$1.50, postage extra (weight 24 oz.)

The University of Chicago Press
Chicago - - - - Illinois

AGENTS

The Baker & Taylor Company - - New York
The Cambridge University Press
London and Edinburgh
Karl W. Hiersemann - - - - Leipzig
The Maruzen-Kabushiki-Kaisha
Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto

TREES FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL



Shrubs, Vines
Evergreens
Herbaceous Plants

Everything that a successful nursery should offer

THE
ELM CITY NURSERY CO.
New Haven, Conn.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE



CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD**W. Douglas Mackenzie**
President**Theological Seminary**
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS**School of Religious Pedagogy**
Dean, E. H. Knight**Kennedy School of Missions**
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

MASSACHUSETTS

BRADFORD ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN Main St., Bradford, Mass.

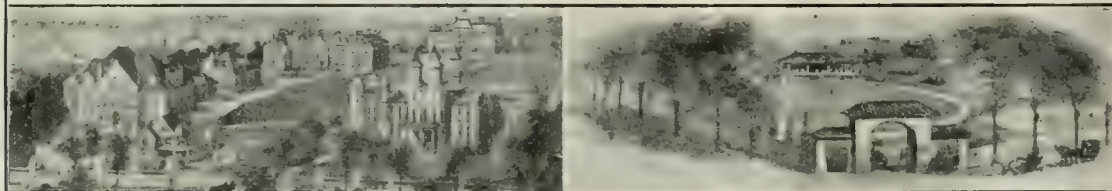
One hundred and ninth year

Thirty miles from Boston, in beautiful Merrimac Valley. Extensive grounds and modern equipment. Certificate admits to leading colleges. General course of five years and two years' course for High School graduates. Address

Miss LAURA A. KNOTT, A.M., Principal

**SEA PINES****HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**
Distinctively Devoted to Developing Personalities

Genuine happy home life; personal attention and care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. One hundred acres; pine groves, 1000 feet of seashore, ponies. Hygiene and morals are observed especially for results in health, character and education. Gymnastics, Music, Handiwork, Domestic Arts. French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study under patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address Rev. Thomas Bickford, Miss Faith Bickford, Principals, P.O. Box P, Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

WORCESTER ACADEMY

Campus, Buildings, Oval, 1-5 Mile Track.

Gaskill Field, 1-4 Mile Track, Tennis, Football, Baseball.

EQUIPMENT: Kingsley Laboratories, Dining Hall, Megaron, Swimming Pool, Isolated Infirmary, Playing Fields, Modern Dormitories. 81st year begins September 10th, 1914

A Strong School Because of

Cosmopolitanism: Boys enrolled in 1913 from 25 states and 10 countries.
Achievements: 160 boys prepared for 31 colleges in the last four years.
Efficiency: Faculty of 20 experienced men, including Prussian Exchange Teacher.
Democracy: Atmosphere and spirit pure, broad and generally democratic.
Supervised Athletics: Organized and required play for every boy. School team in all sports.
Beneficence: Moderate rates and scholarship aid for worthy and able boys.

Catalogue. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL.D., Providence St., Worcester, Mass.

Massachusetts

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

For catalogue address DEAN HODGES

New-Church Theological School

48 Quincy Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Established 1866. Three years course. College preparation desired. The curriculum includes systematic study of the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg and spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures. Courses by correspondence when desired. For catalogue and information, address

William L. Worcester, President

AUTOGRAPHS BOUGHT & SOLD

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Mass.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.

A College Preparatory School for Girls. Seventeen miles from Boston. Forty acres. Athletic Fields. Four Buildings. Gymnasium.

MISS CONANT, Principals. NATICK, MASS.

MISS BIGELOW,

**WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY**

A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 25-page catalogue free.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Department 305, Springfield, Mass.

KEWANEE

Private Water Supply Plants — Private Electric Light Plants
Sewage Disposal Plants — Gasoline Storage Tanks and Pumps
Home Power Plants — Gasoline Engines — Pumping Machinery

Bulletin on Any Outfit Sent on Request

KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
New York City — Kewanee, Ill. — Chicago

FISH AND FISHING

The State Conservation Department of New York distributed to the streams of the state during the past year more than twelve hundred millions of fish fry, about seven million of which were trout of four varieties.

The Game and Fish Commission of California will begin planting in June no less than eighteen millions of trout-fry, mostly in the depleted coastal streams. A new state hatchery is to be established in the southern part of the state.

Among the curiosities of fishing in British Guiana is the use of seeds as bait. The Indians know that when the fruits of certain trees are ripe, especially of one of the rubber trees, fish gather beneath the branches, wherever they overhang the water, for the sake of the seeds in the dropping fruit. They therefore use such seeds for bait.

Alaska is a paradise for fly-fishing. Five kinds of trout occur there—the rainbow, Dolly Varden, lake, cutthroat, and steel-head, the last named the most numerous. Then there are plenty of grayling, etc. In southeastern Alaska rare sport is to be had in trolling for king salmon, which are of huge size and vigorous fighters. Several sea-fish will take the hook in those waters.

One of the most famous anglers, and an authority on all that pertained to rod-fishing and to fish-culture, has past away with the recent death of Frederic M. Halford, known to readers all over the world as "Detached Badger." He was the inventor and exponent of that style of angling called dry-fly fishing, and two years ago wrote a large book on the subject.

The salmon fishing in Newfoundland this summer promises to be excellent, owing to the vigorous enforcement of the laws, and to the careful patrol of the rivers which has been maintained by the authorities. The best months of the year are July and August. Every non-resident angler must pay a rod-tax of \$10. There is also good trout fishing there, much pains having been taken of late in restocking rivers.

Sea-fishing is beginning to be an important industry in South Africa, where the fish are much like those of the Gulf of Mexico, except that the principal one is a relative of the cod, and equally good for curing. This industry is almost wholly in the hands of Malays, and steam trawlers are beginning to come into use; also refrigerator cars for transporting the fish to Johannesburg and other interior cities.

Tasmania now offers quite as good trout fishing as New Zealand, which is saying much. European brown trout and Rocky Mountain rainbow trout, both introduced, have reached great numbers and size in several rivers and lakes there. The land-locked, or Tobago, salmon, familiar in the lakes of Maine, was transplanted into certain Tasmanian lakes in 1911. It has thriven well, is multiplying, and several have been taken of three or four pounds' weight; but two years more "law" will be allowed it.

MUSICAL DOINGS

"Mona Lisa" is the title of a new opera by Max Schillings, which is to be produced at the Imperial Opera in Vienna next season.

Mr. John C. Freund, editor of *Musical America*, is authority for the statement, based on most careful and elaborate estimates, that the people of the United States now spend yearly for music the enormous sum of \$600,000,000—more than \$6 a piece for every man, woman and child in the land, and a great deal more than is similarly spent by any other nation on the globe.

Among the larger works to be performed at the twenty-first May Festival in Cincinnati, which begins on May 5th, are Bach's Mass in B minor, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," and Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust." The soloists who will take part are Alma Gluck, Florence Hinkle, Schumann-Heink, Margaret Keyes, Evan Williams, Daniel Beddoe, Pasquale Amato, Douglas Powell, Henri Scott and A. H. Stadermann.

Richard Strauss's newest composition, a ballet (his first) specially written for the Imperial Russian Ballet, is now in rehearsal by the Russian dancers for performance in Paris some time in May. It is entitled "The Legend of Joseph," and its story is that of the triumph of the ascetic youth over sensual temptations. The work is declared to be a marvelous study in contrast between the vivid coloring representing the orgies of Potiphar's court and the sublimely religious and beautiful music typifying the purity of Joseph.

Because the expenses of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra have greatly increased (the salary list is now \$24,000 a season larger than it was nine years ago) the trustees have suggested to subscribers that on occasions when they are unable to use their tickets these be sent to the manager's office to be sold for the benefit of the association. Many season ticket holders are already following this plan. With the exception of the twenty-five cent seats in the gallery, the tickets for the Friday afternoon concerts are all sold for the season and the demand for single admissions is always greater than can be supplied.

Several successful concerts in the course of the season just ended in New York have given a new impetus to the development of negro music, and the facts that this people can now show a negro orchestra of high grade, a well-trained chorus, soloists who have made a study of the harmonization of negro pieces, and above all several composers of talent ripened by thoro education, show no little progress. Harry T. Burleigh and Will Marion Cook are among the native composers who are doing excellent work in the direction of building upon the folk-music of the South, and by the development of negro "spirited," plantation songs, and the distinctive rhythm of negro music, rescuing the music of their people from the debasement of the prevalent vaudeville and rag-time trash.

Mount Ida School

Write for
New Year Book

For GIRLS

6 miles from
Boston

Preparatory: finishing school.
Advanced Elective Courses. For high school graduates. College Certificate Privilege.
Pupils may enter directly from grammar school.
Piano, Voice, Violin, Pipe Organ, with Noted Men.
Domestic Science, Gymnasium with swimming pool.
Exceptional opportunities, with a Delightful home life.

72 Summit St.
NEWTON, MASS.

Massachusetts, Wellesley.

TENACRE

A school for twenty-five young girls. Preparatory to Dana Hall. Terms, \$850.

MISS HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall.



Dr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine.

250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 103, Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK

MACKENZIE SCHOOL

(Formerly at Dobbs Ferry.)

On Lake Walton, 50 miles from New York, 1000 feet elevation in upper Ramapo region in famous Orange County; 9 new buildings. Extensive property for all land and water sports. Unusual record in recent preparation of 200 graduates for highest Engineering and Academic institutions. Certificate admits to Colleges, East and West, and (beginning 1914) to United States Military Academy, West Point.

Summer Quarter, July 8th. Regular Classes or necessary Coaching, with recreations of Mountain and Lake camp. Attractive cottages for groups of 6 boys and Master.
MONROE, N. Y.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High. Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

prepares for executive positions in Young Women's Christian Associations. Address Secretarial Department, 600 Lexington avenue, New York City.

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades. Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address.

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Have You Chosen a Profession?

There are Opportunities in Medicine, especially Homoeopathic Medicine. Send for catalogue W. NEW YORK HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND FLOWER HOSPITAL.
ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D., Dean.
NEW YORK, New York City, Avenue A, 63d and 64th Sts.

NEW JERSEY

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL College Preparatory Boarding School for Boys. Small classes. Supervised sports; self-government. Lower School for boys 10 to 14. Advisory Board—President Hibben, Princeton; Dean Hurlbut, Harvard; Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale; Dean Keppel, Columbia; President Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation.
Morristown, New Jersey

THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL.

(90 mins. from New York, 50 mins. from Philadelphia.) All former students are invited to attend the Diamond Jubilee, June 7-9. Distinguished speakers. A moderate priced school with highest standards. Prepares for all colleges and technical schools. Excellent business course. Modern gymnasium, with swimming pool. Literary, athletic, musical organizations. 77th year opens September 23. Yearly rate, \$400 to \$600. Write FRANK MACDANIEL, D.D., Headmaster, Pennington, N. J., Box 10.

PENNSYLVANIA



TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE LIBERAL MINISTRY

including special courses to meet the growing demand for Parish Assistants, Sunday School Directors, Headworkers of Church Settlements and Club Leaders. Open to men and women. Modern, undogmatic, scholarly, practical. Liberal scholarship provisions. Traveling fellowship yielding \$810. Apply to F. C. Southworth, President.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL,

Meadville, Pennsylvania.

(Please mention The Independent)

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND GENERAL COURSE

Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class .

Fireproof school building, thoroughly equipped . .

160 and 162 WEST 74th STREET

Connecting with and including

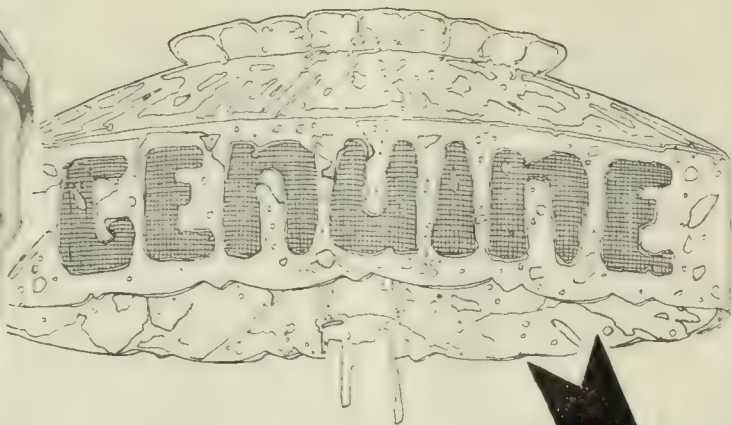
165 WEST 73rd STREET, NEW YORK

VIRGINIA

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

One of the leading colleges for women in the United States, offering courses for A.B. and A.M.; also Music and Art. Four laboratories, library, astronomical observatory, new and modern residence halls. Scientific course in physical development. New \$20,000 gymnasium with swimming pool, large athletic field. Fifty acres in college grounds. Healthful climate free from extremes of temperature. Endowment, recently increased by \$250,000, makes possible the low rate of \$300 for full literary course. Officers and instructors, 58; students, 576, from 40 states and foreign countries. For catalogue and book of views illustrating student life, address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, President, Box A.



Ask the Soda Man—
he'll tell you the
crowd drinks

Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED



The drink with dash—
vim—vigor and go to it.
The thirsty one's one
best beverage. Delicious
and refreshing.

Demand the genuine by full name—
Nicknames encourage substitution.

Whenever
you see an
Arrow think
of Coca-Cola.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

PREHISTORIC MAN

The Stefansson Expedition is accompanied by linguists who will study the Eskimoan languages.

Professor Franz Boas announces that the languages of the Iroquois and the Pawnee have certain curious similarities.

Dr. Edward Sapir, a Canadian linguist, announces that he has discovered that two Californian stocks, the Yurok and the Wiyat, are in reality members of the Algonkin stock. The latter, it will be recalled, includes most of the tribes north of Mason and Dixon's line and east of the Mississippi River. Should this conclusion prove correct, it will be one of the most notable linguistic advances of our time.

Prof. G. Elliot Smith, a distinguished English neurologist, has published an important paper on the Evolution of Man. One special point he makes is that the primates in general and man in particular reached their present status by lack of minute specialization. It is not a new idea that the retention of primitive characters is to be looked upon as an element of strength, for thereby is retained much of the plasticity associated with primitive life.

Willy Pastor has shown that it was the blond north Europeans who, 3000 years or more ago, must have possessed the basic concepts of modern music. The musical systems of all the less cultured nations and also those of the Orient are all distinctly different. The modern character of old neolithic music is made clear from the fact that those old bronze horns (lures) dug up from the depths of Scandinavian bogs can render perfectly in natural key certain modern marches.

The languages of North American natives have been fairly well known for a long time. North of Mexico there are something over fifty independent stocks. The number for Mexico and Central America is not accurately known, but seems proportionately large. Hence, as to numbers, the two continents are similar. It also happens that in both continents fully one-half of these families are to be found in the mountainous belt along the Pacific coast.

We often hear the stigma of primitive hurled at the negro, but anthropologists tend to consider him far more specialized than the European, who retains even more primitive traits in his hands than his nearest simian relatives, not to mention the hairiness of his body, in all of which the negro is farther advanced, or specialized. Thus the cultural individuality of the European may be due to his primitive characters in contrast to the more specialized or fixed characters of the dark races. "Man is the ultimate product of that line of ancestry which was never compelled to turn aside and adopt the protective specialization either of structure or mode of life, which would be fatal to its plasticity and power of further development."—G. Elliot Smith.

CHEVY CHASE SEMINARY

Washington, D. C. A home School, preparatory and finishing, for young ladies. Literature, Music, Art, Elocution and Domestic Science. Campus of eleven acres for outdoor sports. Healthful location in Washington's "Suburb Beautiful." Artesian water. Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Barker, Prins.

WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Ranks with Leading Eastern Colleges
Sixty-first year. A Center of stimulating life for thoughtful students. Definite religious influence. Comprehensive curriculum. Music, Art, Domestic Science. 350 acres in campus, farm and gardens. New Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.
For illustrated literature address
OXFORD, OHIO Mary A. Sawyer, A. M., Litt. D., Dean

Pacific Theological Seminary

Open to qualified students of both sexes and all denominations. Location and climate unexcelled. Thorough instruction and practical modern training for the ministry. University of California courses and library free.
Opens August 18th, 1914. Address
C. S. NASH, President, Berkeley, California.

BERLIN, GERMANY

Mrs. Grace Mackenzie Wood's Residential Home with Chaperonage for Girls and Young Women. Optional Courses in Music, Languages, History of Art. Travel Tours. Social Opportunities. References. For circular address
C. N. WALKER, 98 Monterey Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TEACHER'S AGENCY

THE TEACHERS EXCHANGE

of Boston 120 Boylston St.
RECOMMENDS TEACHERS, TUTORs AND SCHOOLS

SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools in U. S. Advice free. Reliable bureau maintained by the U. S. Schools. Write wants.
ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF THE U. S.
1012 Times Bldg., New York, or 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago

AMERICAN FARMS

Fanciful descriptions of country life and exaggerated stories of money making out of the soil, have done their worst to mislead city folks. Not one in a hundred is adapted to do general farming and succeed at it, without a good deal of previous training. To create a country home requires considerable direct knowledge of both plant life and animal life. It requires more or less capital; and sound health with some physical stamina. Back to the town is just as important a cry as back to the land.

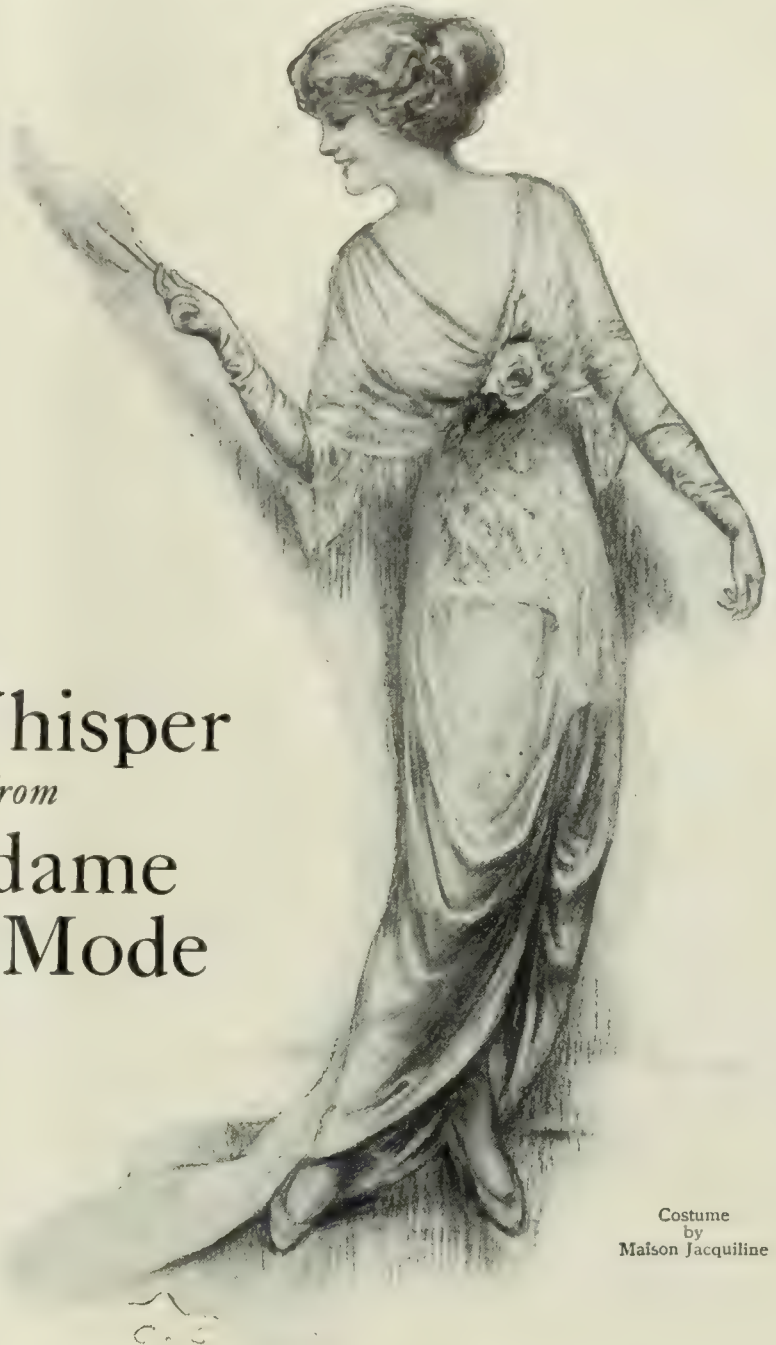
Our farmers are compelled to carry on war while they are ploughing their fields. The United States spends on wars annually five dollars per capita; nearly seventy per cent of its revenue. What might not be done to fulfill all the demands made by the Rural Commission if war could be eliminated? Two hundred and eighty-three millions spent on war would build quite a number of nine million dollar Arizona dams, each one capable of irrigating 250,000 acres; giving ten acres and a living to 24,000 families—in all 120,000 people. Farm prosperity votes for peace.

Electricity is now used very familiarly on the farms of the United States to milk the cows, separate the cream, light the dairy, run incubators and cut food. At the house it runs the meat grinder, the sewing machine, the washing machine, the vacuum cleaner, and lifts other household labors from the shoulders of the women. And now comes the electric automobile, furnishing power for plowing, seeding, cultivating, and harvesting the crops. The electric farm truck is also becoming common, and is doing a big service in the way of regulating market affairs, displacing the middleman.

Markets and marketing constitute the big problem of the American farmer. In one part of the country perishable products foul the air, while in some other section the consumer is importing the same goods from abroad. The bias of farming has been warped during the railroad building age. We are no longer building homes, with the idea of supplying all our own wants, but the majority of land tillers are busy growing products that must be immediately sold, or go to waste. The result is we have melon bankrupts and strawberry bankrupts and apple bankrupts, and all sorts of other bankrupts, where there should be well supplied homes.

Electric busses, or auto busses, are becoming a familiar sight away back among the farmers. This motor complements the trolley system between the smaller towns. The newer pattern comes to us from Sweden. It has a motor for each wheel, and instead of a conductor, is in charge of women cashiers. Passengers enter from the rear, paying their fares as they enter, and leaving by a front door. The bus is managed automatically, opening one of the doors breaks the current, and the vehicle comes to a standstill. Those found back in the country are mostly of the older sort.

A Whisper from Madame La Mode



Costume
by
Maison Jacquiline

DO you worry because you are not tall and slender? Far from it. You can get BON TON Corsets to make your figure pettily fashionable.

Madame La Mode this spring has a little smile in the "Tail of her Eye" for the short, plump person, and for her benefit has eased the hip-line a little, so in some of the newest BON TON Corsets there is a whisper of a curve—only a whisper that will carry throughout the entire world of fashion.

The short woman may become a most charming example of her type by having her gowns made over a BON TON Corset and at the same time be delightfully comfortable and chic.

BonTon

CORSETS

Are Sold by YOUR Dealer
Price \$3 to \$25

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO.
Manufacturers, Worcester, Mass.

New York Office and "Salon du Bon Ton," 39 West 34th St.

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.

Sail June 17
Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL,
Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.


Send for **EUROPE** "The Liberty Way" **ORIENT**
booklet, free. Write today. Mediterranean route
June 18, July 1 and 4. Montreal to Naples, June
23. University Leadership. Party of 15.
UNIVERSAL TOURS—A. St. Thomas, Ontario.

ITALY TO ENGLAND—\$360.

Three more members wanted to complete a
party of 15. Sailing from New York June 30 and
returning to Montreal September 1.
H. G. DAVISSON, 345 Wayne St., Fort Wayne,
Ind.

EUROPE Best Way to Travel
at Moderate Cost
Send for Information. J. P. Graham,
Ideal Tours, Box 1055-A Pittsburgh

**THE
IDEAL
WAY**



ALASKA
Summer Round Trips, \$66 and
\$100, including berth and meals.
No tours like these anywhere in
the world. For full information
write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A.,
Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Low-
man Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS

THE SOUTHGATE

PROUT'S NECK, MAINE

A homelike family hotel, delightfully situated,
near surf beach, library and country club. Ad-
dress J. M. KALER, Proprietor, or BERTHA
RUFFNER Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN

Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers
sail in June and July, 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Coun-
tries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-
ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour
in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY."
MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

K Letters of Credit Travelers' Checks

Available Everywhere

Your own banker can supply them. Write
us for booklet, "The Passport to Com-
fortable Travel."

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Dept. X., 15 William St., N.Y.

Who Goes To Holland?

Travel by the
FLUSHING MAIL ROUTE

Day Service via Queenboro-Flushing. Night Serv-
ice via Folkestone-Flushing. Shortest Channel
Crossing. Largest Steamers.

Fast Through Service between London and
Principal Points in Northern and Middle Europe.
Fast Boat-trains between Flushing and The
Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin,
Dresden, Vienna, Bale, Trieste, etc.

For time tables, rates and further particulars apply
to the American Agency of the Flushing Line and
Netherland State Rys., 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

Free Church Bishops! This is the newest and most startling proposal made in the interest of coöperation and united effort in English Nonconformist circles, and the proposition came from a Baptist.

The religious crisis in Portugal is growing more acute and greater restrictions are being laid on the clergy, because of the fierce antagonism of the Church of Rome to the political leadership of the young republic.

Another attempt to remedy the lack of religious education in the public schools is being made in the great steel city of Gary, Indiana, where the pupils are excused at certain periods during school hours to report at the churches of their choice for religious instruction.

Another Socialist Church has been started in Pittsburgh. A considerable part of the membership and their pastor, the Rev. William A. Prosser, came into the new movement from a large Methodist Episcopal Church, where Mr. Prosser's continued and pronounced advocacy of socialism made his retirement advisable if not necessary.

The Reverend Charles Telford Erickson, the head of the work of the American Board in Albania, has just closed a stirring campaign in this country to secure means to meet the pressing religious, social and educational needs of that new state. The opportunities to assist this struggling young nation in forming Christian institutions are almost unlimited, and Dr. Erickson is planning the work with statesmanlike grasp and foresight.

Bishop Gore, of High Church tendencies, is taking the lead in publishing a new series of "Modern Oxford Tracts" by which the errors of "Modernism" in the Church of England are to be combated and driven out. Dr. Gore feels that further toleration of such errors may be construed as complicity in them, and he and others of like mind propose to rid the State Church of these liberal elements. There is of course doubt as to which party the Church will lose.

Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, is appealing to the churches for their co-operation with the state authorities in an effort to clean up the shockingly low moral, social and religious conditions prevailing among the "Pineys," who have for generations inhabited the pine belt near Burlington. The Governor declares that it is a disgrace to the Christian commonwealth that such degrading conditions should have been allowed to develop within thirty miles of the great city of brotherly love.

The presence of Billy Sunday at the University of Pennsylvania recently for a single day, on which he spoke three times to student audiences of about three thousand each, is hailed by some as the beginning of a new era for the religious life of the university, and by others as the opening of a new field for Mr. Sunday. The query arises: Will contact with the universities enable Mr. Sunday to give evolution its death blow, or will the universities help Mr. Sunday to "evolve?"

The New Mount Kineo House On Moosehead Lake, Maine

A Palace in the Wilderness Offers the Ideal Summer Vacation June 27th to Sept. 28th, 1914

NO HAY FEVER

Kineo Annex and Cottages

The Kineo Annex opens May 16th, closes Sept. 28th, for early and late guests
Cottages and Bungalows fully furnished on Moosehead Lake, near the New Mount Kineo House, are for hire during the season, \$400 and upwards.

Conducted by The Ricker Hotel Company

C. A. Judkins, Mgr.

Address the Manager for descriptive book

Kineo, Maine

"The Madison Square" New York

37 Madison Avenue
40 East 26th Street

FACING MADISON SQUARE PARK

A RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

Offering both hotel and
housekeeping apartments.
Desirable transient guests
are accommodated but
reservations should be
made in advance.

Inquiries will have im-
mediate attention.

"THE MADISON SQUARE" is the only New York house
where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—
willing service, free from discrimination.

THE DINING ROOM SERVICE, both a la carte and table
d'hôte, is exceptional. The cooking, in charge of a
woman expert, is the kind one can enjoy every day in
the year; for the lack of a better name—"home cook-
ing."

Booklet for further information on request.
BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager

"Queen of Summer Trips" BY SEA

Merchants and Miners Transportation Co.

STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN

Baltimore, Newport News,
Norfolk, Boston and Providence.
Philadelphia and Boston.

Baltimore, Savannah and Jacksonville.
Philadelphia, Savannah and
Jacksonville.

Tickets include Meals and Stateroom Berth

Marconi Wireless Telegraph on all Steamers

Automobiles Carried

Send for Booklet

W. P. TURNER, Passenger Traffic Manager
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Finest Coastwise Trips in the World"

Quebec Central Railway

The only line operating through Pullman Sleeping Cars with Dining Car Service between

Boston and Quebec

Through Pullman Buffet Cars between

New York and Quebec

and through Pullman Parlor and Dining Cars between

Portland and Quebec

For full information, time-tables, etc., apply to any Tourist Ticket Office, or to

E. O. GRUNDY, Gen. Pass. Agent,
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

P. R. NEILL, T. P. A.
Room 80, North Sta., BOSTON, MASS.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS THE CRATER CLUB At Essex-on-Lake Champlain

Offers to families of refinement at very moderate rates the attractions of a beautiful lake shore in a locality with a remarkable record for healthfulness. The club affords an excellent plain table and accommodation. The boating is safe, there are attractive walks and drives, and the points of interest in the Adirondacks are easily accessible. References required. For information address

MISS MARGARET FULLER
Club Manager

61 EAST 77th STREET NEW YORK

GAME AND MORE GAME

An official report says that 148 bucks and one doe were killed in New Jersey during the four days of open season last fall; but the one doe cost the man who shot it \$100 in fine!

An excellent antiseptic for use in camp in the care of wounds may be made by mixing soot from the bottom of the pot with sea water, or with a solution of carbolic acid, salt and water.

Canvas-back, scaup, and redhead ducks are becoming increasingly common in eastern Massachusetts, where until lately they have been almost unknown. These birds seem to have learned where they can be well off.

Rice-planters in southern California complain greatly of ravages by ducks and geese that devour the seeds and young shoots. Similar growling is heard from corn-planters along certain sluggish rivers in Missouri. The only relief permitted, however, is to frighten the birds away with blank cartridges and rockets.

The big Superior game-preserve in northern Minnesota is becoming populous with thriving moose, and a large band of elk (wapiti) from the Yellowstone Park is to be placed there. Elk are also to be domiciled in Itaska Park. The overflow from these refuges will make good shooting about there a few years hence.

Quail and prairie-chickens may not be shot in several eastern states for some years hence. In New York quail-shooting is prohibited until 1918, except on Long Island, where the large areas of brushy land and pine-woods, and the scarcity of natural enemies, enable them to hold their own under ordinary restrictions.

The severe cold of February so froze the marshes and loaded the bay-shores with ice, all along the North Atlantic coast, that the ducks, etc., died in great numbers from famine and cold. They would have been almost totally lost had not game-protective associations and local gunners been prompt to furnish them with food as long as the hard cold lasted.

It is reported that steps are being taken by the Government of Tunis to establish in Tunisia an extensive game preserve in which the disappearing fauna of the country may find refuge. The area chosen contains besides wild mountain land some 5000 acres of marsh—a suitable home for various waterfowls in a region scantily provided with resorts for them.

Klamath Lake, on the northern boundary of California, has long been a rich ground for market-gunners, who slaughtered ruthlessly the ducks and other waterfowl that gathered there to rest and feed, on their migrations, or to breed. It was set apart as a state reserve, but with little effect until a woman living near the lake was appointed game warden. She was not only quick and fearless in her official work, but aroused the self-interest of the people of the neighborhood; and now the slaughter out of season has been stopped.



June 15 to Sept. 15

Yellowstone Park

Tourist Season

THE PERIOD when the heated term in the moist climates of the east and south is most oppressive. In the cool, refreshing mountain climate of the World's Wonderland one is strengthened and renewed both mentally and physically.

SPLENDID HOTELS, the finest of coaching trips, unique natural phenomena, nature's own menagerie of wild animals, trout fishing *par excellence*, are found in Yellowstone.

Go via

Northern Pacific Railway

and

GARDINER GATEWAY

A. M. CLELAND
Gen'l Pass. Agent
ST. PAUL
MINN.

For eight cents we
will send three
attractive publica-
tions on the
Park



ANCHOR LINE SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

Twin Screw Steamships
Cameronia, Caledonia, California and Columbia

Sailing Every Saturday from New York

Time of Ocean Trip, 7 Days

Splendid accommodation; excellent service

MODERATE RATES

For general information, sailings and rates
Address

Henderson Brothers General Agents
21-24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

SEASICKNESS AND TRAINSICKNESS



A Preventative *Bel Happy And Well While Traveling*

Mothersill's Seasick Remedy

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Officially adopted by Steamship Companies on both fresh and salt water—endorsed by highest authorities—and used by travelers the world over.

Contains no cocaine, morphine, opium, chloral, coal tar products, or their derivatives. Sold by leading druggists. 50c box enough for 24 hours. \$1.00 box for ocean voyage.

The One Dependable Preventative of Nausea.

A copy of Mothersill's Travel Book sent by request, without charge.

MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO., Detroit, Mich.

Also at 19 St. Bride Street, London; Montreal, New York, Paris, Milan, Hamburg.

SPRING IS HERE
with the birds and buds with the thousand
and one things of the great pine woods.
Coming day by day, at the very door of the

PINE TREE INN

THE INN IN THE PINES

ALBERT A. LEROY LAKEHURST, N. J.

Shoreham Hotel

Washington

European Plan. Fireproof.
Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

In exchange for rent, two gentlewomen would care for house or apartment furnished or unfurnished, during owner's absence. Address Box 40. The Independent.

SPA SANATORIUM, A. I. THAYER, M.D.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.
Refined, homelike, well equipped. Six miles from New York State Mineral Springs Reservation. Large addition and garage. Booklets.

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.

EASTON SANITARIUM

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 166, Easton, Pa.

JAPANESE PRINTS

Choice Japanese Prints for Sale at lowest cut prices. For further information apply to

HAMILTON EASTER FIELD
EXECUTOR Telephone 7090 Main
106 Columbia Heights, B'klyn, N. Y.

ART AND ARTISTS

The Society of Buffalo Artists is holding its twentieth annual exhibition at the Albright Gallery this month. Works by ninety-one artists are shown.

A special exhibit of a collection of works by contemporary Spanish painters at the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy is attracting a deal of public interest in Philadelphia just now.

Word comes from London that the Spring Show of the Royal Society of British Artists, under its new president, Frank Brangwyn, displays distinctly more originality and spirit than those of recent years.

Another "group" display of representative work by some thirty American painters, which occupies the Macbeth Galleries, 450 Fifth avenue, until May 15, is a decidedly pleasant exhibition to visit and contains enough variety, albeit without startling innovations, to satisfy many different tastes.

At its annual meeting the last of April the Academy of Design reelected its present officers. Kenyon Cox and William A. Coffin were chosen new members of the council, and five new academicians were elected: Robert I. Aitkin, sculptor, and Gifford Beal, C. T. Chapman, F. C. Frieseke, and W. Ritschel, painters.

One of the most interesting one-man exhibitions held in New York this season is that of paintings and drawings by George Luks, now on view at the Kraushaar Galleries, 260 Fifth avenue. Luks is an individualist whose work is full of surprises. His painting is sometimes unequal in the same picture and his pictures are decidedly uneven in execution, but most of them disclose the appeal of life and vigor, for he looks with fresh eyes on the ever-changing world of common life that must be read anew by every honest observer.

Pittsburgh has the honor of holding the only regularly recurrent international art exhibition in America, thanks to the ample financial backing that enables the Carnegie Institute to pick and choose not only from the work of American artists but also from that of European painters. Its eighteenth annual exhibition, which was opened on April 30 and continues until June 30, is made up of 344 paintings representing artists of America, Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Scotland, Spain and Sweden.

It is reported that the opening last month of Minnesota's tenth annual art exhibition, under the direction of its own State Art Commission, with regular appropriations for the assistance of home artists, designers and craftsmen, was attended with much enthusiasm. The exhibition this year includes 183 pictures by Minnesota artists and shows unusual evidence of activity in architecture, landscape work and sculpture. Sixty-five prizes were awarded by a jury from Chicago and the East. Crowds are flocking to it in each of the several cities where the exhibition is shown.

THE BUCKMINSTER

645 Beacon Street
Boston

Situated at the junction of Beacon St., Commonwealth and Brookline Aves., overlooking the Charles River and the Back Bay Fens, the location of The Buckminster is unsurpassed, either for a permanent home, or for the accommodation of tourists visiting the city in Summer.

Apartments of Two to Four Rooms with Bath. Either Furnished or Unfurnished

Every Modern Convenience and Luxury

GEORGE R. SANFORD, Manager
Tel. Back Bay 3350



IN THE ADIRONDACKS
THE MOHAWK
AND TEN COTTAGES
FOURTH LAKE FULTON CHAIN
SAME MANAGEMENT SINCE 1900
Latest equipments, capacity 125; electric lights, running hot and cold water in every room, private baths, open fires, complete heating apparatus.
Excellent cuisine; finest service; own garden; mountain spring water; mountain sports; two tennis courts; boating, fishing, music; 600-ft. sand bathing beach.
References exchanged. For booklet and information address
S. C. LONGSTAFF
OLD FORGE, Herkimer County, N. Y.



The Secret
of the "tidy" appearance of hundreds of men to-day lies in a pair of

COATES CLIPPERS

at home. Only barbers used to have clippers, but now they're becoming as common in homes as a comb or a curler—and as necessary. Clip your beard and your boy's hair. Wife, trim the back of your neck when it becomes "woolly." Try hardware stores for Coates "Easy Running." If they haven't them, send to us. Send name on postal for prices, etc.

COATES CLIPPER CO. - Worcester, Mass.



WARREN H. COLSON

184 Boylston St., Boston
is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception the choicest stock of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.

FOUR FEET AND SIX

Prof. Jacques Loeb says that the only case known in nature of the death of a cell by "natural," internal causes, and not by avoidable injury, is that of the unfertilized egg. This ceases to live in a very short time, varying in different animals, after it is produced. The act of fertilization alone can save it.

A foxhound was lost lately by a hunt in Kilkenny, Ireland, and discovered a fortnight later, stuck in an underground drain thru which water flowed, where her barking was accidentally heard. She was dug out nearly dead, after lying there sixteen days, but careful nursing brought her back to health.

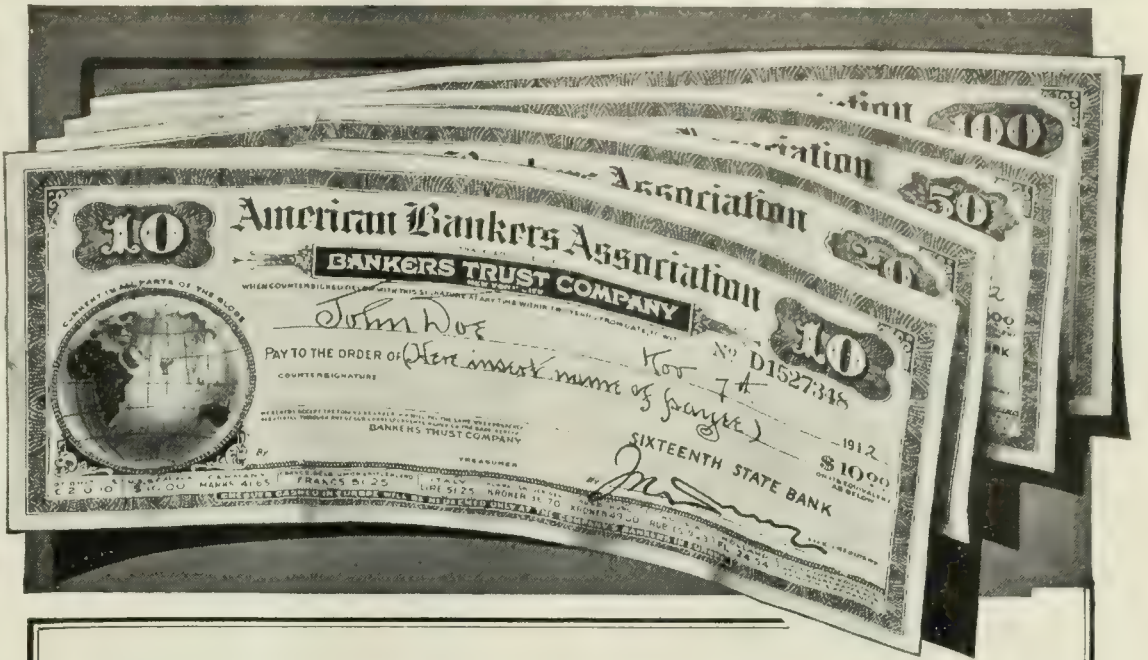
That flies may wander a much greater distance than has been believed seems proved by the fact that both stable-flies and house-flies infest the cribs of the water works of Cleveland, two of which are six miles out in Lake Erie. They come on a strong south wind, and are swept away by the north wind, and they never breed at the cribs.

Not only do certain butterflies survive the northern winter, and occasionally fly about in the spring before the snow has disappeared, but they are known to occur in the arctic regions. It is truly surprizing, nevertheless, to read that Doctor and Mrs. Workman, in their exploration of the highest Himalayas, last year, found butterflies and a kind of wasp flying about at an altitude of 20,800 feet.

Two cubs have been born to the pair of polar bears in the London "Zoo" every autumn for several years, and have speedily died, always from pneumonia, despite the most painstaking and precautionary care. This year the same thing happened, notwithstanding the exceptional vigor of the infants. The inference seems irresistible that these arctic animals entirely lack any inborn resistance to the pneumonic germ, of which they can have no experience in the pure polar air.

A German investigator, Prof. K. von Frisch, of Munich, has been studying the color-sense of honey bees, and concludes that (unless further studies with green upset the conclusion) these insects know only two colors—blue and yellow. Hundreds of his bees learned in a single day that blue and yellow meant sweet food. They paid no attention to grays of any tint or shade; and were entirely indifferent to red—seemed blind to that color, as has been shown to be the case in many other animals.

The large bush-rabbits (varying hares) which abound all over Canada are dying off under the attack of an epidemic that kills them with surprizing suddenness, and is rapidly depopulating the whole Northwest of its hares. This is a very serious matter, as these rabbits form the principal food of the fur-bearing animals, and are an important winter resource for food of all the more distant Indian population. Starvation or disappearance of the fur-bearing animals also means very hard times for Indian and white trappers.



“Travel Money” for Your Trip

Don't let the enjoyment of your trip abroad be marred by worry over the safety of your travel funds and difficulties with foreign currencies. Travel on "A.B.A." Cheques. They make money matters easy and safe everywhere.

“A.B.A.” American Bankers Association Cheques

are safe to carry, because your counter-signature is required to make them good, and because they may be replaced if lost or stolen.

You pay them out exactly like currency for hotel bills, railway and steamship fares and for purchases in the principal shops.

Each cheque is engraved with its exact exchange value in various foreign currencies, which greatly simplifies your money calculations

You can cash them without charge at any one of 50,000 banks. Your counter-signature identifies you.

Be sure that you get "A.B.A." Cheques. They are the only travelers' cheques which can be accepted, under the law, in payment of United States Customs Duties.

Get them at your Bank

Ask for descriptive booklet. Or, if your bank is not yet supplied with "A.B.A." Cheques, write us for booklet and information as to where they can be obtained in your vicinity.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York City



SUMMER CAMPS

Pine Tree Camp for Girls

2,000 feet above sea in pine-laden air of Poconos. Near New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents. Experienced counselors. Tutoring. Hockey, basket-ball, canoeing. Endorsed by mothers and girls. Booklet. MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE, 905 South 47th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Navajo Camps for Boys

PENOBSCOT BAY IN MAINE.

Mountain climbing, motorboat and sail cruises, swimming, fishing, athletic sports, fresh and salt water. Orrin J. Dickey, Belfast, Me.

CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS

in the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the ranche products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.

CAMP WACHUSETT FOR BOYS

LAKE ASQUAM, HOLDERNESS, N. H.

Twelfth season. 7 buildings. Boating, fishing, canoeing, swimming, water and land sports. Instruction by a specialist about the birds, insects, flowers and minerals of the region. No tents. Fisher huts. Extensive improvements this year. Tutoring, if desired. References. Address for booklet.

REV. LORIN WEBSTER, L.H.D. Plymouth, N. H. Holderness School,

CAMP RECREATION in the great Mantrap valley in Lake Park region, Northern Minnesota. Best of all kinds of fishing, especially Muskallonge and Bass. Beautiful lakes among the pines. Delightful river trips to our outside camps. Log cabins. Central dining room. Booklet. GOULD IRWIN, Dorset, Minn.

CAMP OXFORD, OXFORD, ME.

"I commend Camp Oxford, without reserve, as a healthful, happy, helpful summer place for boys."—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes. A booklet will tell you more. A. F. CALDWELL, A. M.

CAMP CHAMPLAIN An ideal Summer Camp for Boys on Lake Champlain. 21st Year. Every convenience for safety and comfort. Waterproof tents with floors. All land and water sports. Leaders carefully chosen college men. Best of food. Camp physician. No mosquitoes or malaria. Long-distance phone. Number limited. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Berkeley School, 72d St., New York.

CAMP HARMONY

Summer Camp for Girls 8 to 14 years. Near beautiful Great Peconic Bay. Safest place on Long Island. Outdoor life, with home comforts, Land and water sports. Best care. Number limited. Graduate Nurse. Highest references. Booklet. Mrs. W. M. STONEHILL, 401 E. 141st St., N.Y.C.

CAMP ALGONQUIN

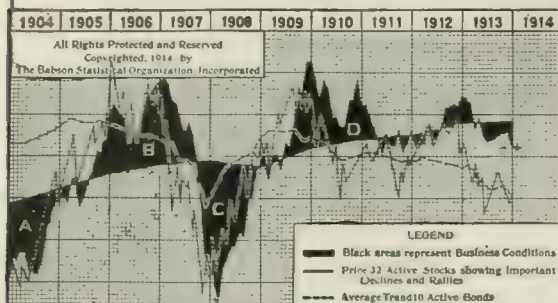
Asquam Lake, N. H. 29th SEASON

A camp where boys are busy all the time. Where they learn something worth while. From which they return strong physically and strong in character. Send for booklet.

EDWIN DE MERITTE, Principal De Meritte School, 815 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Mark This Plot

Take a pencil and check off on this



*Subscribers receive this plot revised weekly

BABSON COMPOSITE PLOT

the dates of your investments. Then consider, with the facts before you, whether you bought at the time which gave you the lowest price and the highest yield.

THE BABSON INVESTMENT SERVICE

will help you in the future to buy when fundamental conditions justify it. This service—of which the Babson Composite Plot is a feature—deals with the vital facts of business and stock market movements. It furnishes you what you should know to invest wisely and profitably, and gives stability to your judgment.

Are you interested in knowing something more about the Babson Investment Service? Then write for our Free Booklet explaining "When to Buy."

Address Dept. E-5 of the

BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Compiling Building, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Organization of its Character in the U. S.

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1913

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Assets . . . | \$5,954,448 |
| Total Liabilities . . . | 2,532,223 |
| Reinsurance Reserve . . . | 2,281,938 |
| Surplus over all Liabilities . . . | 3,422,225 |

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent
55 John Street New York City

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President

256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

INVESTMENTS IN MEXICO

The American Smelting and Refining Company (capital \$100,000,000), closed its smelters and mines in Mexico last week and ordered the Americans employed in them to leave the country. On the Stock Exchange, the market value of its shares was reduced by 8¼ points. The company's president asserts, however, that its customary dividends will be paid out of the earnings of the plants in the United States. It owns five large smelters in Mexico and more than thirty mines.

This directs attention to the latest official, or semi-official, estimate of the amount of American capital invested in Mexico. It was prepared by a mining engineer named Seamon, and reported to our Government by Mr. Letcher, the American Consul at Chihuahua. The total shown in it was \$1,057,770,000. At the time when this statement was published, a little more than a year ago, about \$645,000,000 of American money was invested in Mexican railroad stocks and bonds, \$223,000,000 in mines, \$26,500,000 in smelters, \$7,850,000 in bank stocks, \$9,000,000 in cattle, \$11,000,000 in factories, \$8,100,000 in timber lands, \$15,000,000 in oil wells, and \$15,000,000 in the rubber industry. English investments amounted to \$321,302,800, and \$143,400,000 was assigned to France.

Since Mr. Seamon procured the information set forth in his tables, American investments in Mexican railroad securities have, probably, been reduced, and there has been reduction elsewhere, if it could be made. But the total now, we think, is not less than \$900,000,000. It is noticeable that the Mexican investment in twenty-seven fields enumerated by Mr. Seamon, and showing an American investment of more than \$1,000,000,000, was only \$793,000,000.

WAR TAXES

Already they are talking in Washington and Wall Street about new taxes to pay the expenses of a war that will cost, it is said, \$1,000,000 a day. Press dispatches say that the introduction of a war revenue bill in Congress within a few days is expected, and the prediction is made that the stamp taxes and other imposts ordered at the time of the war with Spain will now be revived. The Treasury is not prepared to pay the cost of even a short war. Up to the present time the fiscal year's deficit is more than \$50,000,000. But income tax receipts will soon give relief. Such taxes as were imposed for the war with Spain would yield about \$100,000,000 a year. Inheritance taxes would now be avoided, because a large majority of the states are using them. The stamps on checks, legal documents, etc., would give the Government \$40,000,000. Some suggest an increase of the income tax, but others say this would excite popular opposition. Moreover, the yield would be delayed.

Banks are ready to take an issue of

short-term Treasury notes, at three per cent. For a long-term issue, it is said, the rate should be 3½. The Government may resort to the use of the unissued portion of the authorized Panama Canal three per cents. All the propositions are made and discussed upon an assumption, of course, that there is to be a war, and that it will not be a short one. It may be, however, that the Government will be able to finance our controversy with Mexico without imposing new taxes or issuing any bonds.

VALUATION OF RAILROADS

It was estimated some time ago at Washington that the cost, to the Government, of that physical valuation of the country's railroad property which has been ordered would be about \$12,000,000. There was no estimate then of the cost of it to the railroad companies. Since that time, engineers employed by the Government have begun the work, and there has also been a beginning of the inquiry which the roads must make. One company has completed a physical valuation of its property, having employed 100 men for a little more than a year in the task. Estimates of the railroad cost have been increasing steadily. It is said now that the companies' expenditure will exceed \$100,000,000 and may be \$125,000,000. Less than half of this will be paid to engineers and their employees for what may be called work in the field (the cost of which may rise to \$200 a mile), and the remainder will be expended for the researches, maps and accounts which, in obedience to the law, are required by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is thought that the Government's expenditure will be \$20,000,000, instead of \$12,000,000.

Some of those who sought the legislation in obedience to which the valuation is to be made believed that the appraisal would disclose extensive "watering" in railroad capitalization. This theory is not supported by the valuation recently completed by the Lehigh Valley company. The work was done under the direction of W. J. Wilgus, a civil engineer, formerly vice-president and chief engineer of the New York Central, who obeyed the rules adopted by the commission. He has reported, in testimony given before the commission, that the value of the Lehigh's property is \$324,478,300, and that the property could not be reproduced, as it stands today, for less than this sum. He assigns \$228,499,000 for right of way, tracks, buildings and other real estate, and \$86,979,200 for cars and other equipment.

But the Lehigh's capitalization is only \$184,000,000. There are \$60,000,000 of stock and \$124,000,000 of bonds. In view of the valuation (\$324,478,300), no one will say that there is any "water" in this company's capitalization. Probably the inquiry on many other roads will yield similar results. The work will con-

sume several years. We hope that it will be worth what the people of the United States must pay for it. Commissioner Prouty, under whose direction it is to be done, recently said the results could not be used for a determination of rates. We do not see that they can be used in procuring a recapitalization. It is difficult now to foresee what use of them will justify the estimated expenditure of more than \$100,000,000.

THE MILLS ESTATE

All the recent appraisals of great private fortunes have shown many investments in worthless shares or projects that came to nothing. Even the late Russell Sage, an exceptionally careful financier, did not escape. The appraisal of the estate of the late D. O. Mills was completed a few days ago. The value of the estate is \$36,227,391. There are sound investments in the securities of more than fifty corporations, the list including railroads, banks, mines, steel mills, oil wells and hotels. But with these is a list of twenty investments which have no value whatever, such as 20,000 shares of the Holy Terror Mining Company, 124,500 shares of the Bessemer Consolidated Mining Company, and 115,384 shares of the British Guiana Gold Company. In the estate are more than 400,000 shares that are not worth a penny.

There is a risk in mining investments. In some instances Mr. Mills was notably fortunate; in others he was not. The sum paid for these worthless shares may have been very small. Some of them may have been acquired thru friendship, or in order that associates might be assisted. The world does not know how much the sum actually invested was. But its opinion, a just one, is that Mr. Mills lost money by errors of judgment, as other multimillionaires have done, and that his losses were insignificant in comparison with his great gains in the same field.

The Colonial Diamond Mining Company of German Southwest Africa, said to be the world's greatest dividend payer, paid 3800 per cent in 1913, but only 2500 per cent last year.

The wages of farm labor in this country increased by 2½ per cent last year. The advance for the last four years has been eleven per cent, and there has been a gain of thirty-six per cent since 1902.

The British Consul of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders claims that the states of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia owe to British bondholders \$75,239,370. Interest is not included.

The capital of the London, City and Midland Bank, in London, is to be increased to £28,200,000, or about \$140,000,000, by the issue of 100,000 shares, each having the par value of £60. A similar increase six years ago preceded the acquisition and absorption of other banks.

The following dividend is announced: The American Exchange National Bank, semi-annual, 5 per cent, payable May 1.



LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

announces the removal of its Main Office from 208 Fifth Avenue and 1128 Broadway to its new building

204 Fifth Avenue and 1124 Broadway

You are cordially invited to inspect the new banking rooms and the vaults of the Madison Safe Deposit Company located on the premises.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

WHY BUY Standard Oil Securities

- BECAUSE OF
- Conservative Capitalization
 - Conservative Management
 - Large Earnings
 - Increasing Market
 - Large Investment Returns

Send for Booklet J. HATHAWAY—POPE 50 Broad Street, N. Y., & COMPANY



FARM MORTGAGES

Yielding 6% net. First mortgages secured by improved diversified farms in the Willamette, Wallowa, and Grand Ronde Valleys in Oregon. These valleys are the most fertile and prosperous diversified farming districts in the Northwest.

Write for current mortgage list and pamphlet. THE DEVEREAUX MORTGAGE CO. 603 Concord Bldg. PORTLAND, ORE.

6% Our First Farm Mortgages 7% are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today. The Banking Corporation of Montana Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00 P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

By order of United States Government (Navy Department) Memorial Tablets Are being cast of bronze recovered from Wreck of U.S.S. Maine By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y. Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

The Merchants National Bank

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Capital\$1,000,000.00 Surplus Earnings..... 1,000,000.00 M. J. BARBER, Cashier. This bank will receive direct from banks, manufacturers and mercantile firms, checks and time items drawn on Providence, and remit upon payment in New York exchange at a reasonable rate.

REAL ESTATE



FOR SALE—Country Place in Western Connecticut; delightful location; 15 minutes' walk to R. R. station; fruit, flowers, abundant water supply, steam heat, laundry with set tubs, bath, etc.; hot and cold water. For particulars apply (by mail only) to OWNER, room 701, 489 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Finely Located Summer Home At Searsport, Me., on Penobscot Bay

Sea bathing, boating, fishing. Easily reached from Boston. Furnished, 12 rooms, modern appointments, garage, ample grounds. Rent reasonable. A. B. Blanchard, 88 Park St., Portland, Maine.

FOR RENT—Eight room thoroly modern apartment furnished for the 4 summer months. Cool and Comfortable—In view of New York Harbor. Three minutes walk from Subway and Elevated R. R. Fine opportunity for the right sort of people who want to spend the summer in New York. Rent \$55 per month. Address M. L. S., care The Independent.

CAPE COD Small furnished bungalows, 200 feet from the ocean surf. Bathroom, open fireplace. \$150 season. S. W. BALL, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Girdles the Globe



Safety First

You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Co. LTD

TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... | 282,298,429.80 |
| Paid losses during that period | 141,567,550.30 |
| Issued certificates of profits to dealers..... | 89,740,400.00 |
| Of which there have been redeemed | 82,497,340.00 |
| Leaving outstanding at present time..... | 7,243,060.00 |
| Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... | 22,585,640.25 |
| On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to..... | 13,259,024.16 |

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

Ambitious, productive and trustworthy Life Agents may be benefited by corresponding with the

BERKSHIRE

Life Insurance Company

OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Inc. 1851

New policies with modern provisions. Attractive literature.

W. D. WYMAN, President
W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

COMPARATIVE ULTIMATE COST

C. W. D., Santa Fe, New Mexico, requests us to compare the advantages and ultimate cost of Whole Life, Limited Payment Life and Endowment insurance. Presuming that the facts are wanted on a cash basis (as distinguished from their equivalents in paid-up and extended insurance annuities, instalment income, etc.), we have used the rates and cash values of one of the large companies writing participating business. In order to approximate the results more closely, we have assumed that the annual dividends will average fifteen per cent per annum of the premiums. (See table below.)

Assumptions: Age, 40; amount of insurance, \$1000; plans, participating; dividends, estimated at fifteen per cent annually and compounded at four per cent for respective terms; ultimate values stated at end of respective contract terms; whole life policy calculated at end of twentieth year.

These figures must be regarded as illustrative only, as neither the premiums nor cash surrender values of all companies are alike. But, relatively, the illustration is fairly approximative. As will be observed, the advantage as to ultimate net cost lies with the policies carrying the heaviest premiums during the same contract term. The 20-Year Endowment, at \$54.06, returns \$169.65 over the amount expended on it; the 20-Payment Life at \$42.79 is next with \$9.03 excess over cost; while the Whole Life at \$33.01 is last with \$123.70 cost over return. The 15-Year Endowment at \$71.54 gives \$150.35 over cost; the 15-Payment Life at \$50.92 but \$4.30. The 10-Year Endowment at \$108.70 yields at maturity \$122.95 over cost, while the 10-Payment Life at \$67.90 shows but \$3.11.

Under all but the Whole Life policy, the holder receives more than the amount of his investment, and has had the insurance protection in addition. Under the Whole Life policy, the protection has been maintained at a net cost of \$6.18 a year. But it would be erroneous to conclude that the other policies show a net profit of return over cost in addition to the protection received, for while the estimated dividends in this illustration have been augmented by interest, no such charge was made against the premiums invested. The conclusion must be that life

insurance is an expense and not a money-making investment. Therein lies the wickedness committed in taxing premiums.

FIRE INSURANCE EXPENSE

Admittedly, the weak spot in the American fire insurance agency system is the heavy expense incident to the transaction of the business. Two-thirds of this cost is due to the necessity of employing middlemen. Commissions to agents and money spent in keeping up the agency plants easily absorb one-quarter of the premiums received by the companies. For the services they render, it cannot be urged that the great mass of the agents are overpaid; and it is well understood that many engaged in the business are forced to supplement their incomes by combining other occupations with it. But the fact remains that the cost is too great. How it can be lowered is a difficult problem, perhaps an insoluble one.

A compilation of the premiums received, losses paid and expenses paid during 1913, of twenty American agency companies, divided into two groups of ten companies each, the first group including the companies with the largest volume of premium income, the second composed of ten companies doing a comparatively small agency business, has been made by us for the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, material difference existed between them in the item of expense.

The aggregate of premiums of the companies composing Group 1 was \$93,870,997; the losses were \$50,180,210; and the expenses \$35,944,199.

Group 2 shows total premiums of \$9,630,378; losses, \$4,954,663; expenses, \$4,039,126.

From these we deduce the following loss and expense ratios:

Group 1: Loss ratio, 53.4%; expense ratio, 38.3%.

Group 2: Loss ratio, 51.5%; expense ratio, 41.9%.

The disbursements for losses and expenses combined by the companies of Group 1, averaged 91.7 per cent of premiums, while those of Group 2 were 92.4 per cent.

Incidentally it may be observed that eight of the ten companies in Group 1 show an underwriting gain on their business last year of \$1,933,130 and two show an underwriting loss of \$24,-

| Kind of policy | Annual premium | Total premium paid | Cash value end of policy term | Annual dividends at 4% com. in. | Total return to policyholder | Excess cost over return | Excess return over cost |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Whole Life | \$33.01 | *\$660.20 | *\$383.00 | *\$153.39 | *\$536.30 | *\$123.70 | |
| 10-Payment Life ... | 67.90 | †\$79.00 | †\$55.00 | †127.11 | †682.11 | | †\$3.11 |
| 15-Payment Life ... | 50.92 | †\$763.80 | †609.00 | †159.10 | †768.10 | | †4.30 |
| 20-Payment Life ... | 42.79 | *\$55.80 | *\$66.00 | *193.83 | *\$64.83 | | *\$9.03 |
| 10-Year Endowment. | 108.70 | †1,080.70 | †1,000.00 | †203.65 | †1,203.65 | | †122.95 |
| 15-Year Endowment. | 71.54 | †1,073.10 | †1,000.00 | †223.45 | †1,223.45 | | †150.35 |
| 20-Year Endowment. | 54.06 | *1,081.20 | *1,000.00 | *250.85 | *1,250.85 | | *\$169.65 |

*Twenty years. †Ten years. ‡Fifteen years.

An effort is being made in the Legislature of New Jersey to exempt farm laborers and domestic servants from the provisions of the workmen's compensation law.

COMMENCED BUSINESS IN 1851

A Mark of Refinement

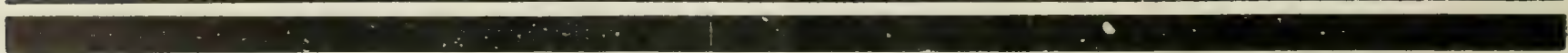
It is something to be proud of when you offer a cake of Pears' Soap to your guest. It indicates that you know and appreciate the best and purest soap obtainable in all the world. Pears helps the skin to retain its health without roughness, redness or irritation. It is matchless for the complexion and is a soap

Which Is Inexpensive

Its price is as low as that asked for inferior and often injurious soaps. It is absolutely pure, with no foreign substances: is best for the skin and lasts longest. It corrects the harm caused by common soaps. Pears continually beautifies, and as a woman's beauty is a woman's duty, it is a pleasant duty to use

Pears' Soap

15 cents a cake for the unscented



The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDE-
PENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal
Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra.
Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or
change of address should be sent two weeks
before the date they are to go into effect. Both
the old and the new address must be given.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second
Class Matter

Copyright, 1914, by The Independent

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|---|-----|
| Calendar | 233 |
| The Representative of American Suffragists at Rome (Picture) | 234 |

EDITORIALS

| | |
|---|-----|
| The War in Colorado and the Road to Peace..... | 235 |
| We May Be Proud..... | 236 |
| Patriotic Superstitions | 236 |
| The Livery of Society..... | 237 |
| Theology and Country Life.... | 237 |
| Hewers of Wood..... | 238 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|--|-----|
| Seeking Conciliation in Mexico. | 239 |
| Attitude of Huerta and Car- ranza | 239 |
| American Refugees | 239 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 239 |
| The Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill | 240 |
| Colorado's Labor War..... | 240 |
| Attacking the Education Board. | 240 |
| Mr. Roosevelt Returning..... | 241 |
| Opening the Canal to Commerce | 241 |
| The Treaty with Colombia..... | 241 |
| Santo Domingo's Revolution.... | 241 |
| The Ulster Crisis..... | 242 |
| Balkan Disorder | 242 |
| A New Constitution for Den- mark | 243 |
| The Russian Invasion of Persia. | 243 |
| The Chinese Constitution..... | 243 |
| The March of White Wolf..... | 244 |
| The War in Colorado..... | 245 |
| By Helen Ring Robinson | |

THE ISSUE IN COLORADO

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| The Workers' Side..... | 248 |
| By John P. White | |
| The Operators' Side..... | 248 |
| By John D. Rockefeller, Jr. | |
| The Cradle Life of Planets..... | 249 |
| The Mystery of Life..... | 250 |
| By William Hayes Ward | |
| Many a True Word..... | 253 |
| By the Yale Record | |
| Photographic Notes | 254 |
| Applied Electricity | 255 |

THE NEW BOOKS

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Heredity and Sex..... | 256 |
| Books Just Out..... | 256 |
| Newspaper Mysteries | 257 |
| Book Briefs | 258 |
| The German Free School..... | 260 |
| Fifty Years Ago..... | 260 |

THE MARKET PLACE

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Securities and Trade..... | 261 |
| The New Reserve Banks..... | 261 |
| Competition and Regulation.... | 261 |

INSURANCE

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| A Notable Decision..... | 262 |
| Interesting Facts | 262 |

J U S T A W O R D

An article will shortly appear in The Independent by Tiffany's gem expert and the author of *The Lore of Precious Stones*, George Frederick Kunz, on *The Museums of the Peaceful Arts*.

W. F. Dix, who has the unusual combination of a delightful literary style and wide knowledge and experience, has prepared for The Independent an article with the suggestive title *Why Does a Rich Man Work?*

The Independent will publish a biographical sketch of one of the greatest of American editors, Edward W. Bok, a man who has risen from a nonentity entirely thru his own ability. The story is written as told by Mr. Bok himself to Marvin Feree.

C A L E N D A R

The National Newspaper Conference and the annual meeting of Kansas editors will be held under the auspices of the University of Kansas and the State Editorial Association at Lawrence, Kansas, from May 11 to 14. Merle Thorpe, of the University Department of Journalism, is secretary.

The annual national conference of Church Clubs of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at Chicago on May 12 and 13.

On May 13 the Southern Baptist Convention meets at Nashville, Tennessee. Address Lansing Burrows, Americus, Georgia.

On May 16 the American Henley will be held on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. This regatta brings together leading college and amateur club crews of the East.

The amateur golf championship of Great Britain will be played for at Sandwich, beginning May 18.

Journalism Week at the University of Missouri will this year be held from May 18 to 22.

The Pacific Association of Scientific Societies will hold its fourth annual

convention at the University of Washington from May 21 to 24.

Cornell, Princeton and Yale will meet in a triangular regatta at Ithaca on May 23. This is Spring Day at Cornell.

Play for the French amateur golf championship will commence at La Boulie on May 25.

The collection of sculptures and paintings by Constantin Meunier is being shown at the City Art Museum, St. Louis, until May 25.

The American Library Association will hold its annual conference in Washington May 25-30.

The annual Harvard-Cornell regatta will be held on the Charles at Cambridge on May 26.

At Toronto, May 25, 26 and 27, will be held the sixth national conference on city planning.

The famous Derby will be run at Epsom on May 27 and The Oaks on May 29, the summer meeting being scheduled for May 26-29.

On May 27 the College of History, the first completed building of the American University, a national Methodist institution at Washington, will be dedicated and opened for use.

At Lake Mohonk, New York, the Twentieth Conference on International Arbitration is called by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley for May 27, 28 and 29.

Delegates representing commercial, financial and industrial organizations will hold a National Foreign Trade Convention in Washington on May 27 and 28, their purpose being to promote American commerce in the markets of the world.

On May 28 and 29, 1914, the School of Mines of Columbia University will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

The "intercollegiates"—track and field championships—will be held in the Harvard Stadium on May 29 and 30.

The 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis will be run on May 30.

Queen Eleonore of Bulgaria is expected to arrive in New York as a visitor to this country, incognita, on May 30, on the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria."

The Cunard's new liner, the "Aquitania," will leave Liverpool on her maiden trip on May 30, sailing from New York in return on June 10.

At Sheepshead Bay, beginning May 30, will be held the Long Island Kennel Club's annual show.

An Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in arts, sciences and industries is to be held in London from May to October, 1914.

At Leipzig an International Exhibition for the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts will be held from May to October, 1914.

The British challengers for the International Polo Cup will meet the American holders on June 9 and 13.

The annual International Congress of Chambers of Commerce will be held in Paris during the week beginning June 8.

On June 18, at Prestwick, play will begin for the open championship of Great Britain in golf.

Editors of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will hold their second annual conference at the State University of Kentucky on June 25 and 26.



THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS AT ROME

In the International Council of Women which convened at Rome on May 4 for its quinquennial meeting the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman of the Committee on Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship. As such she is in charge of a Suffrage Night, on which this phase of the feminist movement is especially considered by the council. The organization dates from 1888 and embraces twenty-two countries. Committees on the legal position of women, equal moral standards, peace and arbitration, public health, education, and emigration and immigration are at work under the presidency of Lady Aberdeen

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1914

NUMBER 3414

THE WAR IN COLORADO AND THE ROAD TO PEACE

THE President acted with promptness and vigor in putting an end to the war in Colorado. Federal troops, trained to take decisive action and to stand no nonsense, are policing the mining districts. The President's proclamation calls upon all private individuals and organizations to deliver up their arms. The state of private war is at an end.

This is as it should be. The first step when disorder, violence and murder prevail is to restore public peace and safety. Neither armed labor nor armed capital can be permitted to flourish at the expense of the community. The first step boldly and effectively taken, the second is probably harder to take. Civil peace must be followed by industrial peace. The war itself ended, the causes of the war must be removed.

Elsewhere in this issue we print the statement of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a large owner of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of the operators' side of the controversy, and the statement of Mr. John P. White, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, of the workers' side. We also present the story of the conflict by Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado state senator.

WHAT is the ultimate cause of the dispute? Mr. Rockefeller declares that it is the demand for the unionization of the mines. He asserts that five individual demands of the workers—for an eight hour day, for semi-monthly pay, for check weighmen selected by the workers, for regulation of company stores, and for a wage increase—have already been granted by the company.

Both of these statements are denied by the other side. President White does not admit that the specific demands of the miners have been granted. In a public statement the union leaders have declared that "it was hoped that the five points mentioned by Mr. Rockefeller would be the subject of collective bargaining for their establishment and maintenance," and that "the unionizing of the mines is not the issue."

It is probable that this apparent lack of agreement as to what the fundamental issue is, is a matter of the use of terms. When the union leaders speak of "collective bargaining," President White speaks of the "right to belong to a labor union." Mr. Rockefeller probably understands them to mean what he calls "unionization." Senator Robinson is probably nearer right than either of them when she says that the issue is that of "recognition of the union."

Confused and at variance as are the claims of the two sides in the controversy, several things seem to us to be perfectly clear and fundamentally true.

1. Capital and labor must not be allowed to settle their disputes by private war. The action of the President has put this principle effectively into practice.

2. The right of laborers to organize into unions and to bargain collectively with their employers thru representatives of the unions is definitely established and beyond the realm of argument.

3. There is no subject of controversy between employer and employed which cannot justly be submitted to arbitration for settlement and which ought not to be so submitted.

4. Whoever—be he employer or working man—refuses to submit his grievance to the impartial judgment of arbitrators, thereby puts himself in the wrong.

5. The closed shop and recognition of the union are not necessarily synonymous terms. In an address in New York last week, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia, pointed out the distinction. He said:

It is claimed by the operators that this is a fight against the closed shop, whereas in reality it is a fight against the recognition of the union. The two things are by no means the same. The closed shop means that none but union men may be employed; the recognition of the union means that the employers should consent to discuss matters of common interest with the representatives of the union. Under conditions of complete freedom these would normally and in a short time represent most of the workers.

If any of the workers, however, desire to remain out of the union, the favorable conditions obtained by the union representatives would nevertheless apply to them. The existing protocol in the clothing industry in New York shows that the recognition of the union does not necessarily imply a closed shop. The solicitude of the coal operators is ostensibly in behalf of the "free" laborer. It is really against the union laborer. At bottom it is a contest between individual and collective bargaining.

IN the overt acts during the recent weeks' present conflict, with their terrible toll of life and suffering, both sides have undoubtedly been grievously at fault. Violence can only harm the cause it is employed to further. To attempt to apportion the blame would be not only hopeless, but profitless. But Senator Robinson declares from her own knowledge that two companies of "militia" were "recruited exclusively from mine guards, gunmen in the pay of the companies, and others of the same ilk." This testimony of an eye-witness of the highest character and of exceptional intelligence is corroborated by the statement of an officer in one of the companies in question. Under such conditions the operators must bear the responsibility for the acts of the militia as well as for those of their own mine guards.

But in the fundamental issues of the struggle the mine operators are clearly in the wrong. When they declare that there is any point in dispute which they refuse to submit to arbitration, they forfeit their right

to the support and sympathy of enlightened men and women.

The conflict between labor and capital will never come to an end so long as representatives of either side claim the right to refuse to sit down with the other side and in a spirit of mutual conciliation attempt to find a way out.

WE MAY BE PROUD—

THE American people regret that the President felt it necessary to send armed forces of the United States to Mexico and to take Vera Cruz. The war upon which we had all but entered was not popular. The nation was not proud of it.

But the nation should be proud of the way in which American bluejackets, American marines and American soldiers have gone about their task in the Mexican seaport.

It is true that they captured the city with neatness and despatch, and in so doing took many lives. But they used no more force than was necessary to accomplish the purpose. There was no needless killing, no brutality, no cruelty, no looting, no depredation, no debauchery. The rights of the citizens were scrupulously respected. They were encouraged to resume their business and the even tenor of their lives as promptly as possible.

"There never was a good war nor a bad peace." The classic statement has the weakness inherent in every sweeping statement. But on the whole it expresses a real truth. Nevertheless there are degrees in war. The war between the Balkan allies was barbarous, cruel, inhuman. The American people have every reason to be proud that their sailors and soldiers and marines have gone about their warlike task in no such spirit.

We may be proud of their patriotism, proud of their courage, but proudest of all of their moderation, their self-control, their humanity.

PATRIOTIC SUPERSTITIONS

IN these days when at any moment we may all be called upon to make some personal sacrifice for our country it is particularly important that we see to it that our patriotism is pure, that it is free not only from any taint of selfishness but also from those forms of perversion which insidiously attach themselves to our emotions. The history of religion is a constantly recurrent struggle against superstition, that is, the tendency to lapse into materialism thru the substitution of the image for the reality. Abstract ideals require concrete expression, but the symbol once established tends to focus upon itself the reverence which it was intended to direct toward the invisible object for which it stands. Then comes the iconoclast and destroys the ancient idols, but the new forms into which he casts his religious feeling may in turn be liable to the same misconstruction. A disembodied emotion is intangible, hence some form of symbolism is inevitable, but any form of symbolism, however simple and innocuous in origin, is never free from the danger of degeneration. The Russian peasant whose faith was destroyed by reading an infidel book tore down his icon, put the book in its niche and lighted the candle before it.

Patriotic emotion is almost equal in nobility to re-

ligious emotion and so much like it that the two have at times been identified. It is natural, therefore, that patriotism should be subject to the same disease as religion, namely superstition. How easily and unconsciously one drops into a misconception of symbolism is shown by the following letter:

DEAR INDEPENDENT:

Will you allow a reader a brief suggestion? In your last issue—April 20th—there is a beautiful, full-page picture—Copy, 'tis said, of a mural decoration, by Edward Simmons, in the New York Criminal Court. I know, on your page, this is but an advertisement, but, it is a *great* advertisement in a great paper, and therefore likely to make a great impression; and it has one serious defect which, as a Daughter of the American Revolution, I feel should be remedied.

The publishers suggest, that Independent readers present this picture to *schools* in their communities. Before I could do this,—and I hope there are many like me,—I should have to ask the artist to make one change in the picture—I should feel that "Old Glory" must first be drawn *far enough across the arm of "Justice,"* that its sacred folds should not lie on the *steps* at her feet.

Surely, an emblem, which a wounded and dying soldier would bear aloft, in his fast-failing strength, while he called to his comrades, "Hurry up, boys, she hasn't touched ground yet," should not be pictured, before our boys and girls, as borne by *such a figure*, in such a way, that its hallowed folds *trail in the dust* at her feet.

It seems to me, that, as a lesson in reverence for *The Flag*, it would not be unworthy of *even The Independent* to call attention to this serious objection to an otherwise great and beautiful picture.

YOURS FOR OLD GLORY

It is indeed ungrateful to criticize so kindly a protest, inspired as it is by a scrupulous regard for the honor of our country, yet we believe it useful to point out a distinction overlooked by our correspondent. A picture of a man trailing or trampling the American flag in the dust and holding aloft in its place a red or black flag is an offensive spectacle to us because it is obvious that the man means by this symbolic act that he would overthrow the republic. He does not thereby hurt the flag, for that is an insensate piece of bunting, or dishonor the United States, for the virtue of the United States does not lie in cloth, or inflict any injury upon the Government, for the flag is probably his own property. He has not done anything so unpatriotic as, for instance, to sell shoes with paper soles to the troops or to smuggle a Paris dress thru the customs or to vote for an inferior candidate for Congress. But it is distressing to know that there are men enjoying the privileges and protection of this country who feel toward it such a bitter hatred as to express it by treating the flag with contempt.

On the other hand, a picture such as Mr. Simmons has painted for the New York Criminal Court where Justice has her uplifted arms draped in the American flag is not to be condemned because a corner of the flag touches the courthouse steps which are, we must admit, likely to be dusty. The picture was intended to inspire reverence for law and the institutions of our country and it does, despite the position of the flag.

The incident our correspondent quotes shows that she fails to realize that the flag has largely lost its former importance and significance. The British, who are by no means deficient in patriotism or courage, do not use a flag on the battlefield and the reason why they have abandoned it is because it inspired the soldiers to futile and foolish acts of heroism and distracted their attention from their real business, which is killing as many of the enemy as possible. At the battle of Isandhl-

wana in 1879 Lieutenants Melvil and Coghill lost their lives endeavoring to protect the colors of the Twenty-fourth Regiment and since then the flag has been left behind in the barracks along with the red uniform when the British soldier goes forth to war.

Under the old conditions the flag served a useful purpose in battle. It served as a rallying point for scattered forces and made conspicuous the point of attack. Nowadays soldiers do not concentrate. They scatter as widely as possible. They do not want to be conspicuous. They wear dust-colored khaki and instead of marching boldly upon the enemy with banners flying and drums beating they sneak up on him while flat on the ground as tho stalking deer. The booming of cannon and the belching smoke once served to frighten the foe, but now the ideal is to get a mile off behind a hill and use smokeless power and a silencer, or drop bombs down upon them out of a clear sky.

A brightly colored banner held aloft on a staff would defeat the object of all these precautions for keeping out of sight of the enemy, so it is relegated to the rear or put away altogether. "The pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" have been set aside now that military methods have become scientific. It will probably not be long before the flag will join its progenitors in the museum, the tribal totem worshiped by the savage, the Roman eagles by which the soldiers swore, and the sacred labarum of the emperors. Let us not waste upon this evanescent symbol the patriotic feeling now so much needed in more important ways.

THE LIVERY OF SOCIETY

WHAT is one man's ambition is another man's aversion. We have seen the I. W. W. parading the streets demanding champagne for everybody. We have seen the W. C. T. U. parading the streets demanding champagne for nobody. We have known husbands strike at going to the opera because their wives insisted upon their putting on evening clothes. Perhaps we shall next hear of a strike of workingmen for universal evening clothes. It looks like it when we read of the Boston motorman who appeared before the arbitration board in the case of the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway and asked for an increase of pay on the ground that he felt uncomfortable when he went to *Tristan and Isolde* in a gray suit. Listen to his pitiful plea: "I could not dress more fittingly on \$17 for a seven-day week with a wife and three children to care for." We hope he gets his wages raised. They ought to be. But we hope until they are at least doubled he will not waste any of them on a dress suit.

Such suffering is not confined to Boston. A delegation of six Chicago aldermen went last month to White Sulphur Springs and put up at the same hotel as President Wilson, Chief Justice White and others less prominent but more affluent guests. But when the sun set the Chicago aldermen determined to depart, for they were the only men in a brilliant *salle à manger* who did not wear the established uniform. Finally, however, the hotel manager persuaded them to stay by assuring them—we quote from the account of the affair in the *Evening Post* (Chicago, not New York)—that "Abe Erlanger, millionaire of New York, came here last summer without his dress suit and had a frolicking good time." Hurrah

for our well-known millionaire townsman! May we all have the courage in such a crisis to defy the dictates of conventionality and have "a frolicking good time." Let the Boston motorman take heart. If he was, as he felt he was, the cynosure of all eyes at the opera it was because his gray suit led the *habitués* of the grand tier to mistake him for some distinguished foreigner, such as a Chicago alderman or a New York theatrical manager. They certainly did not suspect they were harboring a \$17 motorman in their midst. But if he had put on a dress-suit for the occasion he probably would have been spotted by the first *lorgnette*.

THEOLOGY AND COUNTRY LIFE

IT is but a short time since those interested in bettering the conditions of country life perceived the prime importance of the country church for any permanent forward movement in such work. As a rallying point, an inspirational and social center, a unifying and harmonizing force, no other institution has been found capable of so valuable service as that rendered by a vital, wideawake, properly equipped Christian church. Nor have the churches to any considerable extent been quick to apprehend their great opportunity and bounden duty in this respect. They have only tardily caught the spirit of the age and turned their attention to those rich fields, not "whitening already unto harvest," but semi-barren from the neglect of the plowman and the sower.

Now that the vision of need and opportunity has come to many eyes and the relation of the church to countryside prosperity has been fully recognized, it may not be amiss to inquire about the theological equipment necessary to country church leadership. Thus far it has generally been considered a negligible factor. The minister's knowledge of agriculture and sociology has been a matter of positive concern, but his theology has been thought to be of no consequence. What difference does it make in a minister's effectiveness as a community leader whether he holds to baptism by immersion or by sprinkling, the substitutional or moral theory of the atonement, the critical theories of the biblical writings or the full verbal inspiration of the King James Version? In fact it has been suggested that the less conviction a minister has on these doctrines, the more he neglects to emphasize or promulgate his beliefs in these matters of ancient theological controversy, the more apt he will be to succeed in the real social and religious leadership of the community.

We concede the reasonableness of the suggestion, but we do not admit that all religious views are a matter of indifference or that careful theological preparation is unnecessary. Quite to the contrary, it is perfectly clear that certain kinds of theological training and religious attitudes would prove a serious drawback in country life ministration, while others would just as surely constitute a tremendous aid.

We need men of fine integrity and enthusiasm in the country churches, men of keen sympathy and determined courage. But suppose one of such character has by his religious studies come to believe firmly that a minister's duty is first, last and always to save individual souls from a "lost and dying world," can we imagine this man to have a real, deep and unfailing

interest in community sports, the adaptation of soils, or the creation of better market conditions? Or suppose that another has arrived at the unchangeable conviction that the world is constantly growing worse and that this change is a sure sign of the near consummation of his religious hope to be fulfilled in the final destruction of the present order when wickedness is full grown; how can we expect one thus believing to respond enthusiastically to the planting of forest trees, the beautifying of the wayside and the park, the development of finer types of stock and the promising characters in fruit and flowers? Many a religious leader is still taught in the schools of divinity to scorn and treat as an enemy of his faith the very scientific spirit and principle whereby the hope of economic prosperity and social development is made possible. "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" Such training must check and destroy the possibilities of country church leadership unless it is ignored or stifled, with the probable danger of weakening the religious enthusiasm or sapping the integrity, both of which are so much needed to sustain a true leadership.

On the other hand a theological discipline that emphasizes the gospel of the kingdom coming upon earth, that makes the goal of Christian effort the reign of justice, righteousness, sympathy and goodwill in human lives and relationships, that regards the whole life of man, physical, mental, esthetic, spiritual, social, economic, religious and political, as equally the object of Christian salvation and perfection, that finds no distinction between sacred and secular, but seeks the largest fulfilment of the individual in the best possible social environment—such a theological training must conduce to vigorous, hopeful, sympathetic and effective community leadership.

HEWERS OF WOOD

PROFESSOR BURGESS' description of certain men and women that constitute one-half of the university student body in America, as natural hewers of wood and drawers of water, is severe but probably not inaccurate, and therefore probably not essentially unjust. It will anger the sentimentalists, which is something to be glad of. For the sentimentalists have become the greatest single public nuisance in our population.

Many years ago we imported the warning, "made in Germany," that abundant educational provision in Germany and in France, which was being duplicated or outdone in America, was creating an "educated proletariat." Society, we were told, was being oversupplied with doctors of philosophy, masters of arts, doctors, lawyers and clergymen. In all the professions, it was said, one-third to one-half of the practitioners were unsuccessful, as judged by any common-sense standard.

Like every other warning that has ever been offered to Americans from the experience of other peoples, this intimation that we could have "in our country" too many college and university men, was smiled at with that same old smile of ineffable self-satisfaction which always was forthcoming when economic "theorists" offered curious items of information about French experiments with paper money or Great Britain's method of developing an ocean-carrying trade.

It is reasonably certain that we have past the cal-

lowest years of our boasting and smiling, and that most sensible Americans are now ready to admit that the laws of the physical universe, the principles of logic, and the rules of decent behavior in the Western hemisphere are, after all, very like those that have prevailed for some thousands of years on the other side of the Atlantic. And with this admission we have to face the fact that in every large population there is a large and well-defined class of men and women ambitious to live and move in an intellectual world, but wholly devoid of intellectual ability. To the extent that colleges and universities encourage this class to attempt to live by professional activity, they are guilty of misleading, and they inflict great injury upon the community.

The plea sometimes urged, that it is better to educate as far as possible these intellectual weaklings rather than leave them to go their way in their local communities, in ignorance of the world's accumulated knowledge, is disingenuous. Without the college or university stamp these men and women would be known among their neighbors as egotists, cranks and bores. They could never impress anybody nor deceive anybody with a show of the authority of learning or of professional equipment. They would pass at their real value.

The different plea, also sometimes urged, that colleges and universities cannot without great risk of injustice so certainly discriminate these twenty-five to thirty-nine per cent intellectuals as to weed them out, is not less ingenuous. There is one infallible test of this grade of mind. From their earliest days men and women of this quality disclose the trait that dooms them to non-success in life. They expect to leap into fame and prosperity by a remarkable feat of some kind. They will make a great discovery, or invent the most wonderful machine ever, or write the incomparable novel. But they will not take, one by one, the steps of hard application and drudgery by which alone substantial attainment is reached. The particular bit of work that is assigned or offered them to do is always "inferior" or "uninteresting." They are fit for something "better." Whatever the task that lies before them, it is insulting, or at least "hard luck" that they should be up against it. "Something else," always something else, would always be the right thing for them.

Not only every teacher but also every successful business man, every successful editor and publisher, every mill superintendent and every farmer who makes his farm pay, knows this type of man and woman. It is about the most discouraging proposition that the men and women who are really doing the world's work have to deal with.

It will be said, perhaps, that among the hewers of wood and drawers of water in the undesirable half of the student body there are some who are conscientiously hard-working, ready to do faithfully any task assigned them, but who are hopelessly stupid. Without denying that there is a small percentage of such persons in our universities we are confident that it is really very small indeed. It will usually be found that this type, so far as it is genuine, has been weeded out of the educational ranks in the preparatory schools or in the first college years. Those individuals that appear to be of this type and "get by" are usually fakirs. They are in fact trying to get into the ranks of those who live without soiling their hands.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Seeking Conciliation in Mexico

After Huerta's acceptance of the tender of the good offices of Argentina, Brazil and Chili, the three diplomatic representatives of those nations in Washington undertook to make plans of procedure. At the end of a week they had accomplished little or nothing. Huerta had yielded to pressure applied by the British, German and French Governments at the earnest solicitation of Secretary Bryan. It was the purpose of the three conciliators to invite the coöperation of all Mexican factions, the followers of Zapata included. As to these there soon ceased to be any anxiety. Zapata's men were seen in the streets of the Mexican capital. Huerta publicly announced that the bandit chief and all of his followers, 500 excepted, had become the friends and allies of his Government. But a proclamation by Emiliano Zapata was issued on the 4th, announcing his intention of attacking Mexico City and killing Huerta.

The conciliators' plans involved an armistice and a conference of the representatives of our Government, Huerta and Carranza. It was seen that if President Wilson should insist upon that elimination of Huerta which a restoration of constitutional government would require, the negotiations might speedily come to nothing. Great Britain, Germany and France were asked by the three pacificators to urge Mr. Wilson to lay aside this condition. They declined to do so. For some days the attitude of Carranza was unknown. He had yielded, however, to the arguments of Villa, and on April 29 he accepted the conciliators' offer. But his acceptance, like Huerta's, was confined to the controversy between Huerta and the United States. It did not touch the contest between Huerta and himself.

When the armistice was definitely proposed, Huerta consented that it should be effective with respect to our Government and his forces, but he would not allow it to include the contest with the revolutionists. And Carranza, in writing, declined to be restrained by it. "I consider it inconvenient for the cause that I represent," said he, "to suspend hostilities and military movements, because suspension would accrue only to the benefit of Huerta in the war

between this usurper and the Constitutionalist army under my command." Villa had said that under no circumstances would he consider an armistice. Fighting had been resumed at Tampico and Mazatlan, and he was preparing to attack Huerta's army at Saltillo. He was confident that a series of victories would enable him to capture the capital and put an end to Huerta's rule. Both Carranza and Huerta declined to

make a neutral zone which should include the Tampico oil district.

This was the situation on May 3d. The conciliators had planned a conference, to be held in Cuba or Jamaica, and to be attended by representatives of the United States, Huerta and Carranza. The marines had been displaced at Vera Cruz by General Funston and his soldiers. There were 10,000 of Huerta's troops not far from that port. Americans were leaving the country. Carranza and Villa held the entire northern border and were about to attack Tampico and Saltillo. Huerta's outposts and those of Funston were not far apart. At Tejas, a few miles from Vera Cruz, Mexican soldiers had attempted to capture the water works and had been repulsed by our marines, but the incident did not necessarily indicate an intention to make war. There was some danger, however, of an attack upon the American garrison.

During the week, thousands of American refugees reached the coast and were carried northward. Nearly 3000 arrived at Galveston; 430 were brought by water to Vera Cruz from Puerto Mexico. On the other side several hundred made their way to San Diego, and many sought safety in Guatemala. These refugees said they had suffered from harsh treatment. Many had been driven from their homes. They had been insulted and robbed. In parts of the country, Americans have recently been objects of intense hostility. At Manzanillo, the American consul's flag was torn down and trampled under foot, and he was driven from his office. Other Americans there, being in peril, were taken to places of safety by a German ship. Americans who fled from Tampico complained because they were forced to seek the aid of British and German vessels. Admiral Mayo explained that he had withdrawn his ships in order that their presence might not excite the anger of the Mexicans.

Huerta released all the Americans who had been held as hostages at Cordoba and elsewhere, and sent them to Vera Cruz. He assisted and guarded the American women who went from the capital to that port. He rescued Dr. Edward Ryan, an American in the Red Cross service who had been sentenced by the military governor of Zacatecas to be shot

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Among the subjects of debate were the naval and agricultural appropriation bills, the bill for federal inspection of grain, and the controversy with Mexico.

By a vote of eight to six the Senate committee reported the Panama tolls exemption bill, with an amendment disclaiming a waiver of any rights, both without recommendation. The debate was begun. Mr. Borah moved that action be deferred until after the Congressional elections.

Senator Fall and Representative Mondell criticized the course of American consuls in Mexico, and Mr. Mondell attacked Secretary Bryan.

The bill for a trade commission was reported to the full Senate committee, and there will be hearings. In the House, the omnibus trust bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution for a constitutional amendment requiring a state to vote on woman suffrage in response to a petition from eight per cent of its voters was favorably reported in the Senate.

Among the resolutions adopted was Senator La Follette's, asking for the communications received by the Interstate Commerce Commission relating to the freight rate case. Among those introduced was Senator Poindexter's, giving the thanks of Congress and a medal to Dr. F. A. Cook for discovering the North Pole, and Senator Tillman's for an investigation of the relation of coal companies to railroads in the South. Senator Kenyon introduced a bill to repeal the federal incorporation of the Rockefeller General Education Board.

Replying to a Senate resolution, the Interstate Commerce Commission expressed approval of the projected consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroad Companies.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the following:

Cotton and grain futures.

Trust bills.

Freight rate classification.

Water power projects.

Charges against Justice Wright.



Copyright by New York Herald

THE OFFICES OF PEACE IN MEXICO—

United States sanitary squad cleaning the streets of Vera Cruz after the battle. Natives helped in the work—under compulsion

as a spy. Agents sent by him attempted to gain Villa as an ally. They were spurned by the rebel commander, who defended the policy of President Wilson and told them that Huerta should retire from office without delay.

The Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill

By a vote of 8 to 6, the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals reported to the Senate, without recommendation, favorable or otherwise, the House bill repealing the act exempting our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. With it was reported, also without recommendation, an amendment proposed by Mr. Simmons, saying that "neither the passage of this act, nor anything therein contained, shall be construed or held as waiving, impairing, or affecting any treaty or other right possess by the United States." Five Democrats and three Republicans were counted in the affirmative; three Democrats and three Republicans in the negative. A motion to report with a recommendation that the bill be rejected was lost, 5 to 8, and another, to make a favorable report, was defeated, 5 to 9.

At the beginning of the debate in the Senate, Mr. Norris, who opposes exemption, offered an amendment providing that the question should be submitted for arbitration at The Hague. "This," said he, "would bring the nations of the world to a realization of the great demand of humanity everywhere, that every honest nation ought to be willing to submit every honest dispute to a trial in reason's court. It would be one of the

greatest steps toward bringing the nations of the world together upon the highest pedestal of civilization that history has ever seen. Mr. Borah offered a resolution reciting the declarations of party platforms and presidential candidates in the campaign of 1912, and providing for a postponement of action upon the bill until after the Congressional elections. This, he said, would give the voters of the country an opportunity to make a final decision.

Colorado's Labor War

On the day preceding the arrival in Colorado of the troops sent by President Wilson, there were battles at Forbes and Walsenburg. Fourteen men were killed. Seven were mine guards and one was Major Lester, of the militia Hospital Corps, who, wearing a Red Cross badge, was shot while dressing a soldier's wound. Afterward there was little or no fighting. The number of federal troops was increased, and the Secretary of War issued a proclamation directing all persons not in the service of the United States to give up their arms. Among those who obeyed were officers of the mining companies. Mine guards were dismissed. Tents were erected again on the site of the Ludlow colony. A coroner's jury, at the close of its inquiry concerning the destruction of that tent colony by fire on April 20, when two women and eleven children lost their lives, said in its verdict that the fire was started by the militia, or by mine guards, or by both. Several persons had testified that they saw militiamen setting fire to the tents with torches. It is expected that the

officers of one company and several of their men will be indicted.

There has been no settlement of the labor dispute. In a long statement, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., asserted that all the demands of the strikers had been granted except the one relating to the unionizing of the camps. This was emphatically denied by officers of the miners' union. They offered to waive recognition or unionizing and to negotiate concerning the other demands. Congressman Foster urged Mr. Rockefeller to accept this offer. He forwarded it to the officers of his company in Colorado. They, with the officers of eighteen other companies, sent a long reply, in which, after recounting the strikers' crimes of violence, they declined to negotiate with them or their union on any basis. Secretary Wilson has called to his aid Hywel Davies, a Kentucky coal operator, and William R. Fairley, an officer of the miners' union in Alabama. With their help he hopes to devise a mediation plan that will be accepted.

Several Socialists and Anarchists in New York have sought to express their opinions about Mr. Rockefeller by parading in mourning garb, or with curious flags, before his office in the city and also in front of his residence. One of them, Upton Sinclair, the Socialist writer, was arrested and placed in jail, where he indulged for three days in a hunger strike. Four women were arrested. One of them, Marie Ganz, an Anarchist, in street addresses threatened to kill Mr. Rockefeller. In a public meeting at Chicago, Lieutenant Governor O'Hara denounced him as "the worst menace in the country."

Attacking the Education Board

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, has introduced a bill to repeal the act which granted Federal incorporation to the General Education Board, endowed with a fund of \$43,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Kenyon has given to the press and the public a long explanatory statement. He alleges that 625 employees of the Government are supported by the funds of the board; that Mr. Rockefeller's contributions included securities of the Steel Corporation, Sugar Trust, Leather Trust, American Tobacco Company and other corporations which "have violated the trust laws of the United States"; and that about \$2,500,000 of the fund is represented by securities of the "Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which owns several of the mines involved in the labor war in that state."

The money is tainted, he says, and

"it is almost incredible that we [the Government] are connected in the remotest way with such a vile corporation." Mr. Rockefeller, he asserts, has undertaken to "build up invisible government thru the colleges and agricultural associations" which receive money from the board's funds, and thus "to obtain control of the national Government." The donations enable him to select teachers who will support his doctrines, Mr. Kenyon adds. It would be better, he says, to use the money in raising the wages of the strikers in Colorado, where "the lives of women and children have been snuffed out by hirelings paid from the Rockefeller fund."

Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Roosevelt arrived at Manaos on April 29, and sailed, two days later, for Para, where he expected to be transferred to another steamship, bound for Mobile via Barbados. He is due in New York on or about the 19th. At Manaos he had a slight illness, probably due to jungle infection. His message to a kinsman was:

Hard but successful trip. One thousand miles on an unknown river. Have been pretty sick, but am better.

In another message, to the president of the Museum of Natural History, he said that the two naturalists in his party had collected 1500 bird skins and 500 mammals. He added:

We have also put on the map river running from north of 25th degree to south of 5th degree, the largest affluent of the Madeira, the upper part hitherto unknown to any man, and the lower part utterly unknown to cartographers.

In a letter of thanks to Brazil's Foreign Minister he says that thirty-five days he struggled with the rapids of the river, and for forty-eight was out of sight of human habitation. The party explored the River Casdanha, which has been renamed the River Roosevelt. The River Duvinda, or "River of Doubt," was found to be unquestionably the River Gyp-arara. A tribe of savages hitherto unknown was discovered. They wear no clothing whatever, and are called Panhates.

Opening the Canal to Commerce The Panama Canal is to be opened at once for commercial use. With the approval of Secretary Garrison, Governor Goethals has decided to begin service with barges on or about May 10. This is to be done because railway service across the isthmus or Tehuantepec, in Mexico, has been discontinued. Heretofore, sugar cargoes from Hawaii, consigned to New York or other Atlantic ports, have



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood

—AND THOSE OF WAR

Bluejackets firing at Mexican snipers from behind the impromptu shelter of a huge boiler. These men were in the first detachment which landed

been carried across the isthmus. It is expected that the barges will be preceded by one of the Panama Railroad Company's steamships, and preparation is being made for the passage of a steamship of 10,000 tons. The dredging forces have been concentrated at the Cucaracha slide, where work remains to be done. The first cargo to be carried thru by barges will be one of sugar, brought from Hawaii by the steamship "Colombian," of the American-Hawaiian line, which may wait for a return cargo, if one from the Atlantic side should be at hand. Because of the interruption of service at Tehuantepec, much freight has recently been offered to the Panama Railroad, which has been unable to meet the demand. It is known that the canal could be prepared in a few days for the passage of large warships, if such a use of it should be needed.

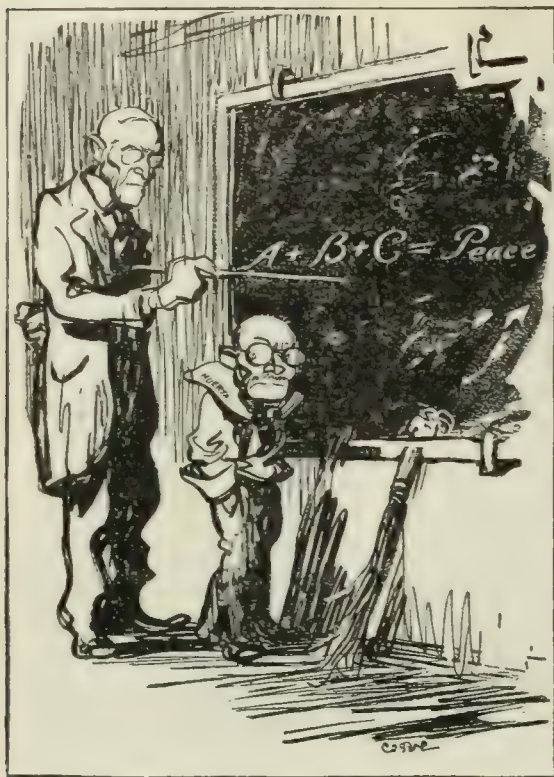
The Treaty with Colombia The treaty of the United States with Colombia was submitted to the Colombian Congress, on the 2d, at a special session, the duration of which is to be only twenty days. It is said to be regarded with favor by a majority of the members, who have confidence in the judgment of the special commission, representing all the political parties, which was appointed to negotiate it. But there will be vigorous opposition from a hostile minority.

Owing partly to the controversy with Mexico, the treaty has not been sent to our Senate at Washington, and it is said that ratification of it will not be sought in the immediate

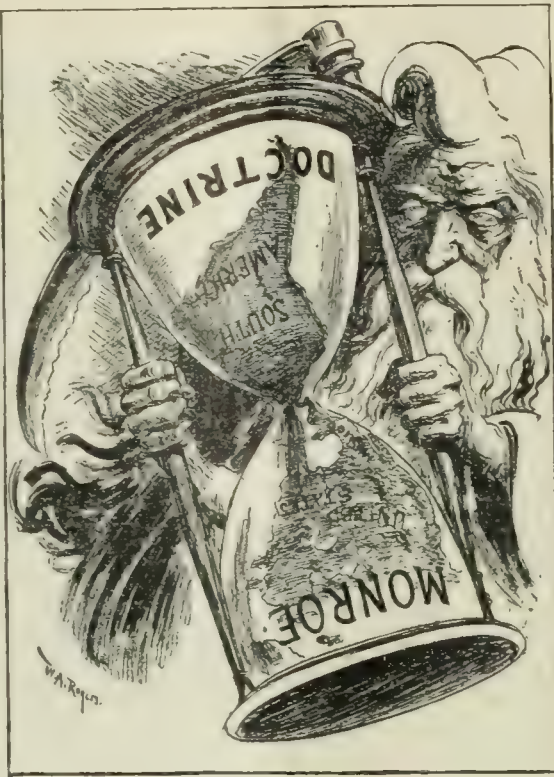
future. Several Senators predict that it will not be ratified. The objections relate to the expression of regret for anything that interrupted friendly relations, and to the proposed payment of \$25,000,000. If the Colombian Congress rejects the treaty, it will not, of course, be laid before our Senate.

Santo Domingo's Revolution The revolutionist movement in Santo Domingo appears to be a formidable one, which may overthrow the Bordas Government. On the 2d, the commander of the United States gunboat "Petrel" reported that Puerto Plata, recently captured by rebels under the command of General Alfredo Victoria, had been attacked continuously for seven days. Bordas's gunboats had bombarded it without giving notice. Foreign residents' lives were in peril. The British consul had been wounded by a shell that wrecked his house. French residents had appealed to their Government for protection. Victoria is not the only rebel commander. There are two more, General Arias and General Leonte Vasquez, both of whom aspire to the Presidency.

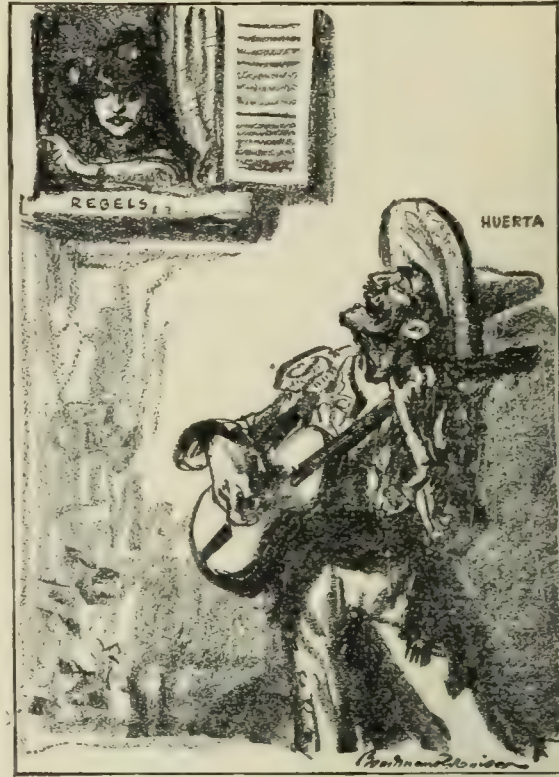
When the rebels, at the request of the American Minister, Mr. Sullivan, consented, some months ago, to stop fighting, it was understood that within a short time there should be a free and fair election. Bordas's term expired some weeks ago, but he has deferred the election, and apparently the rebels believe that he intends to hold his office for an indefinite term. Owing to the fiscal protectorate established several years



From the New York Tribune
"SOLVE IT"



From the New York Herald
THE STRANGE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME



From the New York Sun
IN THE MEANTIME

THREE TWISTS IN THE MEXICAN TANGLE

ago, our Government is directly interested. Some expect that it will intervene, provide for a general election, supervise the voting, and set up a government in place of the one of which President Bordas is the head.

The speeches in the House of Commons have taken a more conciliatory tone and it is believed that the prospects are better than ever before for the settlement of the Irish question without an outbreak in Ulster. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, after emphatically asserting the right of the Government to break up the Ulster military organization and to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain its authority, ended his speech with the following appeal to the leader of the Ulster party:

Why cannot Sir Edward Carson say boldly, "Give me the amendments to the Home Rule bill that I ask for to safeguard the dignity and interests of Protestant Ulster, and I will use all my influence and good will to make Ireland an integral unit in a federal system?"

This suggestion was made on Mr. Churchill's personal initiative, but it was not repudiated by the Premier or Mr. Redmond. Mr. Balfour, speaking for the Opposition, attacked Mr. Churchill in violent language, but he also closed in a milder tone. Mr. Churchill had compared the pending motion of censure proposed by Austen Chamberlain to burglars passing a vote of censure on the police. Mr. Balfour retorted that there was a creature more contemptible than a burglar and that was an *agent pro-*

vocateur. This brought many members to their feet with cries of protest, but Mr. Balfour continued his speech. He said that he had spent the greater part of his life in opposing Home Rule. He had cherished the hope that by the removal of grievances and the smoothing away of inequalities ancient memories would be softened in Ireland and there would grow up common loyalty and common hopes and that all this might be accomplished under one Parliament. If now a Parliament were to be established in Dublin, it would mark the failure of a life's work, an admission that the cause for which he had most striven was fated to break down and that his long labors in the House and out of it had not borne fruition as he had hoped they would.

Sir Edward Carson said that he was willing to promote a settlement if Ulster were left out during the drafting of a general federal scheme. If home rule were to pass, much as he detested it, his most earnest hope and most earnest prayer would be that the government of the south and west might prove such a success that in the future it might even be to the interest of Ulster to move toward that government and form one unity.

Premier Asquith expressed his appreciation of the spirit manifested by Mr. Balfour and Sir Edward Carson by saying that their speeches were likely to prove landmarks in the Home Rule controversy. The vote of censure was defeated by 344 to 264.

The Government has taken no action in regard to the landing of arms

and ammunition for the Ulster Volunteers except to patrol the coast with destroyers. No troops have been dispatched to Ulster. According to the Unionists an attempt was made to send three regiments there but the officers refused to serve. It is rumored that the Irish Nationalist Volunteers have received a large consignment of arms from America for the purpose of combatting the Ulster Volunteers in case of an outbreak.

Balkan Disorder The signing of treaties has by no means brought peace to the Balkan states. Albania has trouble on all sides—except the sea. On the south the Epirotes demanding autonomy receive the support of the Greeks. On the west the Serbs and Albanians are engaged in border warfare. On the north the Montenegrins in attempting to occupy the new territory allotted to them by the powers are meeting with furious resistance by the tribesmen. At Reshan in the extreme northwest of Albania another "autonomous state" like that of the Epirus has been set up, with Arif Bey as its first president.

Greece and Turkey are still disputing over the Aegean isles. Greece refuses to surrender them without compensation in the form of railroad and other concessions in Asia Minor. By the purchase of the Brazilian dreadnought being built in England, Turkey stepped above Greece in potential naval strength, but Greece is determined to get even at any cost. The Greek Minister of Marine has announced the intention of the Government to add three new dread-

noughts, three cruisers and other vessels in proportion. As a beginning Greece has purchased from China for \$1,200,000 the cruiser "Fei Hung," which the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., had nearly completed. From a French company Greece has ordered a 24,000-ton battleship of the "Lorraine" type to be delivered in 1916.

A New Constitution for Denmark

A bill has been introduced for a new constitution for Denmark which, as it has the combined support of the Radical, Liberal and Social Democratic parties, is likely to carry and may go into effect on June 5, the sixty-fifth anniversary of the present constitution which established popular government in Denmark. The proposed constitution is much more democratic than the old. The electorate is enlarged by the admission of women on the same terms as men, and by the abolition of all class and financial restrictions. At present the senate or Landsting is composed of 66 members, of whom 12 are nominated for life by the crown and the rest elected indirectly by the people. Under the new constitution the people will elect 54 members directly and these will coöpt or add to their number 16 others in proportion to the party strength already represented in the chamber.

The Russian Invasion of Persia

According to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 the northern part of Persia was assigned as a "sphere of influence" to Russia, the southern to Great Britain and the middle was to remain a "neutral strip." In this arrangement Russia got the lion's share, for her sphere of influence has ten times the population of the British. Even if the neutral zone should eventually go to Great Britain, as seems likely, it would still be a far from equal partition. Besides the Russian Government has been steadily engaged in securing its hold upon the northern provinces, while the British have done little except to check gun-running into Afghanistan from the Persian Gulf. Great Britain has long laid claim to supremacy of the Gulf and has stoutly resisted the desire of the Germans to extend the Bagdad railroad to a port at its head. The Russian Government, however, is planning the commercial invasion of the Persian Gulf by granting a subsidy not to exceed \$60,000 a year to a line of fast steamers to connect Odessa on the Black Sea with Bushire on the Gulf.

In the north the Russian influence has been rapidly extended in many

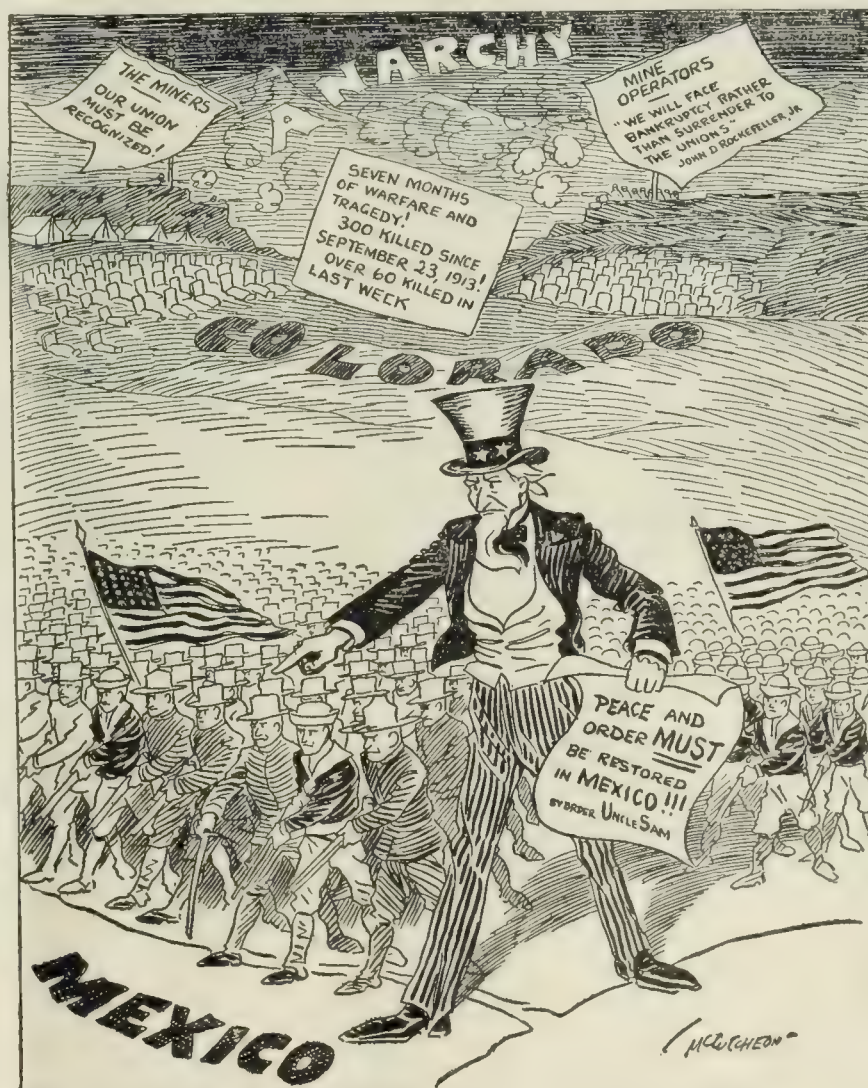
ways. The Government is promoting emigration on a large scale and about seven hundred Russian peasants have already been established in the fertile valleys of the Gurgan and Atrek rivers, where land has been purchased from the ruined Khans at about fifteen cents an acre. Azerbaijan, the northwestern province of Persia, has become virtually a Russian annex and the Russian Consul General Orloff, recently sent there from Bagdad, was received at Tabriz with as much ceremony as if he were a viceroy. The princes, nobility and 15,000 people assembled on the shore of the river Aji to give him welcome and rugs were laid for Mr. Orloff to walk upon from his carriage to the gala tent, an honor hitherto reserved to the Shah alone. The American physician in charge of the hospital at Tabriz has been removed at the request of the Russian Consul-General and a Russian physician appointed in his place at a largely increased salary.

The attempt of Morgan Shuster, the American financier, to reform the Persian finances and restore order to the country was distasteful to the Russian Government, so he was dismissed in 1912, and M. Mornard, a Belgian, was upon the demand of Russia made Treasurer-General in his place. But M. Mornard and his Swedish gendarmerie are proving too efficient and he is likely soon to be removed, altho he has a five-year contract. In Azerbaijan, where Russian influence is dominant, his authority is flouted.

The Shah Ahmed, now sixteen years old, will assume the diamond crown and peacock throne next July and the Regent has returned from Europe, where he has been living for a year and a half. A Mejliss or parliament has been called and the interest shown in the election is greater than ever before. In Teheran more than twice as

many votes were cast as for the second Mejliss. This revival of popular government does not suit Russia and it is possible that the young Shah will be displaced by his father, Mohammed Ali, now in exile at Odessa.

The Chinese President Yuan Shih-kai promulgated, on the 1st of May, the new constitution which has been prepared under his direction. From the recommendations of his large corps of foreign advisers he seems to have selected in every case those which magnify the office of the President. Consequently the new constitution gives him the powers of both a European sovereign and an American President, and makes him virtually an autocratic dictator. In accordance with the advice of Dr. Goodnow, who was called to Peking as a constitutional expert and who is soon to return as president of the Johns Hopkins University, the Chinese constitution provides that the cabinet shall be responsible to the President and not to Parliament, as in England and France. But at the same time the President is given the power to convoke, suspend and dissolve parliament. The Secretary of State, who, like the other ministers, is appointed by the President, has the functions of a premier and is put in control of the finances. Dr.



Copyright by John T. McCutcheon, Chicago Daily Tribune
UNFORTUNATE COMBINATION OF EVENTS



Copyright by International News

THEIR TASK IS TO MAKE PERMANENT THE ENFORCED PEACE IN COLORADO

William Fairley, of Alabama, of the United Mine Workers, Secretary Wilson, and Hywel Davies, president of the Kentucky coal operators. Secretary Wilson summoned the two men to Washington for an informal conference looking to possible mediation

Goodnow recommended that the authority to declare and conclude war should be vested in parliament, as it is in our Congress, but Yuan insisted upon that power being put into the hands of the President. Yuan also rejected the Goodnow plan of a decentralized government with real responsibility for home rule devolved upon the provincial authorities. The President of the Chinese republic may appoint and depose at his will all civil and military officials and he has complete control of the army and navy. He has an absolute veto over all acts of parliament, even when past upon reconsideration by a three-fourths majority. Parliament will consist of one chamber.

It is generally agreed among those sincerely interested in the welfare of the Chinese republic that a strong government is needed and that a democratic system would be impracticable at first, but it is disappointing that Yuan Shih-kai should have taken advantage of his position to assume power practically greater than that of the Manchu emperors whose place he fills. The new constitution has received no semblance of popular sanction and is not likely to receive popular approval. The unfavorable impression created by the form of the constitution has been intensified by the cabinet which President Yuan announced on the following day, for it is composed of conservatives of the old school, with Hsu Shih-chang at their head.

The March of White Wolf seems to be in a process of transformation like Villa from bandit to patriot. President Yuan has always claimed that he was receiving the secret support

of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of the southern republic, and while this has not been proved it is becoming increasingly evident that the opponents of Yuan are inclined to rejoice at his success, at least as indicating the inability of the Peking Government to maintain order and protect foreigners. Certainly White Wolf has been receiving aid as well as sympathy from afar. The murder of Mrs. Millard in Vancouver by Jack Kong disclosed the fact that the murderer had been stealing regularly from the Millards to get money for White Wolf. The



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE COLORADO STRIKERS' LEADER

Peter Catsules is a Greek, like his predecessor, Louis Tikas, who was killed on the day of the Ludlow battle. His army is chiefly recruited from strike-breakers who were brought into the state ten years ago and have since been unionized

Chinese of Vancouver and Victoria last December shipped \$4000 worth of rifles and revolvers, and they were safely delivered to the brigand in the interior of China about the time when he captured and pillaged the city of Liuan-Chow, in the province of Anhui. Then he turned westward again and traversed the province of Honan with fire and sword. The Government troops sent out against White Wolf deserted in large numbers to join him, for in his service they get 20 taels a month and opportunity for unlimited loot, while the Government only pays eight and no such perquisites.

As White Wolf advanced and gathered strength his political intent became more manifest, and when he appeared before Sianfu, the capital of the province of Shensi, he issued a proclamation denouncing Yuan Shih-kai and declaring his purpose to set up a republic of his own as soon as he captured that city, the ancient capital of China. All of the missionaries and other foreigners of the region have been gathered at Sianfu for protection, but the ability of the Government forces to withstand the White Wolf has yet to be demonstrated. Since the year began he has covered some six hundred miles with no serious opposition.

White Wolf is the name given by some foreign correspondents to Pai Lang, whose name really means "white brilliance." He is a Mohammedan and an able general, having been trained in modern military methods. Under the Manchu dynasty he held the post of staff officer of the Sixth Division. Besides the arms sent him from abroad he has obtained many from the garrison towns captured. The White Wolves are accompanied by two thousand coolies, carrying loot.

THE WAR IN COLORADO

BY HELEN RING ROBINSON

SENATOR OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

THE industrial strife which has blasted southern Colorado is not Colorado's fight—tho the shame and the cost are hers. It has been a grim struggle between two foreign organizations with headquarters outside the state. It has been a grapple to the death between organized capital, reeking with recent victories in Michigan, and organized labor flaming with the defeats of Calumet.

The soldiers of organized labor who thru the late April days were marching toward Trinidad from the north and the south and the east and the west, shouting "Remember Ludlow!" whenever a marcher flagged, received their orders, indirectly, from Indianapolis thru their district leaders.

The men who in the uniform of the Colorado militia turned their machine gun upon the strikers' tent colony at Ludlow, riddling it with bullets and so making themselves responsible for the flames, however kindled, that destroyed the strikers' canvas homes and killed a score of women and children, were most of them, as all evidence shows, gunmen and mine guards in the pay of mine operators with headquarters in Wall Street, New York.

No one can understand the Colorado coal strike unless he understands these facts and all their significance.

The conflict has been waged over a territory more than eighty miles in extent, reaching from beyond Walsenburg on the north to Terceo on the south, less than two miles from New Mexico as the bullet flies. A tangle of coal camps sprawl over low foothills and cut unsightly scars in wide plateaus. To the east are lonely gray prairies; to the west rise the Spanish peaks, twin mountains of dreams that no one, once seeing, ever forgets; still farther westward and northward stretch the misty glories of the Sangre de Cristo range—the "Mountains of the Blood of Christ." Geographically the region is a part of Colorado. Industrially it is a barony of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The managers for the company have long controlled those two counties of Huerfano and Las Animas. They have controlled the courts. They have controlled the sheriff's office. They have owned the mayors and most of the ministers, the merchants and the lawyers. There have, indeed, been times in the past when they have extended their operations beyond the limits of their barony

and made and unmade Colorado governors.

Joined with the C. F. and I. in the recent struggles have been the Rocky



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

WHERE BULLETS FLEW

Mine guards firing on strikers from a building on mine property

Mountain Fuel Company and the Victor-American Fuel Company, the "Big Three" on one side of this gripping labor war.

When, shortly before the outbreak of the present strike, certain representatives of the labor unions tried to secure a conference with the representatives of this union of capitalists, the request was refused on the plea that those labor leaders were not Colorado citizens. Perhaps all the wasted millions and the wasted lives of the past red weeks might have been saved if at that juncture the people of Colorado had only realized that it was the time and place to laugh. If they had only burst into universal, echoing peals of mocking laughter at the idea of absentee mine owners refusing to treat with absentee labor leaders because of their absenteeism, there is a mere chance that those operators would have been pushed into the conference by the very force of that laughter's percussion!

But the moment passed.

The intermittent industrial warfare which for thirty years has been recurring in southern Colorado has always raged around this question of the recognition of the labor unions. Again and again the mine operators have replaced strikers by strike-breakers. Capital has won—only to find the "scabs" of today become the strikers of tomorrow. Over and over again. Always the same story. Always the same clumsy, ineffectual, ridiculous methods of modern industrial warfare. The same blind game of fox-and-geese played by capital and labor on a checkerboard of passions.

The Americans, Welshmen and Scotchmen who used to work in the Colorado mines have gradually been eliminated. They have gone of their own accord to states where mine unions do not have to fight for their lives, or else they have been "sent down the cañon" by mine bosses because of their union proclivities or their independent spirit. To fill their places men have been brought to the state from all the loose corners of Europe and Asia—Assyrians, Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Lithuanians, Russians, Poles, Austrians, Croatians, Mexicans—a Babel huddle, speaking thirty-six different languages and dialects.

Less than thirty per cent of the strikers understand the English language. And it is apparent that the new battalions of strike-breakers, brought into the state during the past months, have less understanding than the men whose places they have supplied.

An interesting side-light on the type of citizens thus added to the population and the problems of Colorado was afforded a few weeks back when some mine "detectives" were bringing in—in defiance of the laws of Colorado—a band of men from the Balkan states. When these strike-breakers left the train they suddenly became restive and surly, refusing to go further. The "detectives" tried arguments, but their words brought no light of intelligence to those stolid faces. Then one of the guards had a moment of inspiration. He stepped in front of the strike-breakers and shouted "War!" That was one word the Bulgarians and Servians understood. They formed themselves immediately into docile marching order and started forth valiantly, believing, doubtless, that they were going forward to fight the Turks.



LUDLOW AFTER THE FIRE

The colony of 178 tents housed 900 persons, strikers and their families, who had lived there since the calling of the strike in October. The land was leased and tents and supplies furnished by the United Mine Workers

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that, tho this coal barony contains only one-eighteenth of the population of Colorado, it holds more than one-third of all the illiteracy of the state. Labor of this character is naturally marked for exploitation—for a time. Later, when some distorted knowledge of our customs and laws dribbles down to them in the mines, such workers offer just the soil in which discontent and suspicion and anarchy, once sowed, bring forth fruit a hundred-fold.

The strike was called September 16. Various demands had been made by the strikers, including a slight increase in wages and the right of trading where they chose instead of being restricted to the company stores. There was also the demand for a check-weighman of their own—a bitter subject among the miners who believe to the depths of their dumb minds that the "Rockefeller fellers" are sneak thieves who rob them of the results of their digging by crediting them always with under-weights. A monstrous charge, no doubt, but quite natural under the circumstances which have been described.

The coal companies were willing at least to listen to all demands save only the demand for recognition of the union. Repeated efforts were made by Colorado officials and other interested citizens to reconcile the situation, to arbitrate, to force a compromise. There were resolutions and conferences and investigations. For all the effect they produced the conferees and investigators might just as well have tried to "shoot up"

the rings of Saturn with a pea-shooter.

There were speedy clashes between the strikers and the mine guards, many of them Baldwin-Feltz gunmen, the modern successors of the armed bands in the train of medieval barons—a private soldiery tolerated today only in China and the United States.

There is no need to believe all the stories told of the dealings of mine guards with strikers. Undoubtedly there has been large lying on both sides of the quarrel. But there is also no doubt that some of these gunmen, the sweeping of penitentiaries, were naturally disposed to "start something," if only to make their continued \$3 a day the more secure.

There was enough turbulence to make Governor Ammons feel himself justified in sending the militia to the strike zone. The state troops took possession of the district October 27. For a month all went well. Then desertions and releases began to leave vacancies in the ranks. It was proved conclusively before the congressional investigating committee that those vacancies were speedily filled.

By whom?

By mine guards and detectives who continued drawing their \$3 or \$5 a day from the coal companies while the state paid them also. The work for which the state paid them was—or should have been—maintaining strict impartiality between the two parties to the quarrel. The coal operators naturally expected a different sort of service. Evidence accumulates that they received it.

The mine guards in the uniform of the state militia seem to have made no effort to ride two horses going in opposite directions. The only question is concerning the number of these mine guard militiamen. Doubtless the strikers exaggerate the number, while company managers and militia officers minimize it.

In any case the adjutant-general of the state should have been forced into retirement the moment he admitted his knowledge that a single Baldwin-Feltz gunman had been thus enlisted into the state troops. Indeed, this commander of the military forces of Colorado should have been removed long ago. He is utterly unfitted by temperament for the position he holds. His nature demanded an enemy when he found himself in southern Colorado on what was to him a war adventure. He chose the strikers as the "enemy." From the beginning he openly express his contempt for labor unions—tho the chief subject at issue in the conflict was the union card. Subordinate officers caught the infection. They made themselves parties in the dispute when they should have been mediators.

Months dragged on with the tension between the strikers and the militia constantly increasing. Bitter stories were told before investigating committees of wrongs done to the wives and daughters of the strikers and of quite uncalled for violence shown toward the strikers themselves by the militia. It would have been strange indeed had the course of events been otherwise—with thousands of idle men drawn up on opposing sides and always the open saloons between.

The strikers seemed to be losing ground. They might revile the militia as "scab herders," but that did not alter the fact that strike breakers were working many of the mines. At this juncture the Governor withdrew the militia from the strike zone. Two local companies were immediately enlisted in the cities of Trinidad and Walsenburg. I was in those cities at the time and know they were recruited exclusively from mine guards, gunmen in the pay of the companies, and others of the same ilk. Husky young citizens of Colorado who were known to feel friendly to the strikers were refused enrollment because of "physical disability."

Yet just at this time clear-sighted men and women on both sides of the controversy realized that the supreme hour of the strike had sounded, that more clearly than ever before in the history of industrial warfare in America the lines were drawn

between the laborers asking representation in the fixing of their labor conditions and the capitalists denying such representation.

It was a youngish man with excellent intentions, according to those who know him best, who drew this line, who sounded this supreme hour. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., declared on April 7, before the Congressional Committee investigating the Colorado coal strike, that the interests which he represented would lose all their millions invested in the Colorado coal fields before they would yield recognition to union labor. Capital in the southern coal fields, some of it wavering at the time, was heartened by this declaration that the C. F. and I. would never waver. Labor unionism all over the country read only a grim declaration of war against the unions in the statement that the richest man in the world was ready to devote his wealth to protecting the right of "free American citizens to choose the employer for whom they shall work and the conditions under which they shall work." Industrial logic must construe the massacre at Ludlow as the direct sequence of that remark and the feeling it engendered.

I cannot yet write calmly of Ludlow. Just a few days before the slaughter I visited that largest of the dozen tent colonies to which the strikers retired when by striking they evicted themselves from their little houses on the various mine properties. It stood on the prairie two miles from the nearest mine. There were about 1200 people there at the time, men, women and children with the children greatly in the majority, winsome polyglot younglings. Louis Tikas, "Greek Louis," the head of the colony, had the look of a man who cared more for ideas than for bread—the look too many of us "native born Americans" never have and, it is to be feared, cannot understand.

The true story of that day when the Ludlow tents flamed and flaming set all Colorado on fire is not yet known. But it will be. The only facts that have plainly emerged are that a machine gun, paid for by the mine owners, was trained by the "militia" on the tented town; that Louis Tikas, who protested against this action, had his head crushed by the gunmen and was then riddled with shot; that "old man Filer" who, with Tikas, had testified before the congressional committee, was also killed in this first encounter; that the tent colony was then for hours the target of the militia mine guards; and that, just at the Angelus hour, the tents blazed, the flames causing the death of two

women and many children whom the bullets had spared.

The strikers contend that the militia commander, drunk with whisky or authority, gave orders for firing the tents. Here is a place for suspension of judgment. Men and women must preserve their respect for humanity as long as possible.

Events crowded rapidly after Ludlow. Money "for bread or for bullets" poured in on the strike leaders from labor unions all over the country. Futile, foolish efforts were made by "business interests" to suppress facts. There were stories of workingmen drilling in every city in the state. Certain influences that are believed to have controlled the Governor in the past were insisting that he recruit more militia companies and "restore order." Those same interests were bitterly opposed to the suggestion that he appeal to Woodrow Wilson for federal troops. The public mind was in turmoil.

Here a new situation was created. One thousand Denver women, social leaders, working women, the wives of professional men and of day laborers, gathered Saturday, April 25, in the hall of representatives of the state capitol. They chose a committee of five women to wait upon the Governor and request that he come before them. The Governor came. They demanded that he telegraph to the President for troops that industrial peace might ensue—as a preliminary to establishing industrial justice. The Governor protested. He prom-

ised to consider the matter. The original committee was authorized to continue their efforts till the demand was granted. They waited in the Governor's office while the other women waited in the representatives' hall. There was speechmaking and singing, with old, familiar songs like "Annie Laurie," "America" and other patriotic airs. The committee had various audiences with the Governor. Dispatches were sent and quiet, plain words were spoken. The local women express their willingness to remain in session forty-eight hours or seventy-two if necessary. At last the Governor yielded. The telegram appealing for federal aid was sent. The chairman of the committee read a copy of it before the "peace meeting," which had remained in continuous session for more than ten hours, and then the history-making assembly adjourned after singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

So peace has come, for the time being, to distracted Colorado. Distracted, it must be repeated, by riotous capitalists and riotous miners with headquarters, in both cases, outside the state. Federal troops have restored peace. It remains for the people of Colorado to make that peace permanent. To do this they must strike at the causes of all these devastations.

They must establish industrial peace on foundations of industrial justice.

Denver, Colorado



MILITIA TRAINING A MACHINE GUN ON A STRIKERS' TENT TOWN

Two women and eleven children lost their lives in the burning of a tent colony at Ludlow on April 20. The coroner's jury found that the fire had been started by the militia, or by mine guards, or by both. Militiamen had been firing on the tents. The tragedy stung the miners to fierce reprisals, and fighting continued until the arrival of United States troops

THE ISSUE IN COLORADO

THE WORKERS' SIDE

BY JOHN P. WHITE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MINE
WORKERS OF AMERICA

THE OPERATORS' SIDE

BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON
COMPANY

THE WORKERS' SIDE

THE industrial conflict in the Colorado coal fields is without doubt the most bitter controversy in which our great international union has engaged in many years.

Five of the seven demands the mine workers of southern Colorado are making of the coal operators are covered by the state law, and are as follows:

First—An eight-hour workday for all men employed in the mines.

Second—The right to employ check-weighmen.

Third—The right to belong to a labor union.

Fourth—The abolition of the truck store and scrip system.

Fifth—The semi-monthly pay-day.

In addition to the above demands the miners are asking for a small increase in wages that will place them on a competitive basis with the organized miners of Wyoming and other districts, and are also demand-

ing the abolition of the vicious guard system.

The mine workers of southern Colorado engaged in this strike themselves; that is, they decided the issue uninfluenced by any of their officers. For many years these men have labored under the most oppressive conditions that one could conceive of. The political and industrial conditions of southern Colorado are without question the worst that can be found in any country, not even excepting Russia. Constitutional government has never existed in this section of Colorado, and the rights supposed to be enjoyed by every free man have never prevailed under the reign of these coal kings.

The State of Colorado has spent nearly \$1,000,000 in the use of its subsidized militia; a vacillating governor has sat idly by and permitted the militia to do the bidding of the coal companies, and scores of mine workers have been cast into prison,

held with no charges preferred against them, and have never been brought to trial.

Many of the gunmen imported by the coal operators joined the militia and have brutally murdered men, women and children.

More than ninety-five per cent of the men responded to the strike call that the miners themselves decided to issue after trying every possible way to adjust their grievances.

The miners in northern Colorado have been on strike for four years and one month. They are striking for the right to belong to the union, and like their striking brothers in the southern coal fields of Colorado, have been subjected to many brutal assaults by the gunmen and paid murderers of the coal companies. The strike has the endorsement of our International Union, is being financed by us, and will continue until justice is accorded the miners of that state.

Indianapolis, Indiana

THE OPERATORS' SIDE

ALL of the points which are claimed to be at issue, with the exception of unionizing the camps, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company had voluntarily granted to its employees long before the strike was called or talked of. These points are:

First—The eight-hour day. This was established by the fuel company for all of its coal miners some time ago.

Second—Semi-monthly pay. When this question was raised by one or two miners in one of the camps of the company the officers at once studied the question and without delay decided to pay not only the miners in that particular camp twice a month, but all of the miners employed by the company.

Third—Check-weighmen. For several years the fuel company has raised no objection to the employment by the miners of their own check-weighmen, as is done in eastern mines where union labor is employed.

Fourth—Company stores. It has

been charged that the employees of the fuel company are obliged to buy at the company's stores. The storekeepers are under strict instructions to say to all that they are at liberty to trade where they please; that the company is glad of their patronage, but that their standing will not be affected one way or the other by their action in the matter.

Fifth—Wages. In spite of the fact that no dividends have been paid on the common stock of the company since our connection with it—a matter of at least ten or twelve years—and only \$780,000 has been paid on the preferred stock, of which the greater portion represented payment on account of an accrued dividend which had accumulated during many years, the company voluntarily increased the wages of its miners last year by a total amounting to \$300,000 a year and of its steel employees by a total of \$250,000 a year. The wage scale compares favorably with that of any similar mines, whether union or non-union, in any part of the country.

In addition to the above, the only matter which has been raised by the union is the unionizing of the company's camps. On this question of the open shop, namely, the right of every American citizen to work on terms satisfactory to himself without securing the consent of the union, I reiterate what I said in my examination before the Committee on Mines and Mining in Washington a few weeks ago—that we regarded this as a matter of principle which could not be arbitrated.

We do not question the right of any workmen to freely associate themselves in unions for the furtherance of their common and legitimate interests, but we do assert the equal right of an individual to work independently of a union if he so elects. We are contending against the right of unions to impose themselves upon an industry by force, by assault and murder, and not against the right of men to organize for their mutual benefit.

The impression has been created that if we would agree to submit to

the unionizing of the camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company this entire trouble would be ended. The public generally does not seem to consider whether or not this is a right or fair demand, and in the interest of the employees of the company as a whole. What would become of the great majority of its workers were such surrender to be made? All of the loyal non-union employees, numbering several thousands, more than ninety per cent of the total number employed in the mines, who have been faithful and true to its interests, would be thrown out of employment unless willing to submit as individuals to union dictation. Is it the spirit of American fair play which is asking such ruthless disregard of the interests of honest men, or is it the spirit of partisanship and self-seeking?

But the issue is not one of merely local importance. It affects every workingman thruout this land. The fact that labor unions represent but

a very small minority of the workers of the entire country seems to be lost sight of by those who urge the termination of this local difficulty at the price of surrender to union domination. Surely, no thinking man can ask, much less expect, that we will abandon our own employees and the cause of the workers of the entire country because violence and wholesale slaughter are brought about by an element which has come to regard itself as above and beyond the reach of the law.

Are the labor unions, representing a small minority of the workers of the country, to be sustained in their disregard of the inalienable right of every American citizen to work without interference, whether he be a union or a non-union man? Surely the vast majority of American citizens will, without fear or favor, stand for even-handed justice under the Constitution and equal rights for every citizen.

New York City

THE CRADLE LIFE OF PLANETS

AFTER twenty years of investigation in his observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, Dr. Percival Lowell has put forward a new theory of the origin of the solar system that meets the hitherto unanswerable objections raised to the "fire-mist" hypothesis of Laplace, which still holds the popular mind, tho it was shown to be impossible by Faye, nearly thirty years ago.

According to this hypothesis, the solar system began as a "fire-mist," whirling with such velocity that it threw off successive rings, each of which condensed into a planet, itself, in turn, throwing off its own satellites, or moons.

Laplace rightly concluded that the planets had the same origin as the sun, because they all move in the same plane about it; and he saw, too, that they all revolved in the same direction—contrariwise to the hands of a clock. The "fire-mist" theory met all the known facts and was universally accepted.

Subsequent investigations, however, showed that all the planets do not revolve in the same direction. Neptune, the outermost, which was unknown to Laplace, spins backward, as do the sixth, seventh, and eighth moons of Jupiter, and the ninth and tenth of Saturn. This at once vitiates the Laplace theory, for how could these bodies depart from the motion of the original nebula? Furthermore, spectroscopic examination of other nebulae shows that they are composed of solid particles

and not of the "fire-mist" that was thought to be their material.

If, however, the members of the solar system were formed by the aggregation of solid particles of an extinct sun, disrupted by some celestial tramp, we have an hypothesis which meets the facts. The nucleus, or sun that we know, given a new direction of rotation by the collision, would gradually pull with it, by force of gravitation, the nearer planets, while Neptune, the outermost, would resist the sun's pull longer, as the outermost satellites of each planet would resist his pull longer, both these and Neptune thus continuing until the present to partake of the dark sun's original motion.

According to this theory, the planets would disobey the sun according as they are situated recessively from him. And this is actually the case.

In the course of his investigations Dr. Lowell discovered certain constant relations in the mass and motion of the planets.

First, the tilt of each planet and each satellite increases with its distance from the sun. Thus, of the four major planets, Jupiter, the nearest to the sun, is tilted three degrees; Saturn, the next, twenty-seven degrees; Uranus, the third, a whole right angle; while Neptune, as has been said, rotates backward. The same law holds good with the inner planets and with the planetary satellites.

The second, and most important discovery, is this: with the four

inner planets there is a progressive increase in size from Mercury, the nearest to the sun, thru Venus and Earth, with a decrease thru Mars to the asteroids. With the outer planets there is a similar decrease from giant Jupiter to Neptune. Exactly the same principle holds good with the satellites of Saturn, Jupiter and Uranus. Each system of worlds shows a regular gradation between mass and position, consisting of an inner and an outer curve.

Moreover the planets are not scattered haphazard thru space, but the major axes of their orbits are such that the mean motion of each body is almost an exact multiple of its neighbors in one of the proportions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

We have, in fact, a mathematical relationship which reminds us of the famous discovery by Mendeléef of a mathematical relationship among the atomic weights of the elements, by which he was enabled to predict the discovery of new elements.

"Each planet," says Dr. Lowell, "has formed the next in order, bringing it up as a sort of elder sister."

We must suppose, then, that each different point of density in the original nebula was the starting point for accumulations of the fragments of the disrupted dark sun. As soon as two or three particles had gathered together, they tended, by increased mass, to annex their neighbors, forming an embryo planet, until a point was reached where this annexing power ceased owing to the lessened force of gravitation. Here, by reason of the perturbations of its neighbor, a second planet began to form, and so each waited its turn, its position and mass being conditioned by those of the preceding one. Giant Jupiter was probably the starting point of the major planets, and Earth of the minor ones.

The most striking confirmation of Dr. Lowell's theory lies in the asteroids, innumerable tiny bodies occupying the great gap between Mars and Jupiter, and identical with the meteorites that occasionally fall to earth. Instead of being disrupted fragments of a world, these are the unformed particles of a world which the bully Jupiter, unable to bring into his own substance, forbids to coalesce into a world. As fast as they approach each other Jupiter hurls them apart into the four corners of space. Each meteoric mass that falls unconsumed to earth is a fragment of that dark sun that antedated ours, identical in substance with the asteroids which had no "elder sister" strong enough to protect them against Jupiter's might and enable them to become a world.

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—EIGHTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

IN previous articles I have aimed to make it clear that our physical universe, whether looked at in its minutest atoms or in its total starry systems, gives clear evidence that it is not self-existent, but had an external source. Nothing exists by its own necessity, and nothing by chance. Some superior power is the source of physical matter and of physical laws. I now turn to that other and higher world of life, and ask what evidence it has to offer as to its origin. Do the familiar laws of chemistry and physics account for the first beginnings of life and for its development in the vegetable and animal worlds? In this discussion simply vital activities will be considered; the mental activities embraced in reason, instinct and will are reserved for later treatment.

Living matter differs from inorganic matter in that it has a more complex structure, and in that it grows under new laws. It is made out of a few of the same chemical atoms, but chiefly of four of them, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen; but these appear in much more intricate combinations than those dealt with in inorganic chemistry. Thus ammonia, an inorganic compound, has a composition expressed by NH_3 , four atoms, while hæmoglobin, an organic constituent of the blood has, according to Preyer, the formula $\text{C}^{600}\text{H}^{960}\text{N}^{154}\text{Fe}^1\text{S}^3\text{O}^{179}$, a total of 1894 atoms. Living matter also has the power of growth, not possessed by inorganic matter. It is not growth when a crystal of alum is enlarged by depositing layer on layer on the outside of it; but the plant or the animal grows by taking food within itself, and then changing it into vitalized matter. This requires new laws, while at the same time the physical laws continue in full force.

LIFE AND CHEMICAL LAW

But it may be said, and has been said by many biologists, that there is no basal difference between purely physical forces and vital forces, that no definite line of demarcation can be drawn between them; that products once called vital are now formed by chemical synthesis. True, there are such products of vital action, crystalline in nature, like the alizarine of indigo. They are by-products of vital action, not themselves vital, incapable of growth, thrown off in the process of growth. The chemist may make them, but no master of the test tube and balance has

yet learned how to synthesize the ovum of a king crab, or the prothallus of a clinging lichen, or even a single living, growing cell of which they are composed. Nature and science know the difference between the forces, equally but differently forceful, of purely physical matter and of living matter. The one is dead, tho its atoms are always in motion; the other has life and the characteristic evolutions of life.

This is a very serious and important distinction. And yet it is clear and must be recognized that every product of life is created under the control of chemical and physical laws. Herein lies the strength of the materialistic argument. The biologist's business is to observe growth and development, and he sees everything obedient to and accountable to known physical laws. Every change in a cell, every evolution in an egg, every conformation and transformation can be explained; everything except the directive impulse. Every chemical change in the composition of the growing seed, from starch into dextrin or woody fiber, follows physical law, is measurable and consonant; but no physical law will require the leaves of a seed to sprout upward and its roots to go downward. The directive forces of life use physical laws in everything, but as servitors; the directive force of life is behind.

I am compelled to believe that there is something more in life than the mere forces of chemistry and physics. Those forces can explain a star, but not a rose. The chemist and physicist can follow and explain everything—how the sap rises under osmotic law, the oxygenation of the blood, its traverse to and from the heart—everything except just one thing, namely, what is the initial impulse that sets their familiar laws at work in a way so different, so superior to anything that those laws can do apart from life. Life stops, and those laws no longer in subjection act in their own free way, and the matter organized under life disorganizes in decay. It is the guidance, the direction, so palpable to create a plant, a bird, a man, which physics cannot explain.

LIFE IS PURPOSIVE

It is of the very essence of life that it gives guidance, is purposive. This separates it from mere physical forces, such as the attraction of chemism. It has a previsioned end to achieve. It aims to create a tree, a

man, then to keep them repairing themselves or growing to an ideal perfection. Out of the common sap the atoms distribute themselves after a preconceived scheme to organize into bark, wood, leaves, petals, stamens, pistils, seeds, just as we knew they would when we planted the peach-stone. That is very purposeful life. Life chooses, sorts, selects, directs, sees and reaches a distant aim. Whence comes this out-reaching, selective, directive power?

PHYSICS CANNOT ACCOUNT FOR LIFE

The mere biologist does not try to answer this question. He is content to see it, to state its laws and give names to the usual processes of life, and then he too often thinks that the naming of the law is an explanation of its force. An apple falls to the ground. We ask Why? and we are told that the attraction of the earth draws it. *Attraction* is a Latin word that means drawing; and so we are told that *drawing* draws it; and so we have got nowhere. We have simply given a general name to a familiar fact; but the reason why the apple falls to the earth we have not learned. So vitalism, or vital force, is but a name we give to an observed order of processes, and, put into English, it means nothing more than life. It explains nothing. Its marked character is its foresight. This prevision is everywhere, in the egg in the chick, in the bird, and no biologist can explain, he can only describe the process. The latest biologists are coming to see that physics cannot account for life, which is a new and added directive principle. Says the distinguished Dr. Anton Kerner in his *Natural History of Plants*, as quoted by A. R. Wallace:

I do not hesitate to designate as "vital force" this natural agency, not to be identified with any other, whose immediate instrument is protoplasm, and whose peculiar effects we call life. The atoms and molecules of protoplasm perform the functions which we call life only so long as they are swayed by this vital principle. If its dominion ceases they yield to the operation of other forces. The recognition of a special natural force of this kind is not inconsistent with the fact that living bodies may at the same time be subject to other natural forces.

Again he says, speaking of the wonderful processes connected with chlorophyll:

What is altogether puzzling is, how the active forces work, how the sun's rays are able to bring it about that the atoms of the raw material abandon their previous grouping, become displaced, intermix one with another, and shortly reappear in stable combinations

under a wholly different arrangement. It is the more difficult to gain a clear idea of these processes because it is not a question of that displacement of atoms called decomposition, but as to that process which is known as combination, or synthesis.

IS VOLITION LODGED IN MATTER?

This directive and selective force which we call life appears to be outside of and above the laws of inorganic nature. Physical nature has no such power. We know molecules drawn together into geometrical forms under mechanical forces which we do in a measure understand. But in those forms there is no such synthesis. We cannot imagine such blind and purposeless forces performing such purposeful combinations as are necessary to restore the lost leg of a lizard, or to create buds and send out suckers from the spot where the bark of the tree is bruised. Haeckel saw the difficulty and tried to explain it in a meaningless way. He postulated will in the form of an unconscious directive force lodged in every atom, its unconscious soul. But that is so utterly void of evidence and so utterly contradicts the universal sense of the race that we must dismiss it. It is easier, instead of distributing an imaginary rudimentary mind to all the atoms of the earth and of all worlds, it is far easier to conceive of a really intelligent Mind that guides and directs the purposeful forces and selective movements in all the forms of growth and life.

If I understand Bergson aright he avoids committing himself to the recognition of such a supreme spiritual power and tells us that there is in nature, at least in organic nature, in all its parts and from its beginning, a universal, primordial consciousness, a sort of undirected, purposeless yearning, reaching out after activity of whatever sort. It has no definite aim beyond movement in any direction whatever in which it is not met and hampered by inert matter. In its resistance to that hindrance of matter it finds some happy accidents and achieves some victories over matter which give it new forms and powers. If I understand Metchnikoff his position is much the same, and to original inorganic matter he gives a sort of vital power. What they fail to tell us is how life first got its first restlessness of energy, added to that of the material out of which it was made. That there is any such primordial consciousness, any such embryonic volition in inorganic matter, or organic matter either, we have not the slightest evidence. Such inorganic matter is the very slave of law. It never resists the laws of physics.

It shows no will. Nor do we see any sign of will in vegetable life, not even in the leaf that turns to the sun, nor in the stamen of the barberry blossom that strikes the stigma when the leg of a bee touches it. We do find it in animal life. The animal has volition, and therein has a new power; but that opens a new field that needs consideration later. In all vegetable life, and in the constant re-creation of the body of animals and man, from the ovum to the birth, there is no sign of the lowest grade of will. The activities seem to be those simply of vital mechanism, acting surely, with all the certainty of the highest intelligence, but quite unconsciously and non-volitionally. We can go no further. To assume volition where none appears is arbitrary and illegitimate. There is teleologic activity, everything tending to its end, but all the activity is fixed and hardened into regulated law. But law is not force, has no force, is merely the statement of what some force which we do not understand, but which we call vital force does. If a God is not otherwise excluded it seems to me reasonable to conclude that this force comes from God.

HOW DID LIFE HAPPEN?

If the powers of life are so utterly different from and superior to those of inorganic matter, one is forced to ask how dead matter came to get life. Physical forces can give us a diamond, a mud-bank or a star; vital forces can give us a lichen, an oak, a star-fish and a man. Physical forces began to act we do not know how many myriads of eons ago; whether with the origin of the nebulous swarm out of which our solar system started, or how much further back in the first of the possible succession of repeated cosmic evolutions under which worlds exist. We only know that as long as there has been matter in any form its material laws have been in force. But vital force had a beginning in a vastly later time, after the deposition of the Archean rocks and the quieting down of the boiling oceans. How happened it that this new sort of force was added to the old?

We cannot see that there was any tendency in the chemical forces themselves to develop into vital forces. Thus far chemists have been utterly unable to persuade chemism to blossom into life. Every possible way that ingenuity could devise has been tried in vain. I cannot deny that it may be achieved, but thus far the strong evidence is against it. The only present argument for the production of life out of physical laws rests in the inability or unwilling-

ness to allow that any superior Power could have had a part in the rule of the universe. Life had a beginning on the earth after it had cooled down enough to allow life to exist. Some have conjectured that life began here by being brought on meteoric dust or stones. So far as we can know all such matter coming at an enormous velocity is raised on meeting the air to a heat that would destroy all life. But even if fine dust could escape incandescence, that would only throw the question back to the world from which the life was brought. That solution may be dismissed. Life is not a necessary phase of matter; it had a beginning, had a cause, a cause, as it appears, after immense investigation, not in physical law but from some other source. We cannot well conceive of any such source other than that which by a crude process of reason the earliest races and religions have settled upon. If physical nature is not self-existent, had a Cause, equally the world of life, by its very origin in time, suggests such a superior, self-existent Cause.

CELL AND CRYSTAL

We must suppose that organic life began on the earth as a cell of protoplasm. But what is a cell? It is a composite of such infinite complexity composed of so many atoms, so specially arranged, and possess of such extraordinary powers, that it seems incredible that any ordinary chemical attractions should by any happy accident have produced it. It is made up of carbonaceous and proteid components vastly more complex than any inorganic substance which either nature's laboratory or that of man can create. Then think of its powers, so utterly unlike those of chemism. It can take in outer inorganic matter, assimilate it, enlarge and then subdivide itself. That is, it can *grow*. It duplicates its nucleus and breaks in two.

We can compare the growth of the cell with the nearest parallel we have in inorganic nature, the creation of a crystal, with its twinning, or its aggregation of crystals, and the smaller, often very minute ones on the surface of a larger one giving it a drusy quality. But the parallel is only superficial. In a crystal of quartz or alum or sugar the molecule has a definite form, possesses definite, fixed polar attractions which give the crystal its definite shape, as each molecule attracts the next to its predestined place, each molecule being of a limited number of atoms. Thus the quartz crystal is silicon dioxide, SiO_2 , having thus three atoms. Sugar has the formula, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$, forty-five

atoms. Each molecule attracts another just like it, and this again another, and each falls into the place which its polar attraction requires, thus getting a definite geometric shape. Two crystals can in their formation interfere with each other and form a twin crystal, or small crystals can be deposited on a large one; but in each case it is mere superficial aggregation, like added to like on the surface, by a very simple law of crystallization easily explained.

Very different is the case with organic life. A cell is the beginning of an organism, but it is excessively composite. It is made up of an envelope, with a nucleus, and filled with protoplasm. The cells differ, but they are all composed of hundreds or thousands of atoms in each molecule of protoplasm. Then it grows not by deposition from without, but by absorption followed by division from within, the very reverse process from that of the crystal. It feeds itself from without, absorbing its nutriment within itself, until it is ready to divide. And it has the remarkable selective, directive power of developing from the central cell of the ovum into a fish or a bird or a man. The processes of growth are utterly different in the organism from what they are in the crystal, the movements of life absolutely diverse from those of chemical attraction, and the products are as different, one a stone, the other a man. Life takes lifeless matter, dissolves it, recreates it, overcomes it, subverts its laws and gives to its products a continuous self-productive, recreative, procreative, permanent force, utterly diverse from the inertness of the immobile products of chemism. Such a new world of life, not to be explained by physical law, suggests a Power outside of the physical which at the critical time introduced it into the world and gave it its extraordinary qualities.

HOW DID ANIMAL LIFE APPEAR?

There is only one world of inorganic matter and law, but there are two worlds of life, vegetable and animal. First came vegetable life, which takes inorganic matter and makes it organic; next came animal life, which must seek as its nutriment matter already organized. If it be a fact that vegetable life had its beginning in time upon the earth, originating here, and all efforts at securing spontaneous generation under the most hopeful conditions have thus far failed of success, the same is true of animal life. At some time, and in its lowest forms, animal life began to appear upon the earth, at

a time subsequent to the appearance of vegetable life, on which it fed. It was very different in its chemical structure, in the assimilation of its aliment, and in its development. One produces a fixt tree, the other a free-moving man. It is thus a new world of life, so that we now have two worlds of life, organized on separate types, these two and no more. They originate here, and in time, and successively. We might imagine a primordial cell with an accidental life impulse that might indifferently produce both vegetable and animal life, but so far as we can tell from geological history and from the necessities of the case the vegetable impulse was the first, and the animal came later. Why should it not have continued on developing vegetable life? It would seem as if the introduction of a new and different system of life required interposition from without. Each of the two worlds of life has its own peculiar impulse, one producing the rose, the palm, the oak, and the other the shell, the bird, the man. To me it does not seem probable that these two systems have originated their own separate impulses, their own directive aims, to produce one wood, the other flesh and bone; the one to develop into the forest of oaks, the other into eagles and lions, and all out of the same forces that create the crystal. There is as yet no evidence to support the supposition. If we cannot absolutely deny that such may be the case, the suggestion yet seems plausible that some exterior power started the two new streams of force and life; and the suggestion seems more than plausible unless we begin by the blank assumption that no such exterior power as we call God can exist. One may question and doubt about God, but how deny?

THE INEXPLICABLE

It is the selective and directive power of life that needs to be accounted for, which takes the same identical material and sends it on errands in different directions to do utterly different creative work. It is a comparatively easy task for biologists to describe the process of growth in an animal or plant, how from the germ in the ovule or ovum one change follows another until the cell, perhaps too small to be seen without a microscope, becomes the elephant or the oak. That satisfies and has to satisfy the botanist or zoologist. He can describe the process by which the contents of the egg segregate and separate until the chick is ready full-formed to escape from the shell; or how from the seed the radicle digs downward and the

plumule mounts upward, and then how leaf succeeds leaf, and branches follow and flowers and fruit. But by what force or for what reason all this purposive reorganization takes place he cannot tell us, and he usually forgets even to wonder at the mysterious commonplace which it is not his business to understand. Because he knows that no ordinary chemical reactions can explain it, he calls it vital force, life. I insist that this force is so absolutely and teleologically selective, which out of one sap or one blood directs its elements to go each to its own place and create so many different sorts of things, leaf, bark, wood, gum, oil, starch; or muscle, bone, hair, nails, skin—this selective force we cannot at all explain, any more than we can imitate the least of it, not a scale on the down of a butterfly's wing with our best skill in our best furnished laboratories; and so we give it a name and call it life, and then are likely to think we understand it because we have given it an empty name. We observe all the phenomena of nutrition, assimilation and growth, and then take them for granted, and forget to wonder why all the chemical atoms, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, lime, manage to get drawn into just the right places to develop the cells wanted and at just the right time. Ordinary chemical and mechanical processes cannot explain all this. They can do their part as long as life is present to direct them, but when life ends, altho the plant or animal remains the same, the ordinary chemical and mechanical reactions assert themselves, and what was evolved under life is dissolved and decays. All the time there is an end in view, a new organism to be created, just as truly anticipated and worked for as when a man makes a mallet or builds a house. Nothing less does the egg do when it makes a chicken, or the blood when it repairs a broken bone. I say as Prof. Anton Kerner has said before, that this is no operation of ordinary chemistry, that it works only so long as the molecules of protoplasm are swayed by what we call the vital principle, but as soon as that is lost the same protoplasm can do nothing but fall under the forces of common chemical action. There are, so far as I see, only two possible theories for the origination and development of vegetable and animal life on the earth, one by the undirected, accidental attractions and repulsions somehow possessed by the ultimate electrons of matter, and the other by the purposed guidance and direction of a superior, self-existent Intelligence. To my mind the latter seems the more reasonable and likely.



MANY A TRUE WORD

BY THE YALE RECORD

(1914 BOARD)

This is the second of our series of pages by college humorists. The first was by the *Harvard Lampoon*, April 27th; the third will be by the *Princeton Tiger*, May 18th, and the fourth by the *Columbia Jester*, June 1st



Fig-Leaves and Few

By the Senior Board of the *Yale Record* and individuals under their control. All as individuals.

Ye Independent Readers—We dare not call you gentle. We stand 'fore you as pleaders, and hope the stuff we've sent'll be pleasing to your organs of laughter, love, and joy, tho you be Pierpont Morgans, or simply οἱ πολλοί. We cannot draw as Lampy did; our art account's o'er-drawn, and so the bunch has stam-peded to put its verse in pawn, to get therewith the wherewithal to stir your jaded senses; we hope you'll say we're "there" with all our stuff, and that't immense is.



A German Idyll

The great German educational representatives were being entertained in "Sponge Cake and Jellian" (which by way of introduction we might describe as one of the famous social clubs of one of our most famous American universities). The distinguished guests were seated around a large graceful tea table (Chippendale), amazed at the great dignity of the company. Coming as they had all the way from "Heimlich" Deutschland they had perhaps had extravagant notions of our much vaunted American "Spirit." The silence was intense. Heinrich Peppercorn took out his large meerschaum, filled it with good old German "hay" and sat back in his chair to enjoy a real sociable evening. He gazed long and stedfastly at the beautiful "Dry Point" of Oscar Wilde hanging on the satin wall opposite. The exceeding luxury of the place stunned him, for in Germany students are not prone to invest their long accumulated savings in satin walls to adorn their drinking scenes. Emil Knickheim followed suit as did the rest of the Kaiser's representatives.

The undergraduates felt that something was about to happen. It did. For the HYBROWIPHONE, a machine for the registration of cultural emotions, had suddenly stopped. The president, pale and excited, rose to speak. He knew not what to say, for it was the first time in the history of the Order that the delicate instrument had showed its disapproval. "Hören Sie, Hören Sie" sang out Heinrich, expecting a choice word of

welcome and witticism from this fairest of brows. However, something told Heinrich that silence would be particularly appropriate at this moment. Then suddenly the HYBROWIPHONE ticked on again and all was well, considering who was speaking. Undergraduate members of "Sponge Cake and Jellian" always appreciate subtle silences. The suspense was terrific. Emil with the true German spirit of avoiding any "Situation" wanted to relieve the pressure. He would have hummed "Gaudeamus" in his barber shop tenor, but strange to say, he forgot the tune. The president was standing cold and stiff, waiting for those words of wisdom which always fall from the lips of those who are educated. Emil could endure it no longer, and with a terrific pull at his meerschaum he sighed, "Ya." The machine on the mantel jumped like the cardiac organ of a typhoid patient. Heinrich grew pale, the president was opening his mouth to speak, Heinrich completely overcome, gasped "Ya! Ya!"

"Last night," ran the morning newspaper, "the German representatives studying educational statistics of the local institution of learning, were forcibly removed from the precincts of 'Sponge Cake and Jellian' for boisterous conduct."
("Revenge" (or *Rache ist Süß*), a sequel, will follow in our next.)

M. L. F.



Hush—What are the Juniors going to do about S-o s-c-t-s, now that their own class is voting on them?
Button—Why, they'll go where they list.



Anent the Late Yale Sherman-Quoting Craze

With apologies to Cole Porter.

I'm off for Tampico,* so long, good-bye,
I'm off for Tampico, I can't tell why,
Saying goodbye to The Hague and Alfred Noyes,
I'm hotfoot to go on the hike with all the boys—
I want to shoot shells into Mexico,
As a sojer I never could fail;
My heart's wild to blurt a defiance at Huerta
From Yale, Yale, Yale.

*†Pay your money—take your choice. The leading journals do.

As Alfred Noyes would not indite it.
"A ship there is at Tampico,† at Tampico, at Tampico,

A ship there is at Tampico with great big guns.

And that's where I would like to go,
and hike to go, and strike to go;
Get Pat and Jim and Mike to go,
and all get buns!

"In Mexico, in Mexico, in bloody, greasy Mexico,

Altho I'd need a lexico-grapher to speak their slang,

'Tis there I'd be, where pulque flows free

And all the folks are on a spree

And shrapnel-shot goes speedily,
with sharp, shrill clang."

H. R. H.



The Fickle Muse

I sat me down to write a play,
(So many people do!)

Romantic themes with heroes gay
Just then held forth along Broadway,
Swashbuckling drama had its day,
So I swashbuckled too.

But when I got the thing complete
The knighthood play was obsolete.

I turned from medieval strife,
(Obeying public trend)
And wrote a play I called "The Knife,"

In which I showed a slice-of-life.
A problem play—about a wife,
Her husband, and a friend.

But when I offered it for sale,
They told me problem plays were stale.

I still had hope, I tried again,
(Because I loved my Art),
And turned a sympathetic pen
To scoring over-wealthy men,
The Stock Exchange, the broker's den—

I called my play "The Mart."

O! Fickle, ever-changing stage.
Plays about crooks became the rage.

My plays are always just too late
To be the kind that "go."

Yet I shall not bewail my fate—
I'll put them to one side and wait;
If styles continue to rotate
I'll "land" some day, I know.

E'en plays of injured innocence
May be thought "timely" ten years
hence.

S. K.

America's Telephones Lead the World Service Best—Cost Lowest

from *London "Daily Mail"*

Why is it that Government ownership and management of the telephones is practically always a failure?
Why is it that throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain and the Continent hardly a single efficient long-distance service is to be found? Why is it that in New York one can get a connection in ten minutes, while in London it takes an hour?

from *"Electrical Industries" (London)*

THERE is a certain amount of satisfaction in the fact that Mr. Winston Churchill got so angry over the freaks of the telephone the other day that he flung his receiver on the floor. As a member of the Government which purchased the telephone system, he deserves all the torture that Post Office working can inflict. But his rage, doubtless, was not the only one which has been kindled in the minds of the public.

From *"Le Petit Phare de Nantes," Paris*

"But today I found I had to talk with Saint-Malo, and, wishing to be put through quickly, I had my name inscribed on the waiting list first thing in the morning; the operator told me—though very amiably, I must confess—that I would have to wait thirteen hours and ten minutes (you are reading it right) in order to be put through."

Herr Wendel, in the *German Diet*.

"I refer here to Freiberg. There the entire telephone service is interrupted at 9 o'clock p. m. Five minutes after 9 o'clock it is impossible to obtain a telephone connection."

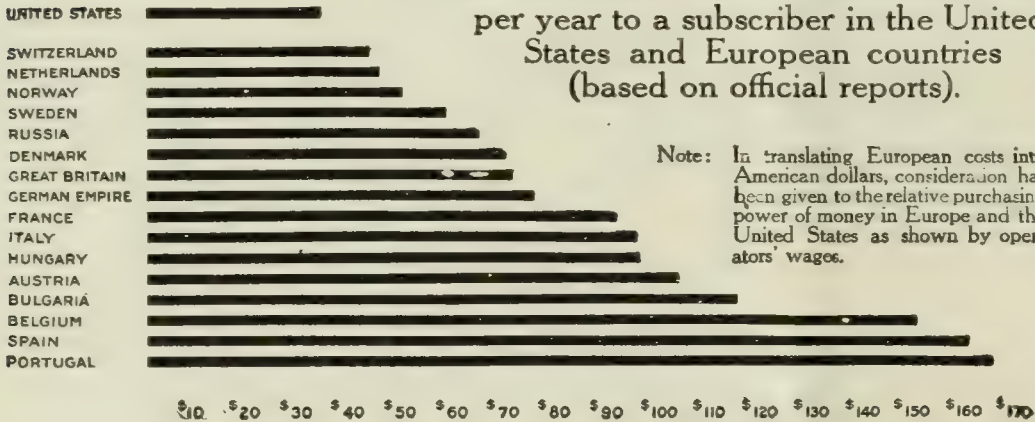
Herr Haberland, Deputy, in the *Reichstag*

"The average time required to get a connection with Berlin is now 1½ hours. Our business life and trade suffer considerably on account of this lack of telephone facilities, which exists not only between Düsseldorf and Berlin and between Berlin and the West, but also between other towns, such as Strassburg, Antwerp, etc."

Dr. R. Luther, in the *Dresdner Anzeiger*

"In the year 1913, 36 years after the discovery of the electro-magnetic telephone, in the age of the beginning of wireless telegraphy, one of the largest cities of Germany, Dresden, with half a million inhabitants, is without adequate telephone facilities."

Real Average Cost of Telephone Service
per year to a subscriber in the United States and European countries (based on official reports).



These are the reasons why there are twelve times as many telephones for each hundred persons in the United States as in Europe.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy One System Universal Service

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,103,810.49

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONIES, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board
WM. ROCKEFELLER
ALEXANDER E. ORR
WILLIAM D. SLOANE
FRANK LYMAN
JAMES STILLMAN
JOHN J. PHELPS

LEWIS CASS LEDYARD
LYMAN J. GAGE
PAYNE WHITNEY
EDWARD W. SHELDON
CHAUNCEY KEEP

GEORGE L. RIVES
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY
WILLIAM STEWART TOD
OGDEN MILLS

EGERTON L. WINTHROP
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.
HENRY W. de FOREST
ROBT. I. GAMMELL
WM. VINCENT ASTOR
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

Uranium toning, while it yields beautiful colors, has never been regarded as permanent. It is now stated that if the surface of toned prints be rubbed with cerate, the coating of wax will preserve the color values of the prints for ten years or more.

A lens in the form of an oblong prism has recently been marketed, with the idea of producing recognizable photographic caricatures. As its position in front of the lens is changed, it may be made to produce all of the distortions commonly seen in the well known cylindrical mirrors.

Some of the problems of the amateur should be solved by a new combined finder and distance estimator. The finder is of the direct vision type; the estimator is combined with it in the form of a scale and pointer, and is based upon a principle of trigonometry. It is both quick and accurate.

According to *American Photography*, negatives may be quickly dried for immediate use by immersing for four or five minutes in a saturated solution of potassium carbonate; after immersion they may be wiped dry with a linen cloth. If the negative is to be preserved, it should later be washed and dried in air in the regular manner.

In enlarging, particularly without a condenser, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether or no the illumination is even. If a sheet of white paper is divided by diagonals and squares and placed upon the easel, differences in illumination are readily detected because the small areas enclosed by the ruled lines may be more easily compared.

American importers are listing several new English plates of merit. One of these has the tremendous speed of 500 H & D—about ten per cent faster than the speediest plate so far known—yet develops with great clearness and freedom from fog. Another with a speed of 300 H & D is guaranteed to give full orthochromatic effects without the aid of a ray filter.

A new lamp recently placed upon the English market bids fair to make a great change in methods of studio portraiture, inasmuch as it will permit instantaneous exposures to be made at any time and with almost the quickness of daylight. The new lamp gives two thousand candle power, consumes but one-half watt of current and is entirely free from the objectionable color of the well-known Cooper-Hewitt lamp.

Painful and dangerous burns have often resulted from the long exposure heretofore necessary for the making of X-ray photographs, while movement of the patient often made the results of no value. A recent invention, utilizing a special coil capable of giving an exceptionally high voltage, now permits of absolutely instantaneous exposures and does away with the above evils. From this discovery the short step has already been taken to "moving pictures" of our interior.

APPLIED ELECTRICITY

Electric cooking will be the only way in a new apartment house of eighteen suites now building in Worcester, Massachusetts. In this building there is no gas piping and no coal will be used except for the central steam-heating boiler. In the face of a gas rate of only seventy-five cents, electric ranges only will be used.

The General Electric Company has completed forty electric locomotives for towing vessels thru the locks of the Panama Canal. Each of these engines weighs 82,500 pounds, and measures 32 feet 2.5 inches long, 8 feet wide, and 9 feet 3 inches high. Each is designed to exert a maximum tractive effort of 47,500 pounds and a windlass-rope pull of 25,000 pounds. Four of these locomotives, two on each side, ordinarily will pull steamships thru the locks, but occasionally six engines will be needed to handle very large vessels.

A device to prevent automobile radiators from freezing and bursting in cold weather by the application of electric heating has been perfected by the Appliance Department of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. It consists of a ribbed casing containing standard heating units rated at 180 watts. This casing may be made of either aluminum or cast iron, and is provided with a hook support and an electric plug connector. Its energy consumption is low, so the device can be connected to any lamp socket.

An ingenious coin sorting machine recently brought out is operated by a small electric motor. It is designed to sort out into their respective denominations all the coins put into its hopper, count them in dollars and cents, and wrap up the coins in standard packages, or sack them, as desired, at the same time throwing out all mutilated pieces. The device is adapted for the use of concerns which have to handle large quantities of small coins, such as street railway companies, gas and electric companies, department stores, banks, moving picture theaters, and so on. Its use, it is said, will cut down materially the time required to handle coin, eliminate errors in counting, and prevent pilfering.

Electrically propelled street cleaners and sweepers, having been developed to a high state of perfection by practical operation in several large cities of Germany, have recently been introduced in Great Britain. One marvels that they have not yet come into use in America, for they are said to prove that street cleaning with electrically operated apparatus is both highly successful and economical. The vehicles are drawn by two high-speed motors geared to the front wheels thru pinions and spur wheels. As the vehicle is driven and not pushed it is said to have no tendency to skid, while the separate drive of each front wheel insures that there will be no strain on the tires when turning. The machine's consumption of energy is said to be less than one kilowatt-hour per car mile.

"The Angelus Is Incomparable"



**ANNA
PAVLOWA**

"There are so many wonders in the Angelus that one can only speak of the ensemble effect—it is perfect. The Phrasing Lever is marvelous almost beyond belief, in its control of the tempo; the Melodant brings out the melody exquisitely; while the touch and tone coloring are the height of artistry."

It is incomparable

Sincerely yours,
ANNA PAVLOWA

The Most Significant Testimonial Ever Accorded Any Player-Piano

Joseph Hoffman, master of the piano, Jean de Reszke, the great tenor; Marcella Sembrich, peerless soprano; Edwin H. Lemare, England's finest organist; Kocian, the violinist; Mascagni, the composer—representative of many who produce music in various forms—have testified to the excellence of the ANGELUS.

But the words of a woman who, more than any other that ever lived, translates the soul of music into movement and pose, are more significant than any, possibly excepting the words of composers who translate the soul of music into songs to be sung.

And here Mascagni's words may be recorded:

"The Angelus can give the complicated pieces more life and soul than any other instrument of its kind"

Knabe-Angelus—Grands and Uprights.
Emerson-Angelus—Grands and Uprights.
Lindeman & Sons-Angelus—Uprights.

Angelus Piano—An upright made expressly for the Angelus.
In Canada—The Gourlay-Angelus and Angelus Piano.

Any of these instruments can be played by hand in the usual manner.

The WILCOX & WHITE CO., Meriden, Conn.

Business Established 1877

233 REGENT STREET, LONDON

Agencies all over the world

ARE you taking advantage of The Independent's service for those who are interested in

Insurance?

The Insurance Editor, Mr. Underwood, is ready to reply to any inquiries on the subject that properly come within the scope of the department.

PUBLIC SPEAKING MADE EASY

by the TOASTER'S HANDBOOK, a collection of good clean jokes, funny stories, witty sayings and serious quotations.

All selections are classified by subject and cross-references are used freely. This makes it easy for the man who has an after-dinner speech to make or a toast to which to respond, to find just the story or selection needed to introduce his speech or to illustrate any part of it.

A valuable addition to the book is the Introduction, an essay "On the Possession of a Sense of Humor."

483 pages, O., cloth, \$1.25 net.

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

THE NEW BOOKS

HEREDITY AND SEX

THE subject of sex-determination has had a peculiar fascination for all who were interested in cheating fate. From time to time a charlatan or a self-deluded pseudo-scientist has appeared with the assurance that he could determine the sex of the prospective offspring by means of special diet, or hocus-pocus, or prayer-and-fasting contrivances. And always there were thousands eager to pay him his price for trying it on them. And always it—failed to work. For always the methods were based on the assumption that the sex of the individual is something that appears in the course of the development; whereas the fact is that sex is an integral part of the individual and is determined at the instant that the fertilization of the egg takes place. This fact has been accepted by advanced students of biology for about a dozen years; its demonstration for the benefit of the laity was first made in a series of lectures by Professor Morgan, at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, last year. These lectures, with some 120 illustrations, have been reprinted in book form, and the volume contains a great mass of interesting material.

To say that the individual "inherits" his or her sex must sound "queer" to most people. But the statement is true and it makes sense. To understand it in a common-sense way we have but to remember that to "inherit" in the biological sense means to derive from the ancestral "germ-plasm." Now the egg cells and the sperm cells which unite in pairs to form the primordia of new individuals carry with them the tiny specks of living matter known as *chromosomes*; and it is these, or portion of these, that determine the characteristics of the developing individual. The number of chromosomes in the cells of an organism are constant for any species. But a more careful counting of these minute structures has in recent years revealed the fact that the number is not necessarily the same for the two sexes. Wherever there is a difference, the female has one more chromosome than the male; and the female number is always even. This gave the clue to a scientific explanation of the determination of sex. It was found by careful study that when the germ cells are formed, the chromosomes become reduced in number to half of

the usual number. Where there is an odd number, however, as in the males of certain species of insects, half of the sperm cells contain one chromosome more than the others. When a sperm with the extra or "X" chromosome unites with an egg cell containing the same number, there arises a female; when the other sperm cell unites with an egg, there arises a male. The "X" chromosome is therefore the determiner of the female sex; its absence determines the male sex. In other words, the sperm, of which there are two kinds, determines the maleness or the femaleness of the offspring.

Incidentally an understanding of the relation of sex to heredity must help modify our views of secondary sexual characters, which were so greatly emphasized during the Darwinian period. The chapter on this subject is one of the most interesting in the book. Among other topics discussed in the book are the evolution of sex, the effects of various experimental operations on the secondary sexual characters, the relation of Mendelism to sex, the theories of fertility and various special cases of sex-inheritance and of sex conditions, as hermaphroditism, parthenogenesis, etc.

When Professor Bataillon announced before the Academy of Sciences in Paris, some two or three years ago, that he had caused unfertilized eggs of frogs to develop into tadpoles by the simple operation of pricking them with a fine needle, some flippant journalists exploited the tadpoles "whose father was a needle." A study of the facts of reproduction brings out clearly the two factors in the process of fertilization. The uniting of a sperm with an egg starts the development; it also introduces a set of chromosomes that will determine certain paternal characters. Professor Loeb, now of the Rockefeller Institute, has conducted pioneer work in analyzing the intricate physical and chemical problems of fertilization; the results of his fifteen years of experimentation are carefully summarized in his latest book, *Artificial Parthenogenesis and Fertilization*. In his experiments on artificial fertilization he has demonstrated that the two factors are quite independent of one another. The beginning of segmentation, or developmental cell-division, depends upon the formation of a membrane about the egg-cell; and this membrane formation can be induced by a large number of chemical and physical agents. An egg that is induced to segment by the formation of a membrane will not develop very far, however; it will soon begin to disintegrate. Professor Loeb found that there is needed a second element or "corrective" factor to prevent the death of the egg artificially induced to segment. This corrective factor seems to be related to the rate of chemical processes, and is also apparently independent of the hereditary qualities of the individual.

This book is a model for technical treatises, as Professor Morgan's is

JUST OUT

Interpretations and Forecasts, by Victor Branford. In a well-aimed, rapid-fire style, the author discusses woman, the drama, education and other questions of suddenly acquired importance, in the light of sociology's relation to the citizen. Kennerley \$2.50

Toaster's Handbook. Alphabetically classified by subjects (abolition, absent-mindedness, accidents, etc.), with one or more frivolous anecdotes under each, an excellent tonic for anemic speakers. H. W. Wilson Co.

Memorabilia Mathematica, by Robert Edouard Moritz. Careful compilation of over two thousand definitions, quotations, anecdotes, proverbs, etc., of mathematical import. Macmillan \$3

The Secret of the Night, by Gaston Leroux. Rouletabille, an infallible unraveller of criminal mysteries, figures in an atmosphere of vodka, nihilists and unpronounceable names. Macaulay \$1.25

In the College Days, by Lindsey Barbee. Monologs of college small talk, cleverly done in prose and verse; including the girl at the football game to her long-suffering escort. Denison \$1

Great Poems Interpreted, by Waitman Barke. Short, direct explanations, easy to remember, of latent meanings of English verse masterpieces. Also infinitesimal biographies. Hinds \$1.25

Men and Women of the Italian Reformation, by Christopher Hare. From Dante and Catherine of Siena to the martyrdom of Carnesecchi, a description arranged on lines of cause and effect, of the sixteenth century upheaval. Scribner's \$3

American Literature, by John Calvin Metcalf. A simple text-book with plenty of dates and tables, from the Colonial period of history writing to the present day. R. F. Johnson Co.

for its kind. The problems of the successive sections are clearly stated, the alternative hypotheses are discussed, and the evidence is so arranged as to avoid confusion. The original publications are cited in foot-notes and each chapter begins on a right-hand page, so you can break the book up into pamphlets without hurting anything. As a comprehensive summary of all that has been done in this field of investigation, the book is indispensable for reference libraries and laboratories.

The subject of sex from the educational point of view is approached by Dr. Galloway in *Biology of Sex for Parents and Teachers*, which attempts to outline the delicate task of imparting sex knowledge to young people. The author aims to tell how such instruction is to be given, rather than what should be taught. As a professor of biology, Mr. Galloway no doubt teaches his pupils about the *how* of living things; but when he comes to a matter that borders close on ethics, he seems to find it necessary to describe the same processes in terms of purpose. If a biology teacher should consistently maintain that he knows nothing of the *why* of the various structures and processes with which his subject deals, could he not apply the same methods to the teaching of reproduction? If we are to have scientific sex instruction, it should at least be scientific. The difficulty seems to be that the social side of biology teaching has not been sufficiently thought about by the biology teachers. In a few years Dr. Galloway will give us a better book on this subject—one as good as his books on zoology. At the same time it must be said that the present book is probably the best to be had, of its kind.

Heredity and Sex, by Thomas Hunt Morgan, New York: Columbia University Press, 1913. \$1.75.

Artificial Parthenogenesis and Fertilization, by Jacques Loeb. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.50.

Biology of Sex for Parents and Teachers, by T. W. Galloway. New York: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

NEWSPAPER MYSTERIES

We rarely find a text book which performs the two-fold function of supplying the specialist with the necessary technical information, and interesting the lay reader. The accomplishment of this in Mr. Bleyer's newspaper book may be partially accounted for by the fact that nearly every one is interested in the newspaper, and the mysteries of its extraordinarily rapid making.

Mr. Bleyer has omitted no details in this compendium, from the first duties of the reporter, which he illustrates admirably by suppositious



ORISON SWETT MARDEN

Do You Want to Know?

How to double your earning power—
Get a foothold in the business world—
Achieve your aim—Grasp opportunities—
—Make up for deficiencies in education—
—Make a success?

Read the Marden Books!

Let the man who has helped thousands to answer these questions tell you how. Get his books. Read and reread them. Absorb their inspiration and win success

Efficiency Books

THE JOYS OF LIVING
TRAINING FOR EFFICIENCY
12mo. Cloth. Each \$1.25 net

THE EXCEPTIONAL EMPLOYEE
THE PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS MAN
12mo. Cloth. Each \$1.00 net

Inspirational Books

GETTING ON
SELF-INVESTMENT
EVERY MAN A KING
THE OPTIMISTIC LIFE
THE YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS
THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT

THE SECRET OF ACHIEVEMENT
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN
RISING IN THE WORLD
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF
PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY
PUSHING TO THE FRONT

Twelve volumes, sold in sets or separately. Cloth, \$1.00 net per vol.; \$12.00 net per set. Pocket edition, silk, printed on Bible paper, \$1.25 net per vol.; \$16.00 net per set. Same edition, limp leather binding, \$1.50 net per vol.; \$19.00 net per set. Postage or expressage extra.

Success Booklets

SUCCESS NUGGETS. 16mo. Cloth. 50c net I HAD A FRIEND. 12mo. 50c net
HINTS TO YOUNG WRITERS. 12mo. 75c net

NOT THE SALARY BUT THE OPPORTUNITY

DO IT TO A FINISH 12mo. Each 30c net WHY GROW OLD?

CHARACTER CHEERFULNESS GOOD MANNERS ECONOMY
OPPORTUNITY AN IRON WILL POWER OF PERSONALITY
12mo. Each 30c net. With illustrations, each 50c net

The **MARDEN BOOKS** have exerted a tremendous influence for good. The reading of a single one of these volumes has proved the turning point in the lives of hundreds of men and women. Over **thirty thousand** of them have written to Dr. Marden from every corner of the globe thanking him for the careers he has changed, the ambitions he has inspired and helped to achieve. The King of Spain has said of one of the books that it will "help to invigorate the race and strengthen the national character."

Over a million copies of the **MARDEN BOOKS** have been sold. They have been translated into practically every foreign language, and are used as educational text books in the schools of Germany and Japan.

The **MARDEN BOOKS** fit the needs of all classes. They urge boys and girls to bring out the very best that is in them, inspire them to high ideals and high aims, and to make of themselves the most possible. They spur the jaded and the discouraged to new efforts and constantly spread the gospel of contagious success.

As reference books filled with anecdotes and life stories of the world's great men, they are invaluable to ministers, educators, orators, and professional men.

You need these books. Your family and your friends need them. Your bookseller, if he is awake to opportunity, has them.

Send the coupon herewith for complete list and comments.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO.
428 WEST BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

DETACH AND SIGN. BOOKLET SENT FREE

T. Y. CROWELL CO.
428 W. Broadway
New York City

Please send complete list of Marden Inspiration Books.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....

HARTFORD

W. Douglas Mackenzie
President

Theological Seminary
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS

School of Religious Pedagogy
Dean, E. H. Knight

Kennedy School of Missions
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN

Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

EUROPE "The Liberty Way" ORIENT

booklet, free. Write today. Mediterranean route June 18, July 1 and 4. Montreal to Naples, June 23. University Leadership. Party of 15. UNIVERSAL TOURS—A. St. Thomas, Ontario.

Cool, Restful Sleep in Summer at Grove Park Inn

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World
The Altitude Makes It Cool

Absolutely Fireproof: Open All Year

The air is cool and bracing during the hot summer months in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

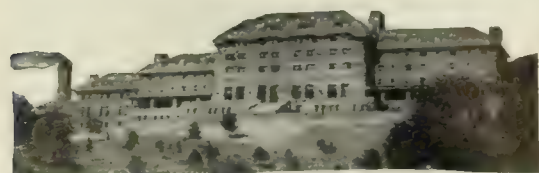
At Grove Park Inn there's rest, comfort and wholesomeness. It's an old-fashioned Inn—walls five feet thick of granite boulders. Water from the slopes of highest mountain east of the Rockies; milk and cream supplied exclusively by Biltmore Dairies on estate of George W. Vanderbilt.

Finest golf links in the South adjoin hotel. No mosquitoes.

Write for literature. Rates \$5.00 a day up.

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain Asheville, N. C.



78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.

Sail June 17. Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL, Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.

EUROPE Best Way to Travel at Moderate Cost
Send for Information. J. P. Graham, Ideal Tours, Box 1055-A Pittsburgh

THE IDEAL WAY

TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Countries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY."

MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

A CRUISE AROUND South America
BY SPECIALLY CHARTERED
S. S. LAPLAND
28,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT
LARGEST STEAMER SCHEDULED THROUGH
PANAMA CANAL.
78 DAYS FROM NEW YORK
JANUARY 23rd 1915.
\$400 AND UP. **GATES' TOURS** Toledo, Ohio.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAM C-1

ALASKA
Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
EXCURSIONS

12 DAY ALL EXPENSE \$60⁰⁰ UP NORTHERN CRUISE

including all essential expenses, visiting Halifax, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, the Norway of America. This cruise to these foreign lands on the new steamers STEPHANO and FLORIZEL of the

Red Cross Line

will prove the most novel, delightful and health-giving vacation you ever experienced. The ships are built especially for tourists; are fitted with every device to insure safety.

Splendid cuisine, orchestra and sea sports. No hotel bills or transfers. You live on the ship. Reduced rates on superior accommodations during May and June. Send now for handsome book 60. BOWRING & COMPANY, 17 Battery Pl., N.Y.

Land of Best Vacations

Quaint Cape Cod

Seashore, Woods, Country—Fresh Water
Lakes—Fishing, Sailing, Motoring, Golf

Warm Sea-Bathing

"Quaint Cape Cod" or "Buzzards Bay" illustrated booklets sent on request. Advertising Department, Room 580, South Station, Boston.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

Shoreham Hotel Washington

European Plan. Fireproof.

Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

"assignments" and "interviews," thru the various steps of writing the news, with copious illustrations of good and bad style, editing the copy, writing the headlines and "making-up." He supplements this information with descriptions of the most efficient methods of "covering" particular kinds of work, such as speeches, trials, unexpected occurrences, athletics; and the writing of "feature," "follow-up" and "re-write" stories. In each case he gives excellent examples which fully illustrate every point he makes.

The book should serve as an efficient guide for any one entering newspaper work, and it should also initiate the layman into the extraordinary task of furnishing, every day, "for a cent or two, a fairly complete record of important events that take place in any corner of the world, editorial comment, market quotations, reviews of new books, critiques of plays and concerts, fashion hints " which "contains, exclusive of advertising, from 60,000 to 80,000 words, or as many as does the average novel."

Newspaper Writing and Editing, by Willard Grosvenor Bleyer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.65.

THE STORY OF A CHATEAU

Chantilly, by Louise M. Richter, is a beautifully illustrated history of the chateau of that name—now known as the Musée Condé—and of the vicissitudes of its many owners. The story is told in rapid, at times almost breathless style, but no important details are omitted.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$6.

EARLY EDUCATION

With proper emphasis on social and civic aspects, and with special attention to the methods of self-government now growing prevalent, Horace Holden, in *Young Boys and Boarding School*, has covered every essential phase of early education. Plenty of illustrations from his own wide experience, including tables, expense accounts, etc., and a rich, tho at times somewhat elaborate style, make his book an efficient and interesting manual.

Richard G. Badger. \$1.

"THAT HE WHO RUNS MAY READ"

Unlike that how-to-swim book which some wag depicted being thrown to a drowning man in lieu of a life preserver, Michael C. Murphy's *Athletic Training* presents a few simple rules in such a way that they are instantly memorized by the reader. Theory has been almost entirely eliminated; there is just enough of the why and wherefore to make reasonableness directly apparent. All track and field athletics are covered, and proper physical condition for any sport is handled in the introductory chapter.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

BEGINNING BIOLOGY

A good introduction to the principles of biology is found in Professor James Francis Abbott's *General Biology*,

which gives the important ideas without too many details and without too many facts to distract from the main purpose. Altho intended as a textbook, it is very readable, and the arrangement of the material and the index make it valuable for reference. Most of the illustrations are from other books, but they have been well selected for their purpose. While the book will be complete enough for most readers, some will miss references to fuller presentations of details.

The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

"UNACCUSTOMED AS I AM"

For an incipient orator, *The Making of an Oration*, by Clark Mills Brink, is a fairly complete text book. Beginning with the definition of oratory, it proceeds to the various types of orations, the parts of an oration and the planning of an oration. The qualities of Style are next considered in a long chapter, and this is followed by illustrations which make use of passages from famous orations.

A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

FROM SEA TO SAHARA

North Africa and the Desert, by George E. Woodberry, must not be mistaken for one of the numerous Barbary Coast guide-books that have been coming out since the Mediterranean tour became so popular. But this volume has something far rarer than information. It has feeling, tone, color, insight. Professor Woodberry penetrates to the heart of the desert, actually if not geographically, and he depicts Berber and Arab with a sympathetic touch.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

PARIS IN THE LATE SEVENTIES

Those who like sprightly and gossiping reminiscences of the "upper crust" of humanity wherever found will enjoy reading *My First Years as a Frenchwoman*, 1876-1879, by Mary King Waddington, daughter of President King of Columbia College, married in 1874 to M. William Waddington, who became in turn Minister of Public Instruction, Foreign Minister, delegate to the Berlin Congress, and Prime Minister of France. Glimpses are given of most of the distinguished people in France, both Frenchmen and foreigners, in the presidencies of MacMahon and Grévy, and the social and diplomatic life of the time is sketched entertainingly in these vivacious pages.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

MUSIC LESSONS BY HOFMANN

Every serious-minded piano player should possess himself of Josef Hofmann's *Piano Playing, with Piano Questions Answered*, which that young Titan among pianists modestly calls "a little book of simple suggestions," but which the studios will find a veritable mine of helpfulness. What he says is worth heeding, not alone because Josef Hofmann, the wonder-child of a few years ago, has now developed into a master musician of the first rank, but no less because it is characterized by sound sense and good judgment set forth in plain, straightforward language.

Doubleday, Page & Co.

OCEAN TRAVEL "DE LUXE"

When planning your trip to Europe remember
the new ALLAN LINE steamers

"Alsatian" and "Calgarian" and Picturesque St. Lawrence

will add vastly to the enjoyment and pleasure of your trip.

Magnificent River Trip—Less than 3½ Days Open Sea
Most Luxurious Accommodations—Excellent Cuisine

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

For reservations, tickets, etc. apply Local Agents or

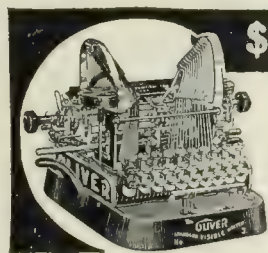
H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL

New Hampshire Mountain Resort Hotel

On New England's finest lake. All amusements. Hotel modern in every way. Accommodates 300. Prices moderate. Write for Indian Head booklet. NEW HOTEL WEIRS, Box 114, Weirs, N. H.

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel. 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.

Address DR. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, L. I.



\$4 Per Month!

FREE TRIAL! Genuine

Visible Typewriter. We sell direct; save you agents' commissions and expenses. Ship on approval, \$4 per month if you keep it. Send for free booklet. See how you save \$41.50 on a high grade machine.

Typewriters Distributing Syndicate
166 S 63 N. Michigan Bvd., Chicago

Hotel Cumberland NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and
Fireproof

Strictly
First-Class

Rates
Reasonable

**\$2.50
with
Bath
and up**

Send for
Booklet

10 Minutes
Walk to 40
Theatres

H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial

REAL ESTATE

COMMUTER'S SUMMER HOME—July, August. Forty minutes from city, New York Central. Ten rooms, garden, etc. Rent reasonable. Box 312, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER FRONTAGE—38 acres, near Poughkeepsie, for sale. Fine bungalow sites, commanding views. Apple orchard, house and barn. Dock site. H. O. PALEN, Owner, Highland, N. Y.

Furnished Cottages Nantucket, Mass. Wauwinet

Ocean front, fine bathing. seven-room cottage. \$175; ten-room, \$300. R. E. FARRIER, Passaic, N. J.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, White Mountains, N. H. Real home for rent. Very comfortable, fully furnished, modernized farmhouse, three stone fireplaces. Wide stone piazza. Ideal location. Good bass fishing. John Glover, 19 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE NEW HAMPSHIRE

Farms and summer properties for sale and for rental. Send for Illustrated Booklet.

YOUNG & THYNG, LACONIA, N. H.

East Northfield, Mass. **RUSTIC COTTAGE**

furnished. Six rooms and bath; fireplace; broad piazzas; best location. Rent \$225 June 1st to Oct. 1st, or \$150 July 1st to Aug. 30th. Miss Grace Holbrook, 132 Elm St., Worcester, Mass., or E. W. Brown, Northfield, Mass.

RESTFUL SUMMER HOME SEARSPORT, ME., PENOBSCOT BAY


Beautiful region. Easily reached from Boston. Fine location. Furnished, 8 bedrooms; modern improvements, garage, lawn, garden. Rent reasonable. A. B. BLANCHARD, 88 Park St., Portland, Me.

NORFOLK, CONN. A beautiful building site for sale with woodland acreage adjoining in very desirable part of this town; excellent location, fine view of the Litchfield and Berkshire Hills; site is within half mile of railroad station. For particulars apply to "A. B. C., The Independent."

Silver Lake, N. H.

For season, furnished house, 11 rooms, and annex. Bath, 6 open fires, telephone. On hilltop 4 miles from R. R. station, Madison. Stable, horse, carriage. Wood, ice; kitchen garden. Reliable man for outdoor work. Address S., care Mrs. Gibbens, 107 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.


The Best Summer Resort in the United States is New York City. I will rent for the summer months my furnished apartment of ten rooms and three baths on Riverside Drive, four minutes' walk from the Eighty-sixth street subway station, for \$100 a month, considerably less than the landlord's rent. The apartment house is one of the finest in New York, with electricity and all modern conveniences. Its unsurpassed location makes it cool, airy and quiet. Fine opportunity for the right sort of people. Address N. Y. Z., care The Independent, 119 W. Fortieth St., New York.



LISTERINE

THE toilet of the mouth is incomplete without rinsing with a mouth-wash. Listerine is the most agreeable and efficient antiseptic mouth-wash that can be prepared. Use it every day.

All Druggists Sell Listerine.



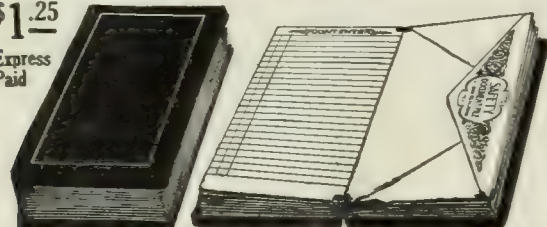
Lambert Pharmacal Company
St. Louis, Mo.

Have you ever Mislaidd an Important Document?

Keep your Notes, Mortgages, Insurance Policies and valuable papers in a Barler New Document File. Will last a lifetime.

\$1.25

Express Paid



Made of steel, covered with chase leather, 20 strong manila pockets, 4 1/2 x 10 1/2 in., with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion. Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.

A. C. BARLER MFG. CO., 60 W. Lake St., Chicago


6%

Our First Farm Mortgages

7%

are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today.


The Banking Corporation of Montana
Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana



POSTAGE SOUTH AUSTRALIA ONE PENNY

WARREN H. COLSON
184 Boylston St., Boston

is a liberal buyer of old letters bearing stamps, stamp collections, and autographs. The advanced collector is offered selection from one of the largest and without exception the choicest stock of stamps in America. Mr. Colson is prepared to travel and meet clients in person anywhere.



SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. 250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

SPECIAL SPECIAL TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, CARBON PAPER

For 30 days we will supply the consumer with any color or width typewriter ribbon at the manufacturer's price, \$5.00 per dozen. Try our Carbon paper at the introductory price, \$1.00 per hundred sheets. Remit full amount by express or money order.

Livingston Typewriter Co., 261 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GERMAN FREE SCHOOL

ONE of the most promising experiments which has been made in recent years in Germany in the field of educational reform is the Free School or Freie Schulgemeinde. This is a disinterested attempt to combine the pedagogic experience of all countries in a new type of educational establishment and to advance the movement for school reform all over the world. One of its fundamental principles is that the solution of the problem of education—like the solution of any other social problem—must come thru international coöperation. The Free School is not only open to children of all nationalities but provides also a systematic exchange of German boys and girls with children of other nations, in particular of France and England.

One remarkable characteristic of the Free School is that it is radically opposed to the fostering of warlike instincts which has appeared with increasing strength in the teaching of history in the German secondary schools. This militaristic tendency has recently assumed a dangerous form in the remarkable growth of the "Young German League" which under the protection of the military and school authorities has now reached a membership of more than half a million.

To the militaristic ideal of the Young German movement, the Free School opposes its ideal, which is not limited by the narrowness of nationalism, by prejudice of race, by sectarianism nor by class or sex discrimination, but merely aims to create in young men and women the desire to give their lives in the service of the universal ideals of the true, the good and the beautiful. Special emphasis is laid upon the study of the evolution of war and peace, of the international interdependence of the present, and the forces which are working together for a

higher form of civilization than any we now know.

The first Free School was founded in Germany in the year 1906 by Dr. Gustav Wyneken, in Wickersdorf, a small forest village in the mountains of middle Germany, and he is now engaged in establishing a similar school in the Black Forest, near the French boundary. To this new plan the progressive government of Baden has given its support. Dr. Heine, the well known leader of the Revisionists in the German Reichstag, has, in the name of the preliminary committee, published an appeal, which includes the names of many brilliant leaders in the economic, political, literary and artistic realms, among them Prof. Schuecking, Prof. Ostwald, Prof. Haeckel, Prof. von Liszt, Prof. Lamprecht, Dr. Max Reinhardt, Herman Sudermann, Dr. Ludwig Fulda, Baroness von Suttner, Dr. A. H. Fried, Staatssekretaer Dr. Dernburg, Prof. Fiedler and some of the most distinguished workers for educational reform in Europe, such as Prof. E. Claparède, Prof. Lichtwark, Prof. Cordsen and Frau Dr. Adams-Lehmann.

Particulars as to the fundamental principles and the organization of the Freie Schulgemeinde may be found in Dr. Wynekens' recently published book, *Schule und Jugendkultur*, and in the magazine *Die Freie Schulgemeinde*.

WHAT THE BIRDS SAID

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

*From The Independent Fifty Years Ago
May 5, 1864*

The birds, against the April wind,
Flew Northward, singing as they flew;
They sang, "The land we leave behind
Has swords for corn-blades, blood for dew."

"O wild-birds, flying from the South,
What saw and heard ye, gazing down?"
"We saw the mortar's upturned mouth,
The sickened camp, the blazing town!"

"Beneath the bivouac's starry lamps,
We saw your march-worn children die;
In shrouds of moss, in cypress swamps,
We saw your dead uncoffined lie.

"We heard the starving prisoner's sighs;
And saw, from line and trench, your sons
Follow our flight with home-sick eyes
Beyond the battery's smoking guns."

"And heard and saw ye only wrong
And pain," I cried, "O wing-worn flocks?"
"We heard," they sang, "the Freedman's song,
The crash of Slavery's broken locks!"

THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

SECURITIES AND TRADE

A controlling influence in the market for securities was exerted last week by indications that the controversy with Mexico would be settled by the good offices of the three leading South American powers. Prices advanced, and the upward movement was not checked by the deplorable situation in Colorado or the deprest condition of the iron and steel industry. Gains for the week, in active stocks, ranged from three to seven points. Nearly forty per cent of the week's business (2,034,615 shares in all) was done in Reading, Union Pacific and Steel. The net additions for these shares were, respectively, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{3}{4}$, and 25%. Reports concerning general trade showed inactivity and hesitation. Further curtailment of production had taken place, and much weight was given to the depression of the steel trade. It was pointed out, however, that fundamental conditions were sound and agricultural prospects excellent.

An official report showed that the Steel Corporation's net earnings for the quarter that ended with March had been only \$17,994,381. To these figures the earnings have declined from \$38,450,400 in the third quarter of last year, and \$23,036,349 in the fourth. In the corresponding first quarter of 1913 they were almost twice as much, or \$34,426,801. A net gain of only \$17,994,381 (after the payment of the usual dividends) indicates a deficit of \$6,289,644. That is to say, nearly all of the money used in paying the quarterly dividend on the common stock (\$6,353,781) was taken from the surplus. Steel prices have been reduced. Depression is due to the policy of the railroad companies, whose purchases are carefully restricted, and to general hesitation. Unfortunately, according to the reports of trade authorities, there are no signs of improvement.

THE NEW RESERVE BANKS

The latest official reports say that 4968 national banks, out of a total number of about 7500, have subscribed to the stock of the twelve regional reserve banks which are soon to be organized. The subscriptions amount to \$84,002,200 and in nine of the twelve districts they are large enough to satisfy the requirements of the law. The minimum for a district is \$4,000,000. The districts in which the subscriptions are insufficient are those of Atlanta, Kansas City and Minneapolis. Each regional bank is to have a board of nine directors. Six of these will be elected by the subscribing banks, and three are to be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. It is expected that the district banks will be ready for business by August 1.

Banks that object to the apportionment made by the organization committee, and to the selection of certain

cities for reserve centers, are striving by petition and protest to procure changes. For example, the banks of northern New Jersey, situated in towns which are virtually suburbs of New York, strenuously object to the apportionment which assigns them to Philadelphia, and the banks of Baltimore (assigned to Richmond) say that they prefer assignment to Philadelphia if Baltimore is not to be substituted for Richmond as a district reserve city. These complainants, with others in the western half of Connecticut (now assigned to Boston, instead of New York), point to the law, which required the committee to show due regard for the "convenience and customary course of business." There is no indication that the committee will revise and change its apportionment, but some changes may be made by the central board.

President Wilson has asked Mr. Richard Olney, of Boston, formerly Secretary of State and Attorney General, to become head of this board, and has offered the other places to Mr. Adolph C. Miller, of Berkeley, California, the educator and economist, now assistant to the Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Paul M. Warburg, of New York, a member of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Mr. W. P. G. Harding, of Birmingham, Alabama, president of the First National Bank of that city, and Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, a banker, formerly president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

COMPETITION AND REGULATION

Pennsylvania's Public Service Commission has recently denied the application of the Schuylkill Light, Heat and Power Company for permission to carry on a competitive electric lighting business in the borough of Ashland, now served by a similar corporation, the Eastern Pennsylvania Light, Heat and Power Company. In its decision the commission holds that "reliance upon competition between public service companies for securing adequate service and proper rates has not been successful, and that hereafter supervision by properly constituted authorities is to be substituted." The commission also says that competing companies are eventually merged, and that the citizens are "compelled to pay rates sufficient to give a return on the investment in duplicated properties." We refer to this decision and quote the essential parts of it because, while they indicate the policy of the public service commission of a great state, they also set forth briefly and forcibly the argument for official regulation and against competition in the field to which they relate.

The following dividend is announced:
General Chemical Company, common, quarterly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, payable June 1.

Pacific Theological Seminary

Open to qualified students of both sexes and all denominations. Location and climate unexcelled. Thorough instruction and practical modern training for the ministry. University of California courses and library free.

Opens August 18th, 1914. Address
C. S. NASH, President, Berkeley, California.



WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY
A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 25-page catalogue free.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High. Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

Columbia Grammar School

Founded 1764

93rd Street and Central Park West

New Fireproof Building

Boys prepared for all Colleges and Business.

Primary and Outing Classes for Younger Boys.

Laboratories—Gymnasium—Playground.

Send for Catalogue. Tel. 3787 Riverside.

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades. Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address.

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOODLAND ROAD.

Pennsylvania College For Women

Forty-sixth year. Delightful location overlooking the city. Collegiate and special courses. Degrees given. Exceptional advantages in Social Service, Music and Expression. Athletics. DILWORTH HALL. Prepares for leading colleges with certificate. Special courses. Illustrated catalogue.

CORA HELEN COOLIDGE, Acting President.

Social Work of Churches

The Institute for Parish Workers

To begin on Monday, May 18
and close on Friday, June 12

Is announced by the

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY

Conducted by Gaylord S. White

Director of Student Christian Work, The Union Theological Seminary, Secretary and Head-worker, Union Settlement

The Institute will give the opportunity of comparing notes and gaining the benefit of the experience of other workers in similar fields and should be useful to pastors, pastors' assistants, directors of parish houses, and of the club work of churches and others, whether paid or volunteer workers, who are engaged in religious work which has a conspicuously social aspect. The study of the questions which arise in the administration of the social activities of church work will be carried on under the director, who will be assisted by several persons known as leaders in their special fields.

Subjects such as the following will be considered: The church and material relief, How to use the men's club and the young people's organizations for social service, The recreation problem, The church's opportunity in rural leadership.

Admission is by invitation. The registration fee is nominal. For further information address Mr. Gaylord S. White, 246 East 105th St., New York City.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

SUMMER CAMPS

TRAIL'S END CAMP FOR GIRLS in the Ken tucky mountains. Illustrated booklet. MARY D. SNYDER, 1452 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

CAMP OXFORD, OXFORD, ME.

"I commend Camp Oxford, without reserve, as a healthful, happy, helpful summer place for boys."—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes. A booklet will tell you more.

A. F. CALDWELL, A.M.

CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS

in the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the ranche products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Asquam Lake, N. H. 29th SEASON

A camp where boys are busy all the time. Where they learn something worth while. From which they return strong physically and strong in character. Send for booklet.

EDWIN DE MERITTE, Principal De Meritte School, 815 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CAMP PENN. on Lake Champlain, Valcour, Clinton Co., N. Y. 8th Season.

Camp Penn, unlike most camps, is a real "woodsy" camp, where the boys do real camping, where, in little groups of three or four, under constant supervision, they establish their little semi-independent camps, and are encouraged to rely upon themselves as much as possible. You will be interested to read about our unusual "group" system, our method of management, and to learn how a camp can develop the highest and best that is in a boy. Junior and Senior branches a mile apart. For particulars, communicate with CHARLES K. TAYLOR, M. A., Director St. Martin's, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIXTEENTH SEASON

WAWONA

A CAMP FOR BOYS ON

SWANZEY LAKE, - N. H.

Unexcelled Equipment and Advantages

SPECIAL FOR 1914

Three weeks (in August) camping, canoeing and fishing in the Maine Woods and Tour of the White Mountains with experienced Guides. Booklet.

O. E. BOURNE, West Swanzy, N. H.

1850 THE 1914 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

A NOTABLE DECISION

With eight of the nine justices of the Supreme Court of the United States participating in the determination of the question, that tribunal by a majority vote (three justices dissenting) has decided in the case of German Alliance Insurance Company vs. the State of Kansas, that the Legislature of that state has the power to regulate fire insurance rates. This means that any state government may legally raise or lower the amount of premiums which fire insurance companies transacting business within their respective jurisdictions charge for their policies.

The opinion holds that the business of fire insurance is charged with a public interest; "that a business, by circumstances and its nature, may rise from private to be of public concern and be subject, in consequence, to governmental regulation." It asserts that the personal character of the contract of indemnity does not of itself preclude regulation and cites examples of governmental regulation of personal contracts by every state including those for insurance. The matter of rates is but one of the details of superintendence.

Going directly to the question of rates the opinion declares that the price of insurance is not fixed over the counters of the companies by the demands of the market, "but formed in the councils of the underwriters, promulgated in schedules of practically controlling constancy, which the applicant for insurance is powerless to oppose and which, therefore, has led to the assertion that the business of insurance is of monopolistic character and that 'it is illusory to speak of a liberty of contract.' It is in the alternative presented of accepting the rates of the companies or refraining from insurance, business necessity impelling if not compelling it, that we may discover the inducement of the Kansas statute, and the problem presented is whether the Legislature could regard it of as much moment to the public that they who seek insurance should no more be constrained by arbitrary terms than they who seek transportation by railroads, steam or street, or by coaches whose itinerary may be only a few city blocks, or who seek the use of grain elevators. . . ."

Chief Justice White and Justice Van Devanter joined Justice Lamar, who prepared the dissenting opinion. Asserting that the case does not deal with a statute affecting the safety or morals of the public, and that it presents no question of monopoly in a prime necessity of life, Justice Lamar holds that the fixing of the price for the use of private property "is as much a taking as tho the fee itself had been condemned for a lump sum," adding that heretofore such a process was permis-

sible only when the thing taken was for a public use. He disagrees with the proposition that there is no distinction between the power to take for public use and the power to regulate the exercise of private rights for the public good. Continuing, he says: "For if the power to regulate, in the interest of the public, comprehends what is intended in the power to take property for public use, it must inevitably follow that the price to be paid for any service or the use of any property can be regulated by the General Assembly."

Going to the subject of insurance, he observes: "Insurance is not production; nor manufacture; nor transportation; nor merchandise. And this Court in N. Y. Life Co. vs. Deer Lodge Co., at the present term, reaffirmed its previous rulings that 'insurance is not commerce,' 'not an instrumentality of commerce,' 'not a transaction of commerce,' 'but simply contracts of indemnity against loss by fire.' . . . The fact that insurance is a strictly private and a personal contract of indemnity puts it on the extreme outside limit and removes it as far as any business can be from those that are in their nature public. So that if the price of a private and personal contract of indemnity can be regulated—if the price of a chose in action can be fixed—then the price of everything within the circle of business transactions can be regulated."

Justice Lamar asserts that the Kansas statute not only takes property without due process of law, but that it unequally and arbitrarily selects those from which such property shall be taken by fixing the price, and cites the exemptions in favor of mutual companies and individual persons transacting the business. "There is no difference in principles and none by statute in the character of the contract," he adds, "whether it is made by one man, or the Lloyds, or a corporation."

There are important elements in Justice Lamar's opinion bearing on the question of private enterprises in their relations to public welfare which we purpose treating on a future occasion; but it may be of interest now to observe that in meeting that phase of the Court's declaration, he shows that under the test proposed it may be shown that farming, all its products, and labor may be regulated by law down to the detail of fixing prices.

INTERESTING FACTS

With 235 companies reported, as against 248 one year earlier, according to a compilation made by The Spectator of the financial standing and business of life insurance companies in the United States during the year ending December 31, 1913, we get the following interesting information:

The total assets of the companies

included in the table, on the date mentioned, were \$4,654,509,892, an increase over the same date one year earlier of \$246,551,943. The surplus was \$622,-117,868, an increase of \$186,753.

The aggregate of premiums for the year was \$712,865,815, a gain of \$40,-097,546. The total income was \$922,-353,196, a gain of \$29,227,955. Policyholders received during the year \$468,-026,306, which was \$20,821,331 more than in the previous year. Total disbursements aggregated \$656,667,841, a gain of \$28,487,339.

The amount of new insurance written and paid for was \$3,344,117,800—of which \$2,535,708,239 was “ordinary” and \$808,409,561 was “industrial”—a gain in “ordinary” of \$130,477,213 and a decrease in “industrial” of \$6,434,886, as compared with the year before. The total amount of insurance in force in these companies on the last day of 1913 was \$20,527,908,841—“ordinary,” \$16,-603,778,200; “industrial,” \$3,924,130,-641. These figures represent a gain in “ordinary” of \$1,044,562,204 and in “industrial” of \$225,646,708 for the year.

Estimating the total present population of the continental United States at an even 100,000,000, we find on the basis of the above figures that the old line legal reserve companies (in contradistinction to fraternal beneficiary orders and associations insuring on the assessment system) are carrying an aggregate insurance equal to \$205.28 per capita; that their premium receipts in 1913 average \$7.13 per capita and that their total disbursements to policyholders was \$4.68 per capita. To the last item add an increase in assets during the year averaging \$2.46 per capita and we have \$7.14 paid out to \$7.13 received.

This rough analysis of the matter seems to indicate that more than two-thirds of the population of the United States are without any old-line life insurance, for if we average “ordinary” policies at \$2000 each and “industrials” at \$140 each we find that of the former there must be about 8,400,000 and of the latter, about 28,000,000, a total of about 36,400,000. Some persons are carrying two or more policies. How many such, it would be difficult to say, but it seems clear that some number of men, women and children fewer than 36,400,000 are protected. While this is a good record, greatly surpassing that of any other nation, it is clear that it is subject to vast improvement. Assuming that 30,000,000 of the 100,000,000 population by reason of physical disabilities and advanced age are disqualified for insurance, there remain 70,-000,000 who are qualified against about 30,000,000 who now carry it in large and small amounts. The total should reach \$45,000,000,000—“ordinary,” \$35,-000,000,000; “industrial,” \$10,000,-000,000. Five years ago the total was \$14,500,000,000 divided as follows: “ordinary,” \$11,800,000,000; “industrial,” \$2,700,000,000, showing that the gain since amounts to about \$6,000,000,-000, or exceeding forty per cent. At the same rate of progression the aggregate in 1924 will equal \$36,000,000,000.

SIXTY YEARS of fair dealing resulting in the largest fire insurance company in America should mean something to every insurer

THE HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
NEW YORK

Marine - Inland and Ocean
Automobile
Windstorm
Parcel Post
Registered Mail
Sprinkler Leakage

FIRE

Use and Occupancy
Commissions
Profits
Rents
Tourists' Baggage
Hail

CONFLAGRATION PROOF

Cash Capital.....\$ 6,000,000

Cash Assets, January 1st, 1914..... 33,139,915

Liabilities (except cash capital) 15,266,896

Surplus as regards Policy-Holders..... 17,873,019

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President

FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, Vice-Pres.
AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Secretary
HOWARD P. MOORE, Asst. Secretary

CLARENCE A. LUDLUM, Vice-Pres.
CHARLES L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. and Secretary
HENRY J. FERRIS, Asst. Secretary
VINCENT P. WYATT, Asst. Secretary

IS YOUR FIRE INSURANCE
THE BEST OBTAINABLE?

Autograph
Letters

of Celebrities Bought and Sold.
Send for price lists.
Walter R. Benjamin, 225 5th Av., N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1887.
Pub. "THE COLLECTOR," \$1 a year.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation
Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Pay-
able in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842,
was preceded by a stock company of a similar
name. The latter company was liquidated and
part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000,
was used, with consent of the stockholders, by
the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and
repaid with a bonus and interest at the expira-
tion of two years.

During its existence the com-
pany has insured property
to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to
the extent of..... 282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period
141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits
to dealers..... 89,740,400.00
Of which there have been re-
deemed 82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at pres-
ent time..... 7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates
amounts to..... 22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the as-
sets of the company
amounted to..... 13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the
assured and are divided annually upon the pre-
miums terminated during the year, thereby
reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued
subject to dividends of interest until ordered
to be redeemed, in accordance with the char-
ter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, April 17, 1914.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per
cent. (1½%) will be paid June 1, 1914, to Com-
mon stockholders of record at 3 p. m. May 20,
1914.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

PHŒNIX
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782)

FIRE

Use and Occupancy-Tornado
Sprinkler Leakage

Head Office for the United States
100 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK CITY

A. D. IRVING, Jr., Secretary
LOUIS P. BAYARD,
PERCIVAL BERESFORD, } Joint Managers

INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

THE MEXICAN CRISIS

We are gratified to find that most of our readers approve of our stand on the Mexican question:

The Independent came just a few moments ago. Your first editorials, "Hell" and "The President, the American People and Mexico," are what the country needs just now. It appears as tho we hadn't freed ourselves from barbarism as much as we like to pride ourselves on, when, on such small occasion, the whole country, from the National Guard to Women's Clubs, is anxious to get into a fight. A man committed suicide here in Chicago because he was not accepted at the recruiting station, and a young woman wants to form a troop of women cavalry to go to the war. Those anxious for war plead for the sake of the human lives that had been lost thru Mexican treachery. "Can we allow American lives to be taken without vengeance?" they say. But they don't go one step further and consider the loss of life, the misery and despair, the broken homes, and the labor lost, to say nothing of the influence on national and international morals that war means.

You are doing a great service for humanity as well as for the immediate welfare of our country in voicing such convictions. Would that they could but reach the eyes and ears of every man, woman and child capable of understanding them. I wish you had put that, "No nation can dishonor another. All honor's wounds are self-inflicted," in red letters.

FORD S. CLARKE

University of Chicago

Permit me to express my appreciation of your editorial entitled "The President, the American People and Mexico," in the issue of April 27, 1914. Its clear and temperate presentation of the unjustifiableness of an international duel in defense of national honor voices the ethical sentiment of a large part of the American people. To me, as to many another, the present international status appears as only one more of those fictions of the logician, which, in the past fifteen months, have assumed that a government installed after the letter of the law is no government because it may not also fulfil the spirit of the national constitution; that intervention is not intervention because it acts in terms of money and not of cannon; that partizanship is nonpartizanship because it offers arms to either belligerent, well knowing that only one of the combatants is in a position to obtain them in quantity; and that interference in the internal affairs of a "sister republic" is not interference because its dictates are exprest thru an unofficial representative of our Chief Executive. . . . With the nation and its present administration committed to the promotion of peace and the means thereto afforded by arbitration, to revert to the "cave man's" club in an effort to compel "respect" is to cast upon us the taint of insincerity.

H. NEWELL WARDLE

Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia

ECHOES OF ULSTER

The Ulster situation seems to excite as much feeling among our readers as the Mexican, to judge from

the letters we receive. We have space for but two:

I wrote to you when I was a subscriber to The Independent, saying that because of the sneering tone of the editor of your magazine toward the Ulsterites that I did not want to have the magazine entering my home at any price. I thought that ought to have been sufficient. . . . I lived there until I was over thirty years old and know something of the situation. Think of comparing the Ulsterites to rebels or the rebels of the South. They are the only persons in Ireland really loyal to the British throne and will stand by it whatever it costs; that is the reason why the officers refused to go and shoot down England's most loyal subjects.

W. T. MACDONALD

Fort Dodge, Iowa

Your editorial of April 6, "The British Crisis," seems to me an exceptionally lucid and just statement. I have read, with much interest, for the last two or three years, the accounts published in our country of the great struggle going on in the United Kingdom. But I must be permitted to say that I have not seen any bit of writing which in brevity, clearness and comprehensiveness equals yours.

JAMES HOYE

Tacoma, Washington

INDULGENCE IN STRONG LANGUAGE

On page 397 the current Independent speaks editorially of "The Present-day Madness of Self-Indulgence." Three lines below it speaks of "Automobilists, who think no more of killing a human pedestrian than of running over a rabbit."

That's pretty strong language. Isn't intemperate language a self-indulgence?

C. S. DAY, JR.

New York

Perhaps it is, come to think of it. But editors like other people

Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to.

A merciful providence has placed us in a position where we are protected from the temptation of running down pedestrians in automobiles but not from the temptation of running down automobilists in type. Surely, however, we may plead that this is the lesser vice of the two. To quote again from classic poetry:

Sticks and stones
May break my bones,
But names can never hurt me.

NOT ENTIRELY NEW

It is always rash to use the words "unique," "original," and "entirely new." In this case we are glad that we were wrong in assuming that only one department store was educating its employees. Would that we were a thousand times wrong.

In your issue of March 2d, page 311, is a brief notice of a department store school, which you characterize as "an entirely new idea in educational circles." This idea is not new to the people of Denver, for one of the department

stores here has conducted a school for something over fifteen years.

The school is for messenger girls, fourteen years old and over; they receive schooling one hour a day, five days per week; seventh and eighth grades and first year high school are taught. In almost all cases where girls have left the store and gone back into the public schools, they have been able to make their grades and are accepted on certificate. There is ethical and some other instruction given, but no business training, and only indirectly does the store profit from the school. The store makes no deductions for the hours the girls are in school; it pays all expenses, including teacher's salary, and even furnishes the girls their uniforms when they enter its service. The school room is the fifteenth floor of the tower.

Denver, Colorado WM. C. HOW

THE SEAMY SIDE OF ALASKA

We have been hearing so much about the lovely land of Alaska that we were quite willing to chip in thirty cents apiece, every man, woman and child in the United States, in order to build a railroad by which population might pour in. It lies in the same latitude as Norway and Sweden, we are told, and are led to infer that it could support as high a state of civilization. But judging from this letter Alaska does not look quite so rosy from the inside.

The Alaskan Railroad Bill was signed today at 3 o'clock, carrying with it an appropriation of \$35,000,000. There are approximately 35,000 white people inhabiting Alaska, and of these it is safe to say that 34,000 are wondering how much of that thirty-five million he or she can get, to the end that he or she can leave Alaska for God's country, for we do not take Alaska seriously up here. The ultimate aim of all of us is to make money quickly so that we may go south to set up our *Lares et Penates* in a more pleasant clime.

For the past five years I have watched closely the economic changes which have shaped the destinies of ninety per cent. of the 12,000 odd people who live in the interior. The inevitable conclusions are at great variance with the politicians' arguments, but then, our delegate comes back to us for reelection this fall and he has been an important agent in securing an appropriation amounting to \$1000 for each of his constituents, their wives and children, and where is there another representative in Congress who goes home to his people this summer with a record to match it? And will he be elected in case he runs? Why, sure, we will all work tooth and toe-nail for him, because he may help to talk Congress into spending some more money up here and the more money that is spent up here, the greater will be our chance of accumulating enough of it to secure the object of that "ultimate aim" before mentioned. Why certainly we'll reelect him. What matters it if the mercury stood at —52 last night, the 9th day of March, on our front porch, which is in exactly the same latitude as the proposed interior terminal of the road at Fairbanks.

H. W. STRANGMAN

Nulato, Alaska

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDE-
PENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal
Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra.
Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or
change of address should be sent two weeks
before the date they are to go into effect. Both
the old and the new address must be given.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second
Class Matter

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

Calendar 265

EDITORIALS

| | |
|--|-----|
| For the Benefit of Mankind.... | 267 |
| The Task of Mediation—and After | 268 |
| Setting the Clock Ahead..... | 268 |
| In Pennsylvania..... | 269 |
| The Injunction in Labor Disputes | 269 |
| Welcome Home..... | 269 |
| Free-Necked Men | 270 |
| Byron's Lay | 270 |
| Of Course Not..... | 270 |
| Bias | 270 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|---|-----|
| Mexico and the Conciliators.... | 271 |
| Progress of the Rebels..... | 271 |
| The Refugees | 271 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 271 |
| The Dead from Vera Cruz..... | 272 |
| Alaska's Railroads | 273 |
| Colorado's Labor War..... | 273 |
| Many Lives Lost in a Mine.... | 273 |
| Buying Oil in California..... | 274 |
| The Treaty with Colombia.... | 274 |
| Hayti and Santo Domingo..... | 274 |
| The Militant Reign of Terror... | 274 |
| Woman Suffrage in the House of Lords | 275 |
| Lloyd George's Budget..... | 275 |
| Alcoholism in France..... | 276 |
| A Sicilian Earthquake..... | 276 |
| The Rising of the Epirotes.... | 276 |
| The One-Lung Jack (Verse)..... | 277 |
| By John Amid | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Panama Canal an American Highway | 278 |
| By James A. O'Gorman | |
| Why Not Trust the President?.... | 279 |
| By James Hamilton Lewis | |
| The Potatoes of Parmentier..... | 280 |
| Hotel Inspection..... | 280 |
| The Indypendunt..... | 281 |
| By the Princeton Tiger | |
| Rudolf Eucken (Picture)..... | 282 |
| A Proposal for an American Nobel Institute | 283 |
| By Rudolf Eucken | |
| A Prison of the Twentieth Century | 284 |
| By O. F. Lewis | |
| May Magic (Verse)..... | 286 |
| By Clinton Scollard | |
| Nebulium | 286 |
| Distributing the Immigrant..... | 287 |
| The Charm of the Miniature..... | 288 |

THE NEW BOOKS

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| What Is a Lyric? | 289 |
| Introduction to Evolution..... | 289 |
| The Newest Books..... | 289 |
| A Healthy Optimist..... | 290 |
| Robert Toombs | 291 |
| Book Briefs | 291 |
| Concerning Colleges | 292 |
| Better Folks | 293 |
| By E. P. Powell | |
| The Children | 294 |
| Fifty Years Ago..... | 295 |

THE MARKET PLACE

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Another Notable Crop Report.. | 296 |
| The New Haven Company..... | 296 |
| Oil Prices and Profits..... | 296 |
| Loss from Animal Diseases.... | 297 |

INSURANCE

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Life Insurance Policy Loans.... | 298 |
| Shifting Ground | 298 |
| Notes and Answers..... | 299 |
| Art and Artists..... | 300 |

J U S T A W O R D

1849—To The Independent—1914

Sixty-five
And still alive,
Aliver now than ever.
And indications indicate
You'll be alive forever.
And that's no bluff;
You've got the stuff
To make yourself immortal
In all the ways
Of human praise,
And that is why I chortle.
What?

W. J. Lampton.

Yea,
W. J.,
We may say
You've struck it.
(If you'll send these every day
We'll print them by the bucket.)
This is a verse
Polite and terse
With compliment resplendent.
That's why, you know,
We let it go
Into The Independent.
What?
Come to think of it, there is nothing
more to say.

C A L E N D A R

The amateur golf championship of
Great Britain will be played for at
Sandwich, beginning *May 18*.

Journalism week at the University
of Missouri will this year be held from
May 18 to 22.

The Pacific Association of Scientific
Societies will hold its fourth annual
convention at the University of Wash-
ington from *May 21 to 23*.

The 126th General Assembly of the
Presbyterian Church will convene at
Chicago on *May 21*. Rev. W. H. Rob-
erts, D.D., 1319 Walnut street, Phila-
delphia, is stated clerk.

Cornell, Princeton and Yale will meet
in a triangular regatta at Ithaca on
May 23. This is Spring Day at Cornell.

The collection of sculptures and
paintings by Constantin Meunier is be-
ing shown at the City Art Museum, St.
Louis, until *May 25*.

The American Library Association
will hold its annual conference in
Washington *May 25-30*. Headquarters,
The New Willard.

At Toronto, *May 25, 26 and 27*, will
be held the sixth national conference on
city planning.

The annual Harvard-Cornell regatta
will be held on the Charles at Cam-
bridge on *May 26*.

The Mississippi Valley Historical As-
sociation meets at the University of
North Dakota, at Grank Forks, on *May*
26, 27 and 28.

On *May 27* the College of History,
the first completed building of the
American University, a national Metho-
dist institution at Washington, will be
dedicated and opened for use.

At Lake Mohonk, New York, the
Twentieth Conference on International
Arbitration is called by Mr. and Mrs.
Daniel Smiley for *May 27, 28 and 29*.

Delegates representing commercial,
financial and industrial organizations
will hold a National Foreign Trade
Convention in Washington on *May 27*
and *28*, their purpose being to promote
American commerce in the markets of
the world.

On *May 28 and 29, 1914*, the School
of Mines of Columbia University will
celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its
founding. Commencement falls on
June 3.

The "intercollegiates"—track and
field championships—will be held in the
Harvard Stadium on *May 29 and 30*.

The Governors' Conference—dubbed
the House of Governors in its earlier
meetings—will convene at Madison,
Wisconsin, on *June 9*.

An international conference of the
Young Women's Christian Association
will be held in Stockholm *June 10-18*.

Yale and Harvard meet in their an-
nual regatta on the Thames at New
London on *June 19*.

The tenth annual convention of the
Associated Advertising Clubs of Amer-
ica will be held at Toronto, *June 21-25*.

The Middle States championships are
to begin at the Orange Lawn Tennis
Clubs, South Orange, New Jersey, on
June 22.

The Poughkeepsie regatta will be
rowed on *June 26*. Columbia, Cornell,
Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Washington
and Wisconsin meet for the college
championship of America.

Unless You Act at Once—TODAY

You run the risk of missing the last chance to get an indispensable book at a price which is only possible because of the exceptional circumstances of its publication. More than 60,000 other persons have acted in the matter and have bought it at the low prices. You may, or may not, decide to buy now. But if you do buy, it will be at a substantial saving, and you will have the added satisfaction of acquiring a thoroughly good book at a price which is really a great bargain. On May 28th the present prices will be advanced in all bindings. (See order form below.)

A Vast Storehouse of Classified Knowledge

Sixty-seven Kinds of Books All in One Book of 30,024 Pages

- 1 A Universal Question-Answerer.
- 2 A Complete World History.
- 3 A Library of American History and Politics.
- 4 A Hand-book of International Biography.
- 5 A Complete and Up-to-Date Atlas.
- 6 The Britannica as a Gazetteer.
- 7 A Hand-Book of Manufacturers and Commerce.
- 8 A Children's Library of Entertaining Information.
- 9 A Dictionary of Technical Terms or Unusual Words.
- 10 A Library of Agriculture.
- 11 A Hand-Book of Medicine and Surgery.
- 12 An International Guide to Literature.
- 13 An Authoritative Dictionary of Dates.
- 14 An Exhaustive Library of Religion.
- 15 A Collection of Instructive and Original Pictures.
- 16 An Inexhaustible Digest of Facts for Lawyers.
- 17 An Illustrated Hand-Book for the Home-Maker.
- 18 An Illustrated Hand-Book of Railroads, Ships and Transportation.
- 19 A Hand-Book of Music, Singing, Opera and Dancing.
- 20 A Practical Library for Mechanics.
- 21 A Library of Information on Questions of the Day.
- 22 A Complete Library for Practical Farmers.
- 23 A Practical Guide-Book to Home and Foreign Travel.
- 24 A Library for Twentieth Century Women.
- 25 A Guide to Literary Style for Authors and Journalists.
- 26 The Best Hand-Book of Bible Study and Theology.
- 27 A Complete Hand-Book of Electricity.
- 28 A Hand-Book of Explained Statistics.
- 29 A Hand-Book of Gardening and Horticulture.
- 30 A Useful Library for Merchants.
- 31 A Forecast of the Future.
- 32 A Fact-Book for Physicians and Surgeons.
- 33 The Orator's, Conversationalist's and Letter-Writer's Treasury.
- 34 A Library of Sports, Games and Pastimes.
- 35 An Instructive Book for Real Estate Men.
- 36 A Hand-Book of Food Products.
- 37 A Register of Recent Events and Progress.
- 38 An Up-to-Date Hand-Book of the Sciences.
- 39 A Fact-Book for Printers, Binders and Paper Makers.
- 40 A Hand-Book for Fiction Lovers.
- 41 A Fact-Book for Engineers.
- 42 A Hand-Book of Jewelry and Precious Stones.
- 43 A Library of Political and Social Science.
- 44 A Hand-Book of Parlor Entertainments.
- 45 A Fact-Book for Contractors, Builders and Architects.
- 46 A Working Library for College Students.
- 47 A Useful Book to all Parents.
- 48 A Library of Mines and Mining.
- 49 A Library for Hunters and Fishermen.
- 50 A Manual of Banking and Finance.
- 51 A Hand-Book of Manners and Customs.
- 52 A Library for Decorators and Designers.
- 53 An Inexhaustible Fact-Book for Country Dwellers.
- 54 A Temperance Library.
- 55 An Insurance Library.
- 56 A Critical Guide to Poetry.
- 57 A Key to the Classics.
- 58 A Library of Fine Arts and Architecture.
- 59 A Library for Sunday-School Teachers and Pupils.
- 60 A Library of Exploration and Adventure.
- 61 A Trustworthy Fact-Book of Mental Phenomena.
- 62 A Hand-Book of Novel Ideas for Earning Money.
- 63 A Hand-Book of Law.
- 64 A Critical Guide to the World's Humorous Literature.
- 65 An Ideal Library for School Teachers.
- 66 A Library for Catholics.
- 67 A Library of Military and Naval History and Science.

You Cannot Afford to Lose This Last Chance

A FEW DAYS ARE LEFT—and for those who do not see this notice until some time after it appears, ONLY A FEW HOURS—before the sale closes, and the opportunity to buy the new Encyclopædia Britannica at the lowest prices will have gone.

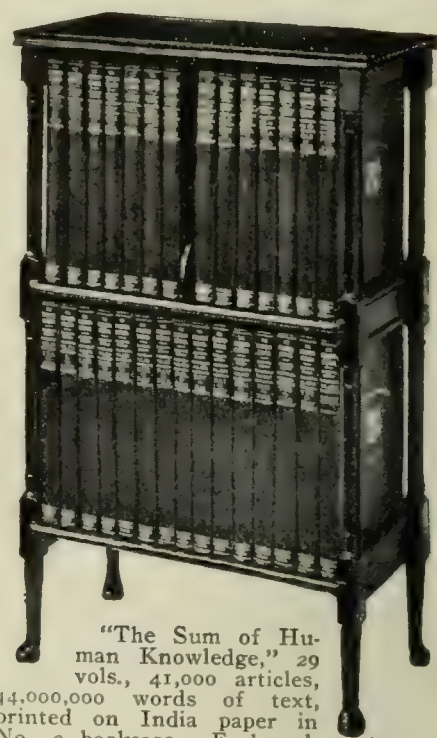
The Encyclopædia Britannica
120 West 32nd Street New York

\$5.00 Down

The Complete Set Sent All at One Time; the balance you can pay in practically any way you like.

Until May 28

You can purchase the ideal Encyclopædia at a Substantial Saving, \$29 to \$50 less than it will then cost.



"The Sum of Human Knowledge," 29 vols., 41,000 articles, 44,000,000 words of text, printed on India paper in No. 2 bookcase. Each volume one inch thick.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA Co. ORDER FORM

120 West 32nd Street, New York. for India Paper

Please send me the new Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition, 29 volumes, published by The Cambridge University Press, of England. I enclose \$_____ being (first payment) and I agree to send the second and all subsequent payments on the corresponding day of each following month until payment is complete, in accordance with the style of binding and the terms of payment indicated by the X I have placed in one of the squares below, showing my selection. It is agreed that I shall keep the books, but the title does not pass to me until the total amount has been paid. Terms, F. O. B. N. Y. Please indicate binding desired by marking X in one of the squares.

☐ CLOTH (ordinary covers).

| | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 31 | monthly payments of | \$5.00 |
| 20 | " | 7.50 |
| 14 | " | 10.00 and 1 of \$5.00 |
| 12 | " | 11.87 |
| 8 | " | 17.59 |
| 4 | " | 34.81 |
| | Cash price | 137.75 |

After May 28th this price will be \$29.00 more

☐ FULL SHEEPSKIN (flexible, dark green)

| | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 37 | monthly payments of | \$5.00 |
| 24 | " | 7.50 |
| 17 | " | 10.00 and 1 of \$5.00 |
| 12 | " | 14.29 |
| 8 | " | 21.22 |
| 4 | " | 42.06 |
| | Cash Price | 166.75 |

This price will be \$36.50 more after May 28th.

☐ FULL LIMP SUEDE (Prayer-Book Style, dark gray)

| | | |
|----|---------------------|--------|
| 46 | monthly payments of | \$5.00 |
| 30 | " | 7.50 |
| 22 | " | 10.00 |
| 12 | " | 17.89 |
| 8 | " | 26.65 |
| 4 | " | 52.94 |
| | Cash Price | 210.25 |

This binding will cost \$45.00 more after May 28th.

☐ FULL MOROCCO (flexible, dark red)

| | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 47 | monthly payments of | \$5.00 |
| 30 | " | 7.50 and 1 of \$5.00 |
| 22 | " | 10.00 and 1 of 5.00 |
| 12 | " | 18.52 |
| 8 | " | 27.56 |
| 4 | " | 54.75 |
| | Cash Price | 217.50 |

After May 28th this binding will cost \$50.00 more.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

If in business }
add business address. }

If you want a bookcase, please mark X in one of the squares below.

- ☐ (1) Single tier, solid mahogany: \$14.50 cash (or 3 monthly payments of \$5.00 after payments for the book are completed).
- ☐ (2) Two tier, solid mahogany: \$8.75 cash (or 2 monthly payments of \$5.00 each).
- ☐ (3) Portable oak stand; \$3.00 cash.

Ind. 5

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1914

NUMBER 3415

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND

ALFRED NOBEL put new power into the world in a double sense; first, by the invention of dynamite, and second by devoting his fortune in his will to the reward of "those persons who shall have contributed most materially to benefit mankind." What dynamite has done since it came into the world we can all see in the gigantic feats of engineering which it has made possible, the sundering of continents, the rending of mountains, the burrowing under rivers, the laying of skyscraper foundations on the eternal rocks, the unlocking for us of the subterranean treasure houses where are stored oil and water, gold and silver.

Nobel's other original idea has made less noise in the world, but possibly in the long run the foundation of the five prizes will have quite as great an influence upon civilization. The way to invention lies thru scientific research and the achievements which have received the Nobel medals are of the highest practical value as well as intellectual interest. Even the unscientific reader can appreciate something of what Marconi and Braun have done in wireless telegraphy, the Curies, Becquerel, Thomson and Rutherford in radio-activity, Röntgen, Michelson and Zeeman in light, Ramsey, Rayleigh, Ostwald and Arrhenius in chemistry, Ross, Koch, Ehrlich, Metchnikoff and Carrel in medicine. The Nobel prize-men in literature are still more widely known, especially Mommsen, Mistral, Sienkiewicz, Kipling, Lagerlöf, Maeterlinck, Hauptmann, Tagore and Eucken. The prizes for promotion of peace and the fraternity of nations have gone largely to the organizations having this aim, but of the individuals honored the public is familiar with the names of Root, Roosevelt, d'Estournelles de Constant and Bertha von Suttner.

IT would not be correct to say that any of these discoveries and achievements are directly due to the Nobel fund. On the contrary, the men and women who devote themselves to such unprofitable callings have higher aims than the making of money and often indeed make great personal sacrifices in order to carry on their work without hope of reward or fame. For that reason it is desirable that they should receive without effort on their part such distinction and financial help as a Nobel award bestows. The usefulness of the Nobel fund would have been much greater if the five committees had not disregarded the express stipulation of the founder's will that the annual prizes should be given for something accomplished "during the year immediately preceding." It was obviously the intention of Nobel that the Institute should be a discoverer of discoverers, that it should seek out anywhere in the world the men or women,

probably young and comparatively poor and unknown, who had made some important contribution to science or literature and give them immediately and unconditionally a sufficient sum of money to put them in a position of economic independence. Instead of this the Nobel Institute has bestowed its prizes for the most part on individuals whose fame and position were already assured. This failure to carry out the wishes of the founder is especially conspicuous in literature, where in every case except perhaps that of Rabindra Nath Tagore, the chief work for which the award was bestowed had been done even before the establishment of the Nobel Institute in 1900. Six out of the fourteen recipients of the literature prize have since died of old age.

Of course it is not easy to estimate the value of a scientific discovery or even of a book within a year or two from the time it becomes public, but that is what the Nobel committees are for, and since they consume a large part of the income of the fund on local libraries, laboratories and administrative expenses in order to determine the relative merit of the names submitted to them, it is not too much to expect that they should be able to discern a rising genius before he has appeared above the horizon of the popular viewpoint.

BUT except for this misconstruction of the founder's intent the Nobel Institute has administered the trust in the proper spirit and with good effect. Especial credit should be given for its effort to comply with his desire that nationality should be ignored in the awards. We Americans may indeed feel hurt that of the seventy-six persons receiving prizes only four live in this country, but when we go thru the list and consider what names in it should be displaced by Americans more worthy we will find that we have little reason to complain of European prejudice.

It is then not with the idea of improving upon the Nobel Institute or of competing with it that Professor Eucken on another page of this magazine suggests the founding of a similar institution in the United States. It is rather because the Nobel Institute has done so well that he wishes the same encouragement extended to other fields of human endeavor. The Scandinavian institution awards five prizes every year, for the most important discovery or invention respectively in the fields of physics, chemistry and physiology or medicine, for the most distinguished work in literature, and for the most effective promotion of peace and internationalism. This leaves uncovered many fields of science and scholarship of equal importance to civilization and quite as inadequately recompensed. An American Institute might without conflicting with the Scandinavian, give five an-

nual prizes for, say, psychology, philosophy, biology apart from physiology and medicine, sociology and the fine arts. The Nobel estate amounted to about \$9,000,000. A similar sum from some American philanthropist would enable five prizes of the same or greater value than the Nobel prizes, some \$37,000, to be given every year in perpetuity to those of any race and either sex who have made eminent contributions to the progress of civilization. Our millionaires have been unprecedentedly generous in their endowment of universities, hospitals and libraries, but the endowment of individual genius affords a field quite as promising for the benefit of mankind. Surely a few thousand dollars given unconditionally to the man or woman who has just done something great is quite as likely to be profitably used as the money spent in the routine work of an old institution confined to the purposes specified in its charter.

We should not look to an American Institute as intended primarily to reward American scholarship, however much we may feel that Europe is slow to recognize transatlantic merit. An American Institute should, like the Nobel, be world-wide in its scope and administered with as little national bias as possible. But indirectly such an establishment would do much to advance the higher phases of civilization in this country. It would bring to us every year for lectures five of the most original men of the age. It would put America into the position of an appraiser of contemporary achievement and an arbiter of current controversy. All over the world scientists, inventors, scholars and artists would look first to America for appreciation and reward of their work. Europeans who, like Professor Eucken, have become personally acquainted with the American people know that they are not sordid, selfish and materialistic as they are reputed to be abroad. The founding of a Nobel Institute in the United States would tend to relieve us of the injustice of the reproach of ignoring the higher things of life and would also assist in removing whatever ground there is for this misconception of the American character.

THE TASK OF MEDIATION—AND AFTER

THREE envoys of General Huerta, two envoys of the United States, and the ministers of the mediating A B C powers are about to meet at Niagara Falls. In their conferences no representative of General Carranza and General Villa will take part. Those Constitutionalist leaders have refused to suspend their hostile movements against Huerta. They will consent to no armistice. Hence they cannot take part in the conferences of mediation.

From their own point of view they are undoubtedly right. They are consistently defeating the forces of Huerta and steadily narrowing his sphere of control. They would only forfeit advantage by forbearing to press the attack.

But they are also right in a broader sense. In a proceeding of this sort there is grave danger of confusing the issue. If men are to sit down together to seek, by conference and discussion and the making of mutual concessions, a way out of a difficult situation, the one thing of prime importance is to know exactly what the difficult situation is. What, then, is the situation which led to mediation and what are its difficulties?

The A B C powers offered their good offices because the United States was on the verge of war with General Huerta and his supporters. In the incidents which led to the sending of the armed forces of the United States to Mexico and the seizure of Vera Cruz the Constitutionalist had no part. It was Huerta with whom we were concerned and Huerta alone. President Wilson did everything in his power to make this clear. Congress, in spite of a vigorous opposition from a minority approved the President's statement of the case.

We were on the edge of war, not with Mexico, but with Huerta. We were there because he had refused to do the act which we had demanded as reparation for certain infringements of our national rights committed by his soldiers. Mediation stepped in to save the United States and Huerta from this precarious situation.

It follows, "as the night the day," that there is one question to come before the Niagara Falls conference and only one. When the answer to that question is found, to the satisfaction of both sides, the present difficulty will have been composed, the *status quo ante* will have been restored. That question is a simple one.

Shall General Huerta fire a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag in reparation for the unwarranted acts of his subordinates? If not, what shall he be called upon to do, and what shall the United States be called upon to accept?

When that question is settled, the mediation conference will have done the work for which it was created. It will be *functus officio*. The danger of war between Huerta and the United States will have been averted. In the natural course of events our ships and troops will come home and all will be as before.

Almost, but not quite. The entrance of the A B C powers into the arena of Mexican affairs has introduced a factor of the first importance. When their present task is done, we shall still need their assistance in the far greater task that remains to do.

Mexico will still be the scene of civil war. Huerta, unrecognized by any great power of the Western Hemisphere, will still hold a usurper's seat in Mexico City. The people of Mexico will still be under not the government of a constitution, but the anarchy of war. The world will still be shut out from peaceful and protected and profitable traffic with Mexico. There will still be a steadily darkening blot on the civilization of the Western Hemisphere.

Here will be a great task in which the four great powers of the American continent may well unite their efforts on behalf of civilization.

Argentina, Brazil and Chile have done a splendid act by their offer of mediation. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States would do a more splendid one if they were to join hands in a concerted effort to release the people of Mexico from the grasp of anarchy and war and desolation and bring them into their own.

SETTING THE CLOCK AHEAD

THE British Parliament has had under discussion for some years a "Daylight Saving bill" which provides that on a certain spring day all the clocks of the United Kingdom shall be put forward an hour and set back again in the fall. But while London is still debating the question Cleveland has acted and is now by

the dial an hour ahead of its former time. The object is to put a greater part of the day's life into the daylight hours, and it is easier to move the hands of the clock than to change the habits of the people. A man who is used to getting up at seven thinks it intolerable to leave his bed at six, but if all the clocks in sight say seven he has no complaint to make. That time is merely relative the philosophers long ago tried to teach us, but we really did not sense it until that great American invention of standard time meridians came into effect and we had to set our watches back or forward four separate hours in crossing the continent.

Primitive man kept time by the sun, but later the astronomers persuaded him to change over to the stars as being standards more steady. Now, however, we realize that the earlier mode of measuring time had certain advantages, for the sun is still a more important luminary than the stars, and even the invention of the electric light does not make the night quite the same as day. City dwellers rarely know when the sun rises and not always when it sets, but the nearer they can get their hours of sleep and waking to correspond with those of darkness and light the better for their health and morals. If they were all sensible they could of course leave the clock alone and shift their day's schedule back and forth according to the season, but since it would be hard to get them to agree to this it is quite legitimate to trick them into good habits by moving the hands ahead. Unfortunately there is something in us which tends toward retardation as gravitation pulls all things downward. If an entertainment is announced for "eight sharp" the audience assembles at half past or later with the confidence of being on time. Even dinners, where perfect punctuality was once demanded, give more and more leniency to the late. Setting the clock ahead may have a good effect for a while, but we fear that this temporal gravitation will gradually overcome it and that before long the people of Cleveland will be getting up as late—sun time—as the rest of us.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

IN these progressive days, the way of the boss and the reactionary is hard. The scalp of Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is sought not only by Democrat and Progressive but by those of his own party. If he gets the Republican nomination at the primaries on the eighteenth he will face Gifford Pinchot and A. Mitchell Palmer at the polls in the fall.

But first he must hold his own against J. Benjamin Dimmick, who seven years ago achieved fame as the reform mayor of Scranton.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania is burnt deep with the Penrose brand. The movement to supplant the Senator by Mayor Dimmick, a man of fine fiber and enlightened and aggressive public spirit, if it can be made successful, will do much to rehabilitate its tarnished reputation.

With Dimmick, Pinchot and Palmer to choose from, the people of Pennsylvania would have their first opportunity in years to secure real representation in the United States Senate.

Truly the way of the boss is hard—sometimes. This seems like one of the times. First a direct primary, then

a direct election. Three lusty fighters besetting him before and behind. Would not this be an appropriate time for Senator Penrose to join Uncle Joe Cannon on some Sabine farm?

THE INJUNCTION IN LABOR DISPUTES

THE decision of the Supreme Court in the contempt cases against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison must be unsatisfactory to every one concerned. The court decides that punishment of the defendants for the acts charged against them is barred by the statute of limitations. It tells nothing as to the much vexed question of the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The case is more than six years old. In December, 1907, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia granted an injunction against the three defendants restraining them as officers of the American Federation of Labor from maintaining a boycott against the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. The defendants were subsequently charged with contempt of court for violating the prohibitions of the injunction. Gompers was sentenced to jail for thirty days; Mitchell and Morrison were fined \$500 each. Twice has the case been prosecuted. The first time, the lower court itself dismissed the complaint on the ground of irregularities in its preparation. Now the Supreme Court has declared that the statute of limitations has run against the offense charged.

The court's decision helps us not at all toward the answer to an important question.

Shall we continue to allow injunctions to be used in labor disputes to prohibit as crimes acts which if no labor dispute were in existence would be no crime? Shall we continue to allow judges to punish peremptorily without the possibility of a jury trial acts committed in labor disputes which are only technically contempts of court?

Unquestionably the use of the injunction in labor disputes needs further definition. It likewise needs further restriction. The Supreme Court has been constrained in the present case to afford neither. The fact is regrettable. But what judicial interpretation has failed to do, legislation should undertake. The duty now devolves upon Congress.

WELCOME HOME

IN a few days the vibrant personality of Theodore Roosevelt will be once more in our midst. For seven months he has been in South America. He has been having a corking time. That goes without saying. For the stuff out of which are made the corking times that he is perennially enjoying is within him.

He has preached to the South Americans—preached peace and friendship and international solidarity, as every good Nobel prizeman should; he has explored the wilds; he has found a river—closet geographers and envious explorers to the contrary notwithstanding; he has looked into the bright face of danger; he has added to his Admirable Crichton store of knowledge of fauna and flora and men and things. Of course he has had a corking time.

It is true that he has been ill. But he is ever one to

"welcome each rebuff that turns earth's smoothness rough."

May he come back a giant refreshed. He will continue to irritate some of us, to delight many of us, but to fail to interest none of us. He would be a churlish fellow indeed who would not bid him, Welcome home.

FREE-NECKED MEN

GOOD news comes to us from Paris, and just in the nick of time with summer coming on. It is that the students of the Latin Quarter have started the fashion of wearing no collars. This, to be sure, is not so encouraging as the one single Englishman had been seen on the Strand *décolleté*, since Paris does not set the pace for masculine costume, but a prospect of relief from any quarter, even the Latin, is to be hailed with hope. The dress of women may be as foolish as that of men, but no particular foolishness lasts so long. Besides this advantage the "coefficient of variation," to borrow a term of the biometricians, is always greater in feminine fashion than in masculine. So at the same time we see on the street ladies with celluloid strips sticking up back of their ears and others who look as tho they had just stepped out of an opera box.

But man, poor man, when he whirls around the stand of sample collars finds his option confined to a choice between round corners or pointed, straight front or angular, and a variation in height and circumference of some fractions of an inch, but all equally stiff, starched and uncomfortable. Many a man has been driven to athletics because only in this way could he get the right to wear occasionally a decently comfortable neck-rigging.

His choler rose to such a height
That passion nearly choked him

wrote the poet and the ear-minded compositor who set it up

His collar rose to such a height
That fashion nearly choked him

altered the sense but did not destroy the truthfulness. The collar was in antiquity the badge of servitude and it is still, servitude to fashion, the most unreasonable and tyrannical of masters. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors boasted of being "free-necked men." Alas, we cannot claim to be their worthy descendants so long as we are held in the bondage of these cervical corsets.

BYRON'S LAY

THOSE who believe that the rules of grammar are like the laws of the Medes and Persians and that reputable writers never intentionally disregard them have long been distressed at the lines in *Childe Harold*, "Thou . . . dashest him again to earth;—there let him lay." The defenders of Byron's grammatical reputation argued—in the discussion of the question that occupied the columns of the *London Times* in 1873—that it was a printer's error due to the unauthorized insertion of a period after the word "lay" instead of allowing the verb to become properly transitive by running the sentence on to the next stanza so it would read "There let him lay the armaments which thunderstrike the walls."

But this ingenious apology is now disproved by the original manuscript which has been loaned by John

Murray to the Leipzig Exhibition of Graphic Arts. The full stop after "lay" is undeniable, and what is more, the next stanza was added as an afterthought.

When Browning criticized Byron on this point and called him "the childishest childe," Gladstone came to his defense by quoting from Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*, "There was just room for the pencil to lay between us." He might also have cited Butler's *Analogy*, "The general Proof of natural Religion does not lay level to Common Men," and any number of earlier works, for the intransitive form of the verb was in good usage for the five centuries preceding the nineteenth. Byron then was only employing an archaism like "Childe" itself. Gladstone was right when he said "Byron seems to me to have used the language always as a master, sometimes as a tyrant." Nevertheless we dare not recommend any adventurous or careless schoolboy to use an intransitive "lay" in his next theme, for we fear that in spite of these authoritative precedents he would run a risk of being marked down for it.

OF COURSE NOT

IT will be a source of gratification to all good Americans that the preposterous story of Mr. Roosevelt's sending a bill for \$3000 to the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute for his address before that body receives at last a sweeping official denial. The secretary of the Institute declares unequivocally that Mr. Roosevelt never solicited and never received any payment whatever—either of \$3000 or of any other sum—for his address.

The story as it was circulated was as improbable as it was outrageous. Those who knew him knew that it was impossible.

It is unfortunate that such a piece of scandal mongering should need denial. But since in this sinful world there are always ears eager for scandal and minds anxious to believe the worst of men in high position, it is fortunate that the denial is so complete, so authoritative, so convincing.

BIAS

A CORRESPONDENT has written to warn us that we could not get a dispassionate account of the trouble in Colorado from Senator Helen Ring Robinson. Of the three reasons that he gives, one makes a special appeal to us. He says, "She is a woman and therefore unfitted by nature to form an unbiased opinion, as her sympathies will naturally go out to the women and children of the miners' families."

Our correspondent has hit the nail squarely on the head, tho he has not driven it exactly where he intended. If he has since read Senator Robinson's article, he will know that her sympathies do indeed "go out to the women and children of the miners' families."

If that is bias she is biased. But if that is bias, so are we. If to have sympathy for women and children is to have bias; if to look upon the great industrial problems as human problems in which the elements are not capital and labor, but men and women and children, is to have bias, the world cannot have too much of it.



THE STORY OF THE WEEK



Mexico and the Conciliators

Carranza's refusal to suspend hostilities was regarded with regret and misgivings by the three South American conciliators, who were unwilling that their efforts should be confined to the controversy between the United States and Huerta. They sought repeatedly to change his attitude, but in vain. He and Villa saw victory near at hand, and feared that conciliation would deprive them of the power they hoped to obtain. The conciliators felt that the situation was distinctly favorable to the United States, and that Huerta was at a disadvantage, being restrained by the closing of his chief port, while the rebels were under no restraint whatever. They did not definitely withdraw their invitation to Carranza. The door was left open for him, but he was practically eliminated.

It was decided that the conference should be held at Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side of the river, beginning on the 18th. The delegates appointed by Huerta were Augustin Rodriguez, Emilio Rabasa and Louis Elguero. It is said that they represent all factions; also that all of them have served as counsel for the Cowdray oil interests. President Wilson named Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court, and Frederick W. Lehmann, formerly Solicitor General. Mexico's delegates sailed from Vera Cruz on a German ship. Huerta asked that the sale or shipment of arms to the rebels should be prevented, and was told by the conciliators that the embargo was in force. He filed with them a protest against the conduct of our Government, alleging that it was violating the armistice agreement by landing additional troops and war material at Vera Cruz. Some thought he was seeking a pretext for compelling war, because he foresaw rebel success and preferred to be overcome by the United States. It became known that two German ships bearing arms and ammunition for him were approaching the coast, and there was talk at Washington of interference with them. But their cargoes were not landed, for the reason, it is said, that Huerta could not pay.

Progress of the Rebels

The rebels, who had declined to suspend hostilities, won several victories and were gradually approaching the capital. General Gonzales reported that at a town within

a few miles of San Luis Potosi he had captured the Federal commander, 1800 prisoners, and much ammunition. A report from General Obregon said that a garrison of 1600 men had fallen into his hands at Acaponeta, 100 miles south of Mazatlan. At the latter port a stranded Federal gunboat was destroyed by rebel guns. A rebel aviator, passing over the town, dropt a bomb that killed four persons. Villa's attack upon Saltillo was delayed. Reinforce-

ments increased the number of rebels at Tampico to 7000, and the Federal garrison of 2700 was fiercely attacked on the 10th. In several places Federal soldiers were deserting and joining the rebels.

In the south, Zapata published a proclamation promising to capture the capital and condemning Huerta to death. A few days later he took possession of Cuernavaca, and became master of the entire state of Morelos, his lines being within fifty miles of the capital. Recalling his threats and having in mind his character, many wealthy Mexicans left the capital and sought the protection of the American troops at Vera Cruz.

General Maass, of the Federal army, in a letter to Villa, appealed to his patriotism and urged him to join Huerta's forces in opposing "the invading Yankees." The correspondence has been published. In his reply Villa accused Maass of promoting the assassination of Madero and of provoking intervention at the present time to escape defeat by the rebel army. The Constitutionalists, he said, desired to avoid a foreign war, but if it could not be avoided they would "face the two enemies, the powerful foreigner and the depraved compatriot." There have also been unsuccessful attempts to gain the coöperation of other rebel generals.

As 15,000 Federal troops were within sixty miles of Vera Cruz, our Government authorized General Funston to extend his outpost lines. It was seen that he might need reinforcements, and eight transports were chartered.

The Refugees

The number of Americans remaining in Mexico must be small,

for the movement of refugees has been continuous. At two or three ports on the Pacific coast, the lives of Americans have been saved only by means of British or German ships, and this is true also of Tampico, on the east coast. There has been loud complaint because there were no American ships for refugees at that port. At a meeting in New Orleans of 600 who escaped, resolutions denouncing the Government were adopted. These refugees were besieged in a hotel by an angry mob when rescued by German and British naval officers.

An explanation has been given to the public by Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo. The latter had been

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were the Panama tolls repeal bill and the naval, agricultural and pension appropriation bills. Several senators spoke at length on the repeal bill. The naval bill, past in the House, appropriates nearly \$140,000,000. Two battleships, instead of one, were supported by a vote of 201 to 106.

Joint resolution designating the second Sunday of May as Mothers' Day was past by Senate and House, and a proclamation was issued by the President.

Several thousand women, having been in parade on Pennsylvania avenue, presented to Congress petitions asking the passage of the Bristow-Mondell resolution for a constitutional amendment establishing woman suffrage.

The House Judiciary Committee reported, without recommendation, this resolution and the Hobson resolution for a prohibition amendment.

In the House the Clayton bill concerning trusts (holding companies, interlocking directorates, price-cutting, etc.) was favorably reported from one committee, and from another a bill for federal supervision of issues of railroad stocks and bonds.

An election committee report says that Representative Dyer, of Missouri, holds his seat unlawfully, owing to frauds at the polls, but adds that he deserves no blame.

In the Senate, Mr. Lippitt's resolution, asking the President for information as to published reports that he was assisting General Villa to gain the Presidency in Mexico, was laid on the table, after a brief debate.

At the President's suggestion, the House Democrats decided to hold a caucus on the 12th, for consideration of a program of legislation.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the following:

Federal control of water power on the public lands.

Charges against Justice Wright.

Federal censorship of motion picture films.



© Harris & Ewing

JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR

Mr. Justice Lamar is one of the representatives of the United States at the Mexican peace conference. He has served as an associate justice of the Supreme Court since January, 1911

ordered to take his ships to Vera Cruz. After he had left port the order was countermanded, but he was restrained from returning to the harbor by the advice of the British and German commanders, who were convinced that the presence of his ships at the old anchorage (after the capture of Vera Cruz) would infuriate the Mexican residents and place the Americans in great peril. They offered to rescue the Americans. He was guided by their advice and he accepted their offer.

Among those who have suffered are American newspaper correspondents who went to Mexico at Huerta's invitation. One of them was kept in prison for eleven days. Dreadful stories are told by refugees about

American men and women whose deaths were caused by torture and brutal outrage.

The bodies of the thirteen sailors and four marines who were killed at Vera Cruz were brought on the battleship "Montana" to New York, where, on the 11th, there were impressive memorial services, including an address by President Wilson. Lying on flag-draped caissons, the coffins were borne from the Battery to the City Hall, where 500 school children sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and Mayor Mitchel made a brief address. Thence the funeral cortege past over the Manhattan Bridge to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At the head of the procession that followed the coffins was the President. Secretary Daniels and Governor Glynn were in the next carriage. In the long line were the congressional and legislative committees, naval and military officers, and many prominent citizens. Business was practically suspended. Church bells were tolled, and spectators with bared heads lined the streets.

On the parade ground at the Navy Yard a great audience had assembled. After the invocation, Secretary Daniels reported to the President the names of the dead men, adding those of two whose bodies had not been brought from the south. Their average age was a little more than twenty-three years. In his address, the President said he had a singular mixture of feelings. "The feeling that is uppermost is one of profound grief that these lads should have had to go to their death, and yet there is mixt with that grief a profound pride that they should have gone as they did, and, if I may say



J. C. Strauss, St. Louis

FREDERICK WILLIAM LEHMANN

President Wilson's other appointee as peace delegate. He has served as solicitor-general of the United States, and as president of the American Bar Association

it out of my heart, a touch of envy of those who were permitted so quietly, so nobly, to do their duty." Only once did he speak of the controversy with Mexico, and then he said:

We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind if we can find out the way. We do not want to fight the Mexicans. We want to serve the Mexicans if we can, because we know how we would like to be free, and how we would like to be served, if there were friends standing by ready to serve us. A war of aggression is not a war in which it is a proud thing to die, but it is a proud thing to die in a war of service.

As he looked at the audience, he said in conclusion, and thought of the spirits that had gone, he knew that the road was clearer for the



From the Morning Oregonian
A SPECTACULAR PURSUIT



From the Minneapolis Journal
THE AMERICAN FAMILY SETTLING ITS OWN DIFFICULTIES



From the New York Herald

THAT MEXICAN SHELL GAME: IT KEEPS YOUR UNCLE SAMMY GUESSING

future. They had shown the way. "May God grant to all of us that vision of patriotic service which here in solemnity and grief and pride is borne in upon our hearts and consciences."

Alaska's Railroads Three engineers have been appointed by the President as members of a commission that will locate the projected railroads in Alaska and superintend the construction of them. They are Lieutenant Frederick Mears, of the navy, who has been connected with railway construction on the Panama isthmus; William C. Edes, and Thomas Riggs, Jr., of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who, in determining the location of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary, made a survey from the Pacific to the Arctic Ocean. Congress appropriated \$35,000,000 for the proposed railroads.

Eleven parties are to be sent into Alaska by the Geological Survey, to make investigations as to the Territory's mineral resources. Nearly all the known and unknown districts will be visited by them, and their inquiries will relate in part to the location of the railroad lines.

Colorado's Labor War There are now 890 soldiers of the regular army in Colorado, and since their arrival there has been no fighting. The delivery of arms to the army officers proceeds slowly. Secretary Garrison has decided that the mines now closed must not be opened again at present. A martial court has begun an inquiry as to the conduct of the militia. A report of the Governor's military commission asserts that the tents of the Ludlow colony were burned by the soldiers. Many of the men in uniform, however, were mine guards or other employees of the companies. Grand



From Punch

"A SORT OF WAR"

President Wilson: "I hope you are not shooting at my dear friends the Mexicans?"
U. S. A. Gunner: "Oh, no, sir. We have strict orders only to aim at one Huerta."

juries are at work, and mine owners as well as strikers may be indicted. The companies persist in refusing to permit arbitration. There are several factions in the Legislature, now in special session, and it is difficult to foresee what will be done. Probably, however, bills will be past pro-



© Underwood & Underwood

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

Prince Alexander of Teck, appointed to succeed the Duke of Connaught, is forty years old, a brother of Queen Mary, and won military distinction in South Africa



From the Indianapolis Star

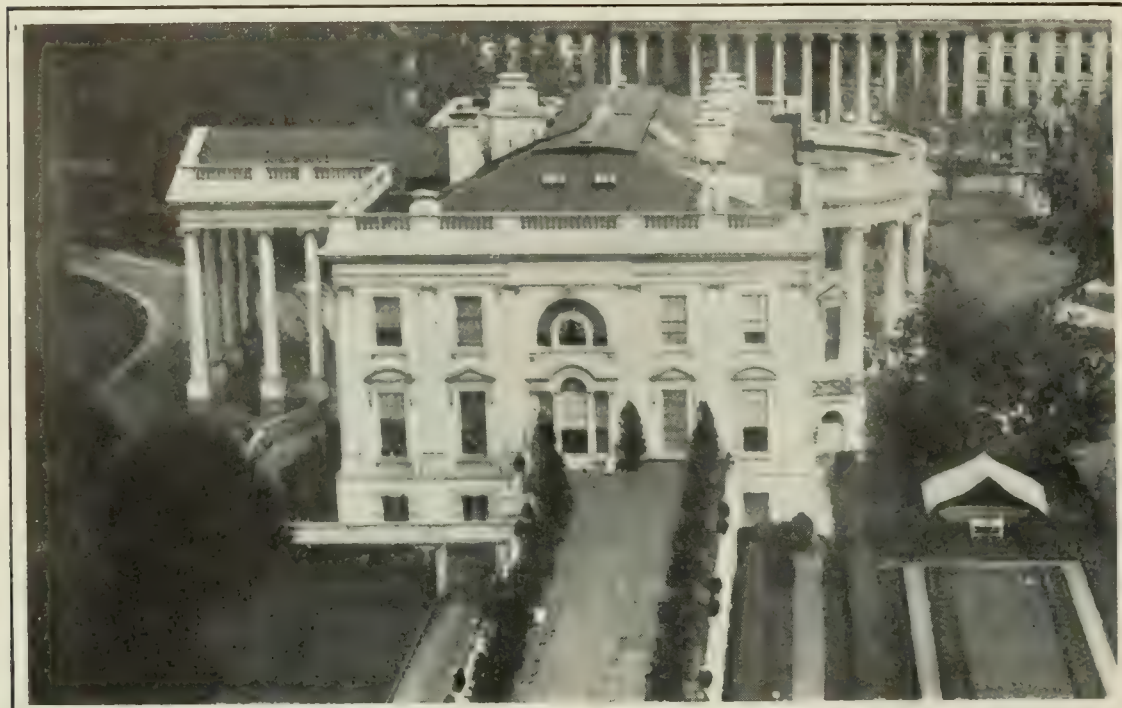
A. B. C. DIPLOMACY: IT PUTS UNCLE SAM BETWEEN THE SHAFTS

viding for compulsory arbitration, authorizing the Governor to close liquor saloons, and appropriating \$1,000,000 for militia expenses.

The Senate at Washington has voted to reject hereafter the annual contribution of \$250,000 from the Rockefeller General Education Board, which has been used for farm demonstration work and the extermination of the boll weevil. One Senator declared that the Rockefeller money was covered with "the blood of women and children shot down in the Colorado strike."

In New York certain anarchists and a few Socialists (whose course is condemned by the Socialist party) have continued their demonstrations of disapproval by marching back and forth in front of the Rockefeller offices, wearing badges of mourning. Several of them, led by Bouck White, the pastor of a "Church of the Social Revolution," invaded, on the 10th, the church which Mr. Rockefeller attends, insisted upon making an argument, and were thrown out.

Many Lives Lost in a Mine The work of removing bodies from coal mines No. 5 and No. 6 of the New River Collieries Company, near Eccles, West Virginia, was almost completed last week, and an inquiry by a coroner's jury was begun. The two mines are connected far beneath the surface. When the explosions took place, in the middle of the afternoon, there were about 275 miners at work. The four shafts are 600 feet deep. Three of them were wrecked and closed by falling rocks and by the fire that followed the explosion. By means of the fourth fifty-nine men were rescued on the first day. The bodies of several of the dead were taken out. After two or three days' hard work,



Paul Thompson

WHERE THE PRESIDENT WILL KEEP COOL

A tent has been put up in the White House gardens where the President will do much of his business in the hot weather. Telephones and plenty of office appliances go with it. A photograph from the roof of the State Department building

it was seen that nothing could be done for the 172 men who were still in Mine No. 5, all of whom, it was believed, were dead.

Rescue work was not discontinued, however, and at last the inner passages of the mine were reached. No living men were found. On the 6th 158 bodies had been taken out. The entire number of the dead is 180. The mine is said to have been a model one, so far as measures for the protection of employees are concerned. One of the dead bodies is that of an insurance agent who entered the mine a few minutes before the explosion. Under the new workmen's compensation law of West Virginia, each widow will receive \$20 a month, and there is an allowance of \$5 a month for children.

Buying Oil in California

Looking in various parts of the world for oil to meet the growing demand for it as fuel on the ocean, English capitalists directly interested in British shipping have decided to make large investments in California. Control of two of the prominent oil companies in that state is to be purchased by a syndicate, the head of which is Earl Grey, formerly Governor-General of Canada.

His associates are Sir Thomas Boyden, deputy chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company's board; Sir William Garston, well known for his connection with irrigation projects in Egypt; Sir Edward Ward, secretary of the British War Office and head of a large English steamship company; Andrew Weir, president of the Weir Steamship Company; William Anderson, a ship-builder; and Lord Pirrie, of the

White Star steamship line. Earl Grey is to be chairman of the board. The project, he says, is neither directly nor indirectly supported by the British Government.

The Treaty with Colombia

The Colombian Senate past, on its first reading, last week, the treaty with the United States. An official copy, published by a newspaper in Bogota whose editor was one of the plenipotentiaries who signed the agreement shows, probably, that the version published some time ago in this country (a translation from the French, forwarded from Paris) was incorrect. In this version the United States express "sincere regret for anything that may have interrupted or altered the relations of cordial friendship long existing between the two nations." In the English copy published in Bogota (by the side of the Spanish text) the United States expresses "sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship," etc. This change affects what has been called our Government's apology, and, with respect to that, is one of some importance.

The leading paper of Argentina, *La Prensa*, of Buenos Ayres, urges our Senate to ratify the treaty and "thus to affirm in solemn, diplomatic form the idea of ex-President Roosevelt that the United States should treat with Latin America on a basis of equality." It appears, however, that the treaty is not approved by Mr. Roosevelt. In a long dispatch, cabled from Para by a special correspondent and published in several newspapers (the greater part of it expressing opposition to the Panama

tolls exemption repeal bill) he is quoted as follows: "In view of the nearness of a vote on canal tolls in the Senate, and the astonishing statement, which, I trust, is wholly without foundation, that the Administration has offered to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 blackmail because Colombia behaved so badly in the past, I wish to say a word on the Panama exemption clause." He cannot believe, he says (according to that dispatch), that Mr. Wilson has consented to pay \$25,000,000 or any other sum.

Hayti and Santo Domingo The British Government, thru its representative at the Haytian capital, said to the Haytian Government, on the 6th, that the claim of one Peters, a British subject, for \$62,000, which had been awarded to him by arbitration, on account of the destruction of his property during the Leconte revolution, must be paid by six o'clock that afternoon. In the neighboring harbor was the British cruiser "Suffolk." There was no money in the treasury. Congress hurriedly assembled in joint session and denounced the Government because it had no funds. The resignation of J. N. Leger, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was demanded, and he promptly retired from office. It is said that our Government asked Great Britain to give Hayti a little more time. But the money was paid in accordance with the British demand, having been advanced by the National Bank.

The American Minister, Madison R. Smith, of Missouri, a friend of Secretary Bryan, who was recently appointed, was in this country. He has since resigned, and our Government, needing a man of diplomatic experience in the place, has appointed Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, for some time past secretary of the embassy at Tokio.

The revolutionists in Santo Domingo have not been subdued, and the country is reported to be in a deplorable condition. Last week the cruiser "Washington," on her way to Vera Cruz, was intercepted and sent to a Dominican port. Her commander, Captain Eberle, has asked both factions to send representatives to a conference. Both have consented, but he says a suspension of hostilities is impracticable.

The Militant Reign of Terror A year ago, on the sentencing of Mrs. Pankhurst to penal servitude for three years, the suffragets of England declared a "reign of terror," and they certainly have fulfilled their announced purpose of

causing as much exasperation as possible without loss of life. Property to the value of many millions of dollars has been destroyed, but the only fatality is the voluntary sacrifice of Miss Emily Davidson, a graduate of London University, who threw herself in front of the King's horse at the Derby races. This "policy of pestering," as the suffragets call it, has been carried on in such a variety of ways and with such ingenuity in the devising of novel methods of annoying the Government and the public that it has been impossible to guard against them. Among the outrages committed have been the smashing of windows, the interruption of church services, the destruction of flower beds in the parks, the cutting of telephone wires, the pouring of acid in mail boxes, the painting of statues, the cutting of library books, the slashing of paintings, the explosion of bombs and the burning of buildings. The bombs have for the most part been so poorly made or placed that they have done little damage, doubtless by intention, since some of them were merely dummy bombs. The work of the "arson squad" has been mostly confined to grandstands, clubhouses, railroad sheds and other vacant buildings, but several fine country houses have been destroyed.

The attacks on pictures began by the cutting of the Rokeby Venus in March and was continued on May 4 by the ruin of a portrait of Henry James, the novelist, by John S. Sargent, on exhibition in the National Gallery. A gray-haired lady drew a cleaver from her muff and struck three blows before she was seized, breaking the glass and making ragged gashes in the canvas. The picture was one of the finest in the annual exhibit of the Royal Academy, which had just opened, and had been purchased as a gift to Mr. James by a number of his friends.

Woman Suffrage in the House of Lords

As the activities of the suffragets increase the prospects of their cause appear to diminish. Woman suffrage has lost the majority which has for years favored it in the House of Commons. In the House of Lords a bill introduced by Lord Selborne, giving the parliamentary vote to women already having the local franchise, was voted down by 104 to 60. This measure would have enfranchised about a million women. The opposition, led by Lord Curzon, argued from the actions of the suffragets that women were temperamentally disqualified for political power. The advocates of the bill endeavored to explain away

militancy as confined to a few fanatics. Lord Haldane said that women should have the vote because the time was coming when class problems would have to be considered, such as the birth rate and death rate, in which the coöperation of women was vital. The Archbishop of Canterbury and four bishops voted for the bill.

Lloyd George's Budget

The sixth budget of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced into the House of Commons on May 4, is more than a mere financial measure, for it involves a radical scheme of social readjustment and reform. In the first place it devolved upon Mr. Lloyd George to raise more money than any of his predecessors have had to provide. His estimate of the total national expenditure for 1914-15 is over a billion dollars; that is, more than twice the budget of twenty years ago. Under the present system of taxation this will involve a deficit of nearly \$50,000,000, about half of which is due to increased expenditures and the rest to the necessity of relieving the municipalities of part of the burden of public health, education, road construction, etc. The new budget provides for the feeding of school children and assists married women workers.

In devising plans by which the burden of the increased taxation should fall exclusively upon the rich Lloyd George has shown great ingenuity. The provisions of the bill are very complicated and required a speech of nearly three hours to explain, but in general it may be said that the additional revenue needed is to be obtained by increasing the tax upon large incomes and upon unimproved land. The rate upon earned incomes above \$5000 and under \$15,000 a year will be raised by a sliding scale ranging from 4.2 to 6.4 per cent. On unearned income it is 6.4 per cent. A graduated supertax will be imposed on all incomes above \$15,000 instead of the present lower limit of \$25,000. Death duties will be raised to a maximum of 20 per cent.

The land taxes are contrived to promote the Chancellor's plan of breaking up the large estates into small holdings and relieving the congestion of the urban population. There are now four million acres of land within municipal areas which is classed as agricultural and so is taxed at a very low rate, while the owners hold it for the rise in value due to the growth of the city. This "unearned increment," as Henry George called it, is what Lloyd George is after. He proposes, therefore, a new system of appraisal,



Paul Thompson

MASTER OF THE HIGH JUMP

Edward Beeson, of the University of Southern California, whose jump of 6 feet 7½ inches at Berkeley, May 3, adds five-eighths of an inch to the world's record

by which the value of the site should be separated from the value of the improvements, so as to make it unprofitable to hold city real estate unimproved.

Conferences on the Home Rule question have been carried on by the Government with the leaders of the Opposition on the one hand and of the Irish Nationalists on the other, but no results have been announced.

Alcoholism in France The alarming increase in the consumption of alcohol in France and the concomitant increase in crime and disease have roused serious consideration of the means of combating the evil. The number of saloons (cabarets) in the country has risen to 480,000; that is, one for every eighty-nine inhabitants, or twenty-two adult males. It is estimated that alcohol costs France more every year than the Balkan states lost thru the recent war. The chief cause of the ravages of alcoholism is the widespread use of absinthe and the introduction, under the law of 1880, of local distillation. There are over a million small distillers in France. Normandy has suffered more than any other part of the country from the effects of alcohol, especially in the spread of tuberculosis. Dr. Jaquet has shown that the map of tuberculosis in France corresponds very closely to the map of alcoholism. Professor Raymond reports that of 2000 cases of nervous disorder treated by him at the Salpêtrière, 1350 had alcoholism as efficient cause. According to Fernet, alcohol is the principal cause of death in ten per cent of the deaths in the Paris hospitals, and an accessory cause in thirty-three per cent.

Many different agencies are engaged in combating the spread of alcoholism. The Government has introduced temperance instruction in the public schools and has appointed several commissions to investigate the question. A national society, known as the *Alarme*, has been formed for the purpose of temperance, agitation and political action. Among the leaders of the movement are Léon Bourgeois, Jean Finot, A. Ribot and Charles Richet, who received the Nobel prize in medicine last year. The *Alarme* has organized meetings in every city and has pledged candidates to vote for temperance legislation. Leading newspapers, such as *Matin* and *Temps*, are devoting a large amount of space to the anti-alcoholic campaign, and the local papers follow their example. In Caen, which has the reputation of



© Underwood & Underwood

TAKING HOME GRINGO FOOD

The troops in Vera Cruz have distributed rations to the inhabitants, threatened with starvation by Huerta's embargo on supplies for the city

having more inebriates than any other place in France, *Le Bonhomme Normand* has adopted the novel plan of publishing once a week the names of all men seen drunk on the streets. Moving pictures showing the evils of intemperance are being used in the campaign.

A Sicilian Earthquake

The villages in the vicinity of Mount Etna were shaken on May 8 by an earthquake as severe as that which destroyed the city of Messina, in December, 1908, but in this case the preliminary tremors gave the people sufficient warning, so there was comparatively slight loss of life. The chief sufferers were the villages of Linera and Santa Venerina, on the eastern slope of the volcano, where some two hundred people perished and many others were bur-



J. BENJAMIN DIMMICK

Former Mayor of Scranton, and now fighting Penrose for the Republican nomination for Senator from Pennsylvania

ied in the ruins. The shock was felt strongly as far north as Messina and south as Catania, and on the the following day Randazzo, on the north-western slope, was severely shaken. Mount Etna has been in eruption for several years, but the relation between earthquakes and volcanoes is a problem that geologists have not yet been able to work out.

The Italian Government promptly sent soldiers to the devastated district to search the ruins, and Red Cross aid was soon at hand. King Victor Emmanuel contributed \$20,000 to the relief fund, and Queen Elena directed the hospital work. Priests hastened to the scene to administer the sacraments to the dying, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Catania celebrated mass amid the ruins.

The Rising of the Epirotes

The withdrawal of the Greek troops from the Epirus, in southern Albania, resulted, as was foretold, in a clash between the Greek Epirotes and the Albanian Mohammedans. An attack of the latter was repulsed and George Zographos, the leader of the Epirotes, retaliated by ordering all the Mohammedans to leave the district. A delegation of Mohammedan notables went to his headquarters at Argyro-Castro and protested that the execution of the order would drive to destitution 8000 Mohammedans, but he declared it was a measure of military necessity and declined to retract it. A report coming by way of Vienna states that the Epirotes crucified 200 Mohammedan captives in the orthodox church at Kodra and then set the church on fire.

Zographos has about 10,000 armed men at his command, many of them deserters from the Greek army. He himself was once Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Greek Government and was sent to the Epirus as governor-general when that territory was occupied by the Greek forces in the recent war. The raising of the blockade of the port of Santi Quaranti by Premier Venezelos permitted the insurgents under Zographos to receive arms and supplies for use against the Mpret.

Prince William, who has recently assumed the sovereignty of Albania, evidently feels that the conquest of the Epirus would be too much of a strain upon his slender resources, so he has consented to have the question of the autonomy of the Epirus referred to an international commission of the powers for arbitration. Pending this both parties have declared an armistice.

THE ONE-LUNG JACK

BY JOHN AMID

O, she's only a little domestic jack, with a single-plunger pump,
But she'll yank her rods 'til the cows come home, and finish on the jump.
She'll start to bark at the crack of day with the sun on the mesa's rim—
She'll thug and chug 'til the moon comes up, and start to bark at him.
From the time we prime her and sling the fly in the level morning light
She'll yammer and hammer a thug—skip—thug 'til we slip the switch at night.

With her thug—thug—thug—thug—thug—skip—thug,
And a thug—skip—skip—thug—thug—
Why, a chap would be a piker if he didn't learn to like her
And her thug—skip—thug—thug—thug.

She's not in the class with a sixty-horse—she's only rated four—
But she'll run with the governor standing out, and only a hog wants more.
She's honest clear to the cam-shaft gear, and willing—man alive!
You've only a call to ask for four, and she's willing to give you five.
She'll keep her brasses smooth and cool in spite of the pump-rod yank,
And she'll hike her little old five-inch flow clean ninety foot to the tank.

The big boys down on the valley floor, they're lifting day and night,
But it takes a regular work-shop crew to keep 'em running right.
Their piston-rings would circle a keg, and they shake the ground when they shoot,
But they'll pound and fight if the feed ain't right, or the oil don't smell to suit.
While the little old girl in the tank-house here, she'll hammer alone all day,—
She'll eat a mixture rich or poor, and get there either way.

With her thug—thug—skip—thug—thug—skip—thug,
And her skip—thug—thug—thug—thug;
If you're clumsy with the oiler at the worst you'll never
 spoil her
Or her thug—thug—thug—skip—thug.

Whenever you step to the tank-house door you'll find her pegging along,
Yanking her pump-rods up and down, singing her chug-chug song.
You can see the cross-head rise and fall as the pump-rods drop in the dark;
You can watch the blue flame shoot in her throat as she snaps at the steady spark;
You can feel her shake to the make-and-break, and skip when the governor clinks,
And you'll see the blur of the fly-wheel spokes in the light from the tank-house chinks.

You can hunt from the San Jacinto hills to the level valley mouth;
From the citrus tanks at the Baldy flanks to the walnut groves in the south.
Each jack and pump—you can watch 'em hump, you can put 'em to every test—
You may feel lost when you learn their cost, but you'll mark her good as the best.
From the racing lacing on her belt to the rings around her heart
She's the same little, game little one-lung jack, and *always* ready to start.

With her thug—skip—thug—thug—thug—thug—thug,
And her thug—thug—skip—skip—thug;
If she's always running sweeter can you claim the big
 'uns beat her
And her skip—skip—skip—thug—thug?

THE PANAMA CANAL AN AMERICAN HIGHWAY

BY JAMES A. O'GORMAN

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS

I INTEND to consider briefly the legal, economic and political aspects of this question. In my judgment, the British claim that the exemption is a violation of the treaty has neither law nor justice to sustain it.

It is said that Great Britain and the other nations have the same rights to the use of the Canal that the United States has. If that be so, what compensation does the United States derive from the investment of \$400,000,000 and for the \$17,000,000 annual deficit in the operation of the Canal?

The United States must have some rights, because it is declared that the United States shall have all the rights incident to the construction as well as the exclusive right of management and regulation. What can these be if they are not rights of ownership and control, subject only to the permission to other nations to use the Canal on such terms as the United States may impose?

Do we own the Canal, or are we only an international caretaker, with no special privilege except to foot the bills and to maintain a sufficient military force to defend the Canal and preserve its neutrality?

Did we engage in this great undertaking primarily for the United States and incidentally for the rest of the world, or primarily for the world, without any particular advantage to the United States?

In the treaty the following words may be noted, that "the nations observing these rules shall use the Canal on terms of entire equality." How can an owner be on terms of entire equality with the mere grantee of a privilege? Where a foreign country fails to observe the rules, its ships will not be permitted to use the Canal. Will it be claimed that the United States will be denied the use of the Canal if it fails to observe the rules which it establishes? Who would prohibit the ships of the United States from using the Canal if it neglected to observe any of these rules? The other nations, however, for whom the United States makes these rules, do stand on an entire equality, and it is to them that the term "all nations" refers.

A foreign battleship, for instance, must pay toll, but it surely was never intended that an American battleship must pay toll passing thru our own Canal.

But let me turn to the economic phases of this legislation. For more than thirty years the transconti-

E X E M P T !

It is said that Great Britain and the other nations have the same rights to the use of the Canal that the United States has. If that be so, what compensation does the United States derive from the investment of \$400,000,000?

The free Canal means encouragement to independent shipbuilders to construct vessels to engage in the Canal trade and thus develop an important American industry.

It is idle talk of national honor when we seek to meet unfounded demands by inflicting injustice and dishonor upon our own people.

This question of tolls is but an incident in a great contest, now in its initial stage, which may determine the control of the Panama Canal for all time.

nental railroads of the country used their powerful influence and resorted to every device to prevent the construction of an isthmian canal. Railroads dread water competition, because that means cheaper rates. No railroad ever secured control of a competing water line on this continent without destroying competition. Now that the Canal is built, the same malign influence is endeavoring to minimize its service to the public.

The free Canal means encouragement to independent shipbuilders to construct vessels to engage in the Canal trade and thus develop an important American industry.

It will reduce the cost of shipping thru the Canal to a minimum and thereby compel competing railroads in the United States and Canada to reduce their rates to a competitive basis. Every ton of freight, otherwise, carried thru the Canal at \$1.20 a ton will enable the competing railroads to charge at least that amount as additional freight; and on a freight car carrying fifty tons of freight from ocean to ocean, the railroads will receive \$60 more than they would if the ships went thru without the payment of tolls.

Those who seek to justify the betrayal of party pledges must invent an excuse or openly confess that the declaration of principles adopted at the Baltimore convention was a

mere sham, to be used only for the purpose of deceiving the American electorate and not for the purpose of being redeemed honestly.

Those who say we must act because the President so advises have a very erroneous conception of the senatorial office.

They forget the powers and responsibilities of each and every senator, as well as the limitation imposed by the Constitution on the executive.

No senator questions the patriotism and high purposes of the President, but if legislation is to be made dependent upon his will alone, no one can predict the mischief to which such a precedent will expose this government in future years. The welfare of one hundred millions of freemen cannot be dependent upon the judgment of one man. If the Congress of the United States is to vote blindly with regard to great public questions, trusting alone to the executive, and acting on his judgment, whether right or wrong, we invite a danger which may involve the country in grave peril and which may at any time produce a national catastrophe.

If I would counsel the President, I would remind him that whatever we owe foreign nations, we owe more to the American people.

It is idle talk of national honor when we seek to meet unfounded demands by inflicting injustice and dishonor upon our own people.

I would urge the strict observance of every international obligation founded on right and justice, but I would defy the powers of the earth before I would permit encroachments upon our rights of sovereignty. I know there is a vague suspicion that diplomatic reasons require this national abasement, but my judgment, maturely formed and based upon such information as is available, is that the gravity of our international relations has been grossly tho unconsciously exaggerated.

I believe that the passage of the repeal bill compromises the dignity and honor of the United States, and before the deed is consummated I enter my solemn protest, as I have entered it upon the floor of the Senate, against what I conceive to be a betrayal of the American people.

This question of tolls is but an incident in a great contest, now in its initial stage, which may determine the control of the Panama Canal for all time.

Washington, D. C.

WHY NOT TRUST THE PRESIDENT?

BY JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS

THE movement for the repeal of the provision exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls has raised two important questions. The first is, whether the law exempting American coastwise vessels from payment of tolls is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; the second, whether the repeal of it would not be a violation of the Democratic platform of 1912.

But overshadowing both of those questions, which are answered in different ways by different men, is another question and it is of the greatest importance to the voter as well as the mere citizen. The answer to this question is based upon the faith he entertains for the man whom the nation has selected as chief executive—under the happiest principles of government of the people by the people—the President of the United States. The question is whether or not we shall yield our own judgment if necessary in order to support the President.

The President has asked that we trust him. He presents us with a national and international predicament. In responding to his appeal, party lines are forgotten, for patriotic Republicans stand by him and comply with his request.

I do not agree with any man who asserts that it is not the right and the privilege of our country to do as we choose with the Canal as we might or could with any other property wholly our own. No treaty existing forbids this, and none could, from my point of view, successfully do so. Yet there exist several serious differences of opinion. The greatest minds of the nation are divided upon it. I have contented myself with tendering a resolution providing "that the President shall be empowered to suspend any toll or charge as to any vessel at any time the welfare of the nation would be served by so doing, and restore said tolls whenever, in his judgment, necessary to the benefit of the United States." My object was to find a means that might serve as a middle course, which should at the same time accomplish the purpose desired by the President and avoid disastrous disagreements in Congress and within the Democratic party.

But the President's request is a practical fact. He asks for the suspension of the privilege that has by law been granted giving an exemption to a certain class of our countrymen from paying tolls for the use of the Canal. The Canal must be re-

R E P E A L !

The President has asked that we trust him. He presents us with a national and international predicament.

I do not agree with any man who asserts that it is not the right and the privilege of our country to do as we choose with the Canal as we might or could with any other property wholly our own.

The Panama Canal can only be sustained by payment of tolls, which are in effect taxes, and since taxes should be uniform, the exemption of any one set of men from payment is a manifest departure from the theory of equality and just government.

Why should any man doubt Woodrow Wilson?

Patriotism calls to us as Americans to hold up the President's hands.

garded wholly as a business proposition. It has been built in a business-like way and financed in a business-like manner. It is apparent, therefore, that the Panama Canal can only be sustained by payment of tolls, which are in effect taxes, and since taxes should be uniform, the exemption of any one set of men from payment is a manifest departure from the theory of equality and just government. Naturally, the mind revolts against the special favor established by this privilege and justice demurs to establishing it as a right. It is not equality; and equality is the fundamental doctrine of democracy.

Where this argument is not directly met by opponents of the repeal of the toll law, it is indirectly met with the assertion that yielding to the President's request is a violation of the Democratic platform. Now what is meant by the theory of the "party platform" and fidelity to its promise? What was it that has aroused the indignation of this country in the past at the ignoring of platform pledges and the violation of election promises? It was the growing practise of evading party promises *where no intervening events or new conditions called for the changed course*. There are few instances which justify an exemption or departure from a party pledge. But one such instance is before us today.

Yet it could never have been in-

tended by the American people that merely because a thing was written in a party platform there should be no possible way of yielding to new conditions calling for a departure and modifying the pledge to suit these new conditions. In the present case we have gone to the people's representatives with the reason for the change and asked them to consider the new legislation. No deception has been practised upon them.

Much has been said about what the President meant when he asked Congress to make the repeal in order that he might know how to deal with "nearer issues" and foreign questions. Heretofore the President's attitude to all matters has been characterized with specific exactness, clearness of object, fullness of reason and irrefutable argument. When I contrast it with the exception relative to the tolls, I am forced to the conclusion that there must be reason so impelling and of a consequence so dire that, according to the logic of the man, the judgment of the executive and the sense of the patriot, it were better that to do a great right he should do a little wrong.

When in the congressional campaign of 1900 as well as in the campaign of 1898, we Democrats found it compatible to criticize some of the McKinley policies. We called his acts usurpation. We did not hesitate to condemn them. What was the reply of our honorable opponents? It was: "He is the President. Trust the President." By his past they appealed, by his record they appealed, by the Christian character of the man they appealed, and the proof was sufficient. The country said: "We trust the man in the performance whom we trusted to begin it."

Now this is the hour that we, the Democrats, likewise ask that there be trust for the President. Why should any man doubt Woodrow Wilson, looking at his career in this country from the time, as college president, he struggled to strike down the aristocracy of education in order that the humblest student might have personal freedom and the doctrine of democracy of equality be enjoyed? Viewing the record of the man, pausing to remember the things he has done for men, surely our country could pay him the tribute of its approval and its support and trust the President.

It is patriotism, therefore, that calls to us as Americans to hold up the President's hands.

Washington, D. C.

THE POTATOES OF PARMENTIER

NO recognition in the way of a statue could be more appropriate than that accorded by France to M. Antoine Augustin Parmentier, the centenary of whose death was thus recently signalized. The locality chosen for the statue, illustrated herewith, is in Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, where Parmentier demonstrated that the potato might be grown profitably in that country, and thus insure the people against the constantly recurring famines.

M. Parmentier, born in 1727, was in early life an apothecary, but speedily developed into a learned pharmacist, and became, during the wars of the middle of the eighteenth century, chief pharmacist and health officer of the French army. He accompanied the troops on their campaigns, and was five times captured and held prisoner, presumably by reason of his willingness to stay with and assist the sick and wounded who fell into the enemy's hands. It was during these captivities that he noticed how extensively potatoes were cultivated in Germany, and learned the methods of culture, and the various preparations of the tubers for food and drink.

The potato had been brought to Spain from America, perhaps Peru, as early as 1555, and soon afterward had been introduced into Britain, where it came into general cultivation, at least in Ireland, toward the close of the seventeenth century, owing mainly to the efforts of the Royal Society. From Spain the plant was carried to the Hanseatic ports about 1589, whence its use gradually spread among the thrifty folk of Holland and Belgium.

After the exhausting wars which ended in the Seven Years' struggle, rural France was impoverished and almost desperate. A bad season anywhere meant a local or often a widespread famine; the kingdom, already nearly ruined by non-producing hordes of nobles, officeholders and priests, was overrun with beggars, tax-farmers and bandits, and the peasantry lacked both energy and means to better themselves. Among the few public-spirited men trying to ameliorate these conditions Parmentier became prominent, for as soon as he had been relieved of military duties he had turned his attention to the improvement of agriculture and of the diet of the common people. In 1769 the Institute of France offered a prize for the best memoir proposing vegetables to supplement the cereal plants; and it was awarded in 1771 to Parmentier's

essay on the virtues of the potato (*Examen chimique de la Pomme de Terre*, published in 1773). Stimulated by this encouragement, Parmentier applied himself with indefatigable perseverance to popularizing the idea, and perhaps to this period belongs the tradition (for which the present writer can find no verification) that, failing to cajole the peasants of his neighborhood into planting the seed-potatoes he offered them, he ordered a guard of soldiers set over his storehouse. When the farmers saw this they concluded that the potatoes must have a real value as a delicacy; and, as Parmentier had expected, they rushed and clamored to get what they had previously despised.

The purpose of Parmentier and his fellows of the Section of Agriculture of the Institute was not to raise potatoes as a table-vegetable primarily,

but as a substance for making a flour to mix with the peasants' coarse rye-meal and so make a better and cheaper bread; and he wrote a famous book entitled *The Complete Baker* on the proper way to prepare this mixture, and on bread-making and baking generally—a book which had a greatly beneficial influence on the health of the nation. Flour-making was the ordinary use of potatoes all over the continent at that time; but half or more of the German crop went to the distilling of brandy.

It was not until 1788, however, that much success crowned these efforts to overcome poverty and prejudice. In that year Parmentier obtained from Louis XVI a grant of about fifty acres of land in the plain of Sablons, between the present Bois de Bologne and Neuilly, where the land was so sterile that it was thought nothing could be made to grow. He produced a good crop, nevertheless, and the King graciously wore a flower of the plant one day as a boutonniere, and bade his courtiers order potatoes for dinner.

That settled it. Fashion's wand waved gracefully aside the objections reason had failed to move. Farmers rushed to Sablons for seed, planting began everywhere, and it was not long before a serious proposition was made to change the name from *pomme de terre* to *parmentière*. A few years later all Europe was applying to France for seed of Parmentier's improved varieties, and for a time she became the foremost producer of this crop on the continent; but this supremacy was long ago lost.

HOTEL INSPECTION

THE possibilities for spreading disease found in the cheaper hotels have led Michigan to inaugurate a state-wide inspection beginning in April, 1914. James Hammell, himself a traveling man of thirty years' experience, and present chief clerk of the State Labor Bureau, has been appointed first Hotel Inspector and will head a squad of fifteen men.

Among the requirements to be enforced are the rulings that all beds must be equipped with sheets ninety inches long and with adequate quilts and blankets. Individual textile towels must be provided, tho the old roller towels are not forbidden if guests do not object. Much stress is placed on sanitation, drainage, and all the usual fittings of a public house and there is little chance for careless or intentional oversight since every requirement is specified. Michigan intends to be a traveling man's paradise.



Underwood & Underwood

ANTOINE PARMENTIER

The man who taught France to eat potatoes.
His statue stands in Neuilly

The Indypendunt

FOR QUITE A WHILE THE LOOKING
AHEAD WEAKLY OF AMERICA

M A Y 1 8, A. D. 1 9 1 4

Owned by the owners and published by them;
this issue lifted out of the rut by the PRINCE-
TON TIGER: A. C. M. Azoy, Jr., Managing
Editor; C. H. Ill, Business Manager; R. H.
Gibson, C. B. Hunter, R. W. Holman, L. Payson,
F. L. Peirce, G. J. Pyle, assistants in the uplift.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE

SINGLE COPIES, AS USUAL
MARRIED COPIES, DOUBLE RATES

Entered at the New York Post Office thru the
side door

"FOR THE PEOPLE AND AGAINST
THE PUBLIC"

4-11-44

If the figures 4-11-44 appear on your address label, it means that we want some more salary again, and you are to please send in your subscription at once—sooner if you can.

EDITORIALS

The question before us this week, "Who are we, and how do we do it?" is to be approached as it were, rather differently. In the first and sixth places, spinach being the price it is, we must confess that there is, now, much to be said on both sides. We know who we are all right, but how we do it is something else again, we not being addicted to looking on the flowing bowl, made to run over by the landlord, when the contents thereof are of a reddish colour.* When Ham Holt of N. Y. and yale came across with his idea that we do this little stint, to say nothing of ditto-ing the readers, we leaped aboard, got a board you might say if you felt kittenish and here we are, all of us. We never thought once we'd ever see our stuff in the pages of this Standpipe of Seriousness—we are darn certain now that we never will again. Selah!

April showers of rain and linen make
May flowers and brides respectively.

In stating our preference of these modern dances, we agree with the writer of "Lead, Kindly Light."

Of course, you remember.
"One-step enough for me."

He used to call her the light of his life
In the soft ante-hymenal day;
But now, from the way that she goes
thru his clothes,
He calls her his Roentgen ray.

We don't know how you feel about it,
but, when we shave very carefully with
the latest 1914 model safety razor and

*The owners want that spelled "c-o-l-o-r";
simplyfide spelin yu no.—Compositor.
That's all right; you spell it "c-o-l-o-u-r";
let's get the owners' ruminant.—ED. TIGER.

then walk nonchalantly into a barber shop to get a haircut, there comes over us an inkling of resentment when the barber cheerfully remarks: "Shave, sir?"

WHEE !

By Eleanor Sichabed Hellowell, Odin Stover Johnson, Governor Maurice, Mabel Constant Earner, and Willyum Roger Birlingame

EDITOR'S NOTE:—We consider that we are exceptionally fortunate in being able to offer to our readers this month the greatest of American short stories, being a collaboration of the greatest and highest paid writers now in captivity: Miss Hellowell, whose books are too well known to stand description; Odin Johnson, author of "How We Put the Ale in Yale"; Governor Maurice, author of "Real Life I Have Met"; Miss Earner, who wrote "Why I Wanted a Husband and What I Did with Him," and Dr. Birlingame of The Independent and the Knickerbocker, who has at last confest to writing the "Garden of the Heart." All rights for this story are reserved, including its translation into Brooklynese.

Tremblingly she looked up; fiercely he smiled; gleamingly their eye met. "Toodle-ums," he said to the Little-Thin-Person in White, "will you marry me?" Chewingly she masticated her gum. Then vigorously, "Yes," she uttered affectionately.

They were spending their honeymoon in Cannes. Owija slid her tall thin arms out of her kimono, and scratched her ear. She thought of Spitoon Blood still pursuing her with his millions. Millions on millions and motorcars. Her husband entered; he was drunk. "Oui-oui," he said with a husk in his voice.

"It's too late, Jawn." The woman was leaning against the bureau panting hard. "The call of the old life is too much; I'm going back to Spitoon Blood and his millions."



QUITE SO!

Perry: Why do they call them "wild oats?"
Jerry: Because they make the old man wild.

God! His brain reeled. He caught her in his arms and prest her convulsed quivering form close to him. Kiss after kiss he rained on her trembling lips. "Too late," she said, and slipt heavily to the floor. He kicked her gently in the face.

The house was very still. Owija came out of her room clad in a point lace chemisette and a traveling suit. She stepped on the cat, but it did not deter her. Out of the door she went. The river shone silver in the moonlight. . . . "Glub-glub." Soon all was quiet again.

THE PHONOGRAPH

(Inspired, appropriately enough, by Noyes.)

There's a phonograph a-caroling across
the campus fair,

In Princeton as the sun sinks low;
And the music's awful tinny, and it
makes the students swear,

As they wish it in the regions far
below.

It pulses thru the studies of the college,
and a pain

Surrounds that tuneful entry like a
large eternal light;

And the neighbors stop their ears up,
for they hate to hear again

The symphony (?) that rules the day
and night.

For Europe's nigger band now sighs
Another rag-time song;

And after them Al Jolson cries

A tale of Spanish wrong.

And studes wish for the nerve to go
With sword and shield and lance

And on that phonograph of woe
With both feet gayly prance.

There's an a-tha-lete that listens, and
his heart is crying out,

In Princeton as the sun sinks low;

For he is on probation, he is near to
flunking out,

The faculty has warned him, and his
fate is still in doubt,

So he hollers to the music, "Tuck it in,"
and "Cut it out!"

Consigning it the meanwhile, with ex-
ams to think about,

To the land where the dead dreams
go.

Come down this way in winter time,
in summer time, in lilac time,

Come down this way at any time (it
isn't far from Trenton),

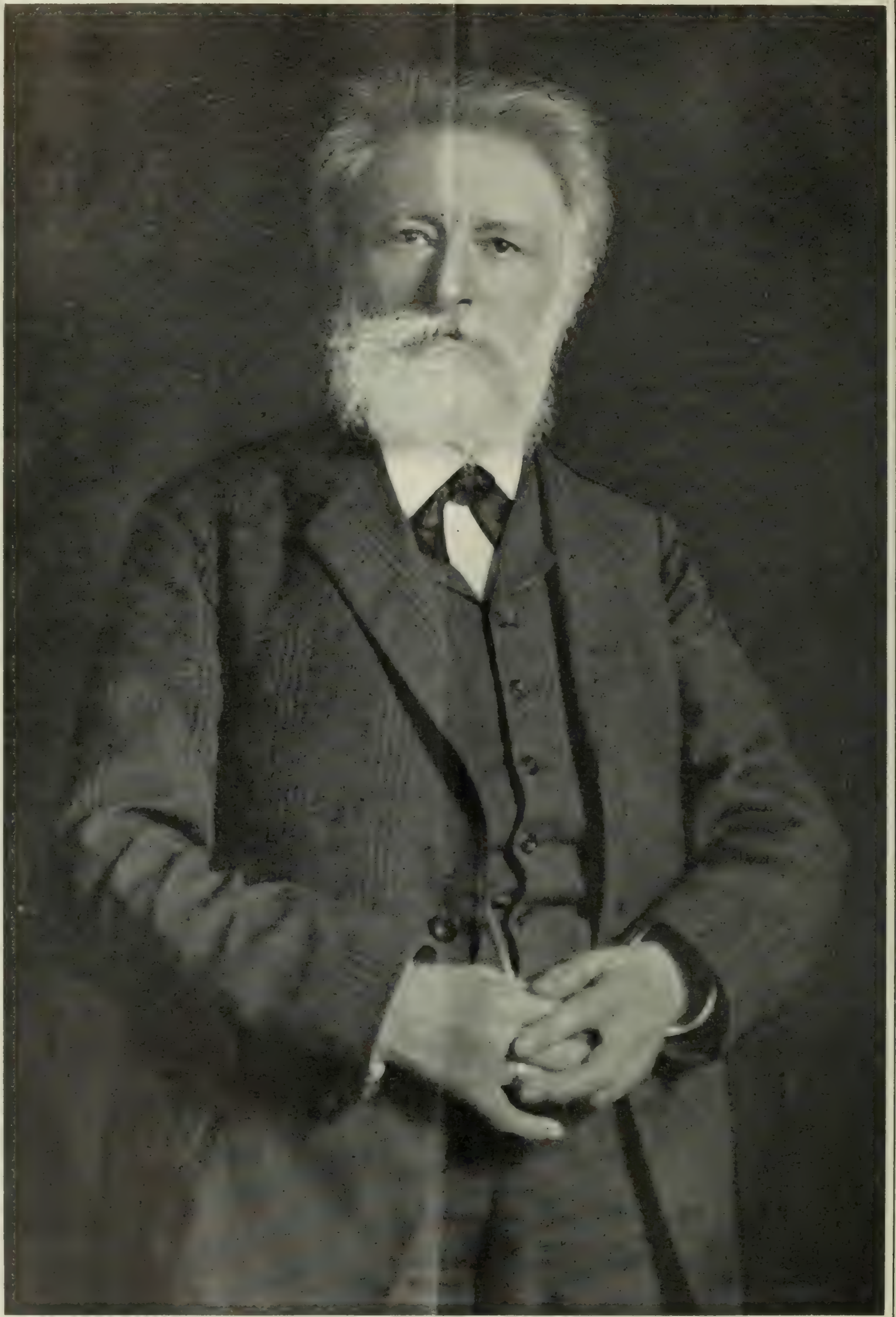
And you will hear on ev'ry hand the
music of an unseen band,

And should you try to study once,
you'll wish you were in Trenton.

As Will Shakespeare says: If you
ever feel like fighting, work off your
pugnacious mood by trying to edit this
page in The Independent. He didn't?
Very well; here are the exact words
from "Henry 5th":

"But when the blast of war blows in
your ears,
Then imitate the action of the Tiger."

This is the third of our series of pages by college humorists. The first was by the Harvard Lampoon, April 27th; the second by the Yale Record, May 11th, and the fourth will be by the Columbia Jester, June 1st.



PROFESSOR RUDOLF EUCKEN, OF JENA UNIVERSITY

WHO ADVOCATES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN FUND FOR THE REWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP
AND DISCOVERY SIMILAR TO THE NOBEL FOUNDATION OF SWEDEN

A PROPOSAL FOR AN AMERICAN NOBEL INSTITUTE

BY RUDOLF EUCKEN

This interesting suggestion that a foundation be established in the United States for the encouragement of those arts and sciences for which the Nobel Institute of Stockholm makes no provision comes from one whose opinion carries weight thruout the world. Professor Eucken himself received in 1908 the Nobel Prize for "the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature" and in this country as well as in Europe his books on philosophy and religion have had a wide sale. Last year Professor Eucken visited the United States and next fall he is going to Japan, where much interest is taken in his philosophy.

The Nobel Foundation has not only served its primary purpose of rewarding by its annual prizes the men and women who devote themselves to the advancement of science, literature and peace, but it has had the further effect of calling attention to the fact that the whole world reaps the benefit of such achievements. An American institute of similar character and equally wide scope would show that we are not, as we are often accused of being, exclusively absorbed in money getting and spending, and it would give this country the prominence in science and letters which Sweden has received thru the bequest of Alfred Nobel.—THE EDITOR.

A FUTURE historian writing of the civilization of our day will surely find it necessary to give an account of the Nobel Institute and its influence. There can be no doubt that it has become an important, valuable factor in our intellectual life. From a watch-tower comprehending in its gaze the entire world, it bestows recognition and distinction each year upon men and women prominent in various fields of intellectual endeavor. This attracts the attention of large masses of people, not only to these men and women, but also to their activities. Thus scientific and human interests are pushed to the foreground, which helps to promote ideal activities. Moreover, by insuring material independence to a number of productive minds, such an institution enables them to devote their energy exclusively to the pursuit of their high aims.

Yet, while the advantages derived from this foundation are shared by the whole of mankind, it has a special significance, of course, for its home country, which decides upon the choice of those to be distinguished and which awards the prizes. The attention of the civilized nations is focused upon Sweden always, not for a few days only. Yet the days when the prizes are awarded and the efficiency, excellence and amiability of the Swedes come to the fore so splendidly, are holidays both for that nation and the whole human race. They are milestones in the triumphal procession of man in his intellectual progress.

Important and beneficent as this foundation is, it nevertheless has certain limitations. The generous founder, who was himself a distinguished chemist and engineer, was naturally partial to the sciences. As is well known, five prizes are awarded yearly for physics, chemistry, medicine, for the broad field

of literature, and lastly for the best services rendered in the cause of peace. These are branches of the highest importance. Nevertheless a number are left out of account. What we in Germany call the mental sciences, such as history, political economy, and sociology, are not recognized by Nobel's gift except in so far as they are closely related to general literature. Only a few of them, however, are so related.

It would therefore be highly desirable that some prominent persons should take up the great work begun by Nobel and carry it further in the same spirit. It is especially needful to extend it to the mental sciences. Prizes should be provided, say, for work in theology and the science of religion, for law and political economy, for philology and history. Of the natural sciences, the biological branches should receive as much attention as the others. Finally, besides recognition of services in behalf of peace, recognition should also be given to social and humanitarian work in a grand style for the amelioration of pain and misery. Since these provinces do not offer great prospects for material success, it is the more to be desired that the leaders in them should be given a chance to obtain complete economic independence.

Some may regard one branch as more important, some another. However individual opinions may differ, all must agree that there still remains a large field uncovered in which much can be accomplished. America, it seems to me, is peculiarly destined for this large task. An American Nobel Institute that would place the mental sciences in the foreground would be a great historic factor. In the first place, it would clearly prove to the whole world a fact often not adequately recognized outside of America: that that country is astir with ideal interests and intellectual activity, and is ready to make sacrifices for their promotion. The institute, moreover, would tend to raise the status of American science both in and outside of America. America would assume the judgeship in important fields and thereby proclaim its intellectual independence, which has been gaining more and more ground in the whole world of culture. In respect to those fields the eyes of the world would then be turned toward America, and scholars from all lands who came to America to receive the prizes awarded them would remain under permanent obligations to it. Why should not an institute be established in Washington to supplement the institute in Stockholm and work in friendly coöperation with it?

Another point arguing strongly in favor of such a foundation is the magnificent generosity with which scientific institutions are supported by Americans. In this, America far excels all other countries. Would not the creation of an American Nobel Institute be a great and worthy object for American generosity to expend itself upon? Would not the founder of an American Nobel Institute erect an honorable monument to himself for all times, a *monumentum aere perennius*?

Jena University

A PRISON OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

BY O. F. LEWIS

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

THE three-car train came out of the Canadian woods from the south and stopt by the stationless road. Twenty-five young fellows jumped down, formed in twos, and, led by an older man, and followed by two older men, walked up the road over the concrete bridge to the prison buildings. They were prisoners, convicted of crime and serving time. That morning they had left the Central Prison of Toronto—left the forbidding old building, with its bolts, its gloom, its cells and corridors; and now, but a few hours later, they were hastening without shackles, without armed guards, without prison garb, toward the latest Canadian prison, the Central Prison Farm of Guelph.

This means a new era, this method of treating prisoners—an overturning of the old traditions of prison government, a serious break with the past, an almost scornful disregard of the cherished traditions of bars and cells, tortures and punishments. It means an amazing change in the attitude of society toward the prisoner, and a startling change in the feeling of the prisoner toward society.

You have read in recent months about the mutinies at Sing Sing in New York State; how the prisoners have been for almost a century forced into atrociously small cells, with insufficient light and air. You have read how prisoners have been doubled-up, two in a cell, because of the congestion of population. You have learned that prisoners have had to stay in their cells some fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, that these cells are carriers of tuberculosis and venereal disease. And many other terrible things you have read.

In the light of that story, hear this tale of a prison farm.

When I alighted from an earlier train I looked for Warden Gilmour in vain. In the road stood a man in civilian's clothes. "I'm Sergeant Grant," said he, "and the warden was to come on this train. He'll come later, tho, with the draft." We walked toward the prison. On the way we crost an attractive concrete bridge. "All built by the prisoners," said the sergeant, "and we had hard work to find the bottom for some of the piers. We made this macadam road, also graded up the approaches to the bridge, designed the balustrades, and even hydrated the lime that went into the concrete, after having quarried it from the limestone quarries up there."

Approaching the prison, I looked for the wall and found none. Not a thing, apparently, to prevent the men from running away. I asked the sergeant how many escapes they had. "About one and a half per cent of the population. We've lost from three to five this year. Fact is, there's nothing in the way of guns to prevent the men from breaking away any time. There isn't a guard here that carries a revolver. The warden says: 'We haven't taken away the guns from the guards, because we

the crowd poured into the door of a factory building, temporarily used as dining-room and kitchen. There was absolute order. The garb was not unlike that of the average farmer's helper. Even the customary vizored cap of many prisons was absent, and the old straw hat had taken its place. On the tables, for dinner, were meat and vegetables, tapioca, soup and milk—a liberal amount.

Meanwhile Warden Gilmour had arrived with his detail of prisoners. He has been in prison work for seventeen years; before that he was a physician. He is regarded as one of the best prison administrators in the country. He loves the land, not for what it produces in crops alone, but in humanity also. The frequency, moreover, with which bits of biblical quotations drop from his lips leads one to believe that the injunctions of Holy Writ form a considerable part of his sanction for life, and for that of the men in his charge. There is nothing mawkish or apologetic in his adherence to Holy Writ as a guide. There is a certain severity of viewpoint in his daily work. Nothing is happy-go-lucky about the Guelph Prison Farm; it has all been thought out, and the warden is the dominating personality.

"Remember," he said, "this is not run on honor, this prison. I don't believe in the so-called honor prison, as the word is generally understood. This is a prison that is successful because the supervision is successful. Supervision will do what formerly guns and walls accomplished.

"We talk about the originality of a prison like this? Why, originality simply consists in doing what other people are afraid to do. I have not been afraid to build this prison without walls. But we are everlastingly watchful. Thirty miles east of Toronto, at Whitby, I have a hundred prisoners building an asylum for the insane on the cottage plan. The plaster, the lime, the sashes and the window frames are shipt from here. Here at Guelph we can perform with prison labor more than seventy-five per cent of the building operations.

"Punishments? We don't have them here. That is, if a prisoner gets bad here, disturbs the order of the place, and we cannot make him see that he must conform to the rules, we send him back to the Central Prison at Toronto. But most of the men prefer the life out here a thousand times. We take men that gener-



WARDEN GILMOUR
THE DOMINATING PERSONALITY OF THE
GUELPH PRISON FARM

"Remember, this is not run on honor, this prison. This is a prison that is successful because the supervision is successful. Supervision will do what formerly guns and walls accomplished"

"Are you saving money or saving men?"

"We are demonstrating every day the economy of using prison labor, as well as the economy of giving these men reasonable accommodations"

"We are teaching these men how to work, and the usefulness of work"

haven't ever given them guns! As a matter of fact, I carry a revolver," said the sergeant, "but I've never used it in eighteen years. But I feel more comfortable with it." Which made me smile, because it was an example of an age-long tradition dying hard.

The dinner whistle blew at 11:45. Here I saw what in the old-line prison would be the unbelievable. From all parts of the farm came the men in to dinner. It was the reverse of the usual factory procession. Here



ONE OF THE NEW GUELPH BUILDINGS

The completed prison will have shops for half a dozen industries whose product can be used in the community itself



BUILDING THEIR OWN PRISON

Seventy-five per cent of the building operations are done with prison labor. The men, of course, are learning city trades in the process

ally have still some months to serve. We have been taking men whose sentences run up to two years, but more recently we have received men with longer sentences. Let me tell you about one man who was here.

"I asked this boy, some time ago, who had been in the Toronto prison, what he found the greatest difference between the prison in the city and the farm out here. He said, 'Warden, the getting away from that cell! To sit there,' the boy added, 'on Sunday, every evening and on holidays, and have that cell gate staring you in the face, is hell!'"

We walked toward the new buildings—all of them being built by the prisoners. Under construction, in a kind of hollow-square formation, were kitchen and dining hall, several dormitories and cell buildings, an administration building and officers' quarters. One of the largest and best dairy and hay barns that I have ever seen is already up; also a little

creamery building. Most of the work is of poured concrete.

As we went thru one building, where some score of prisoners were silently working at plastering, painting, carpentering and stone cutting, Warden Gilmour said: "You see, I have my cells only on one side of the central corridor. I mean that all the cells shall have southern exposure. Each of the cells contains eight hundred cubic feet."

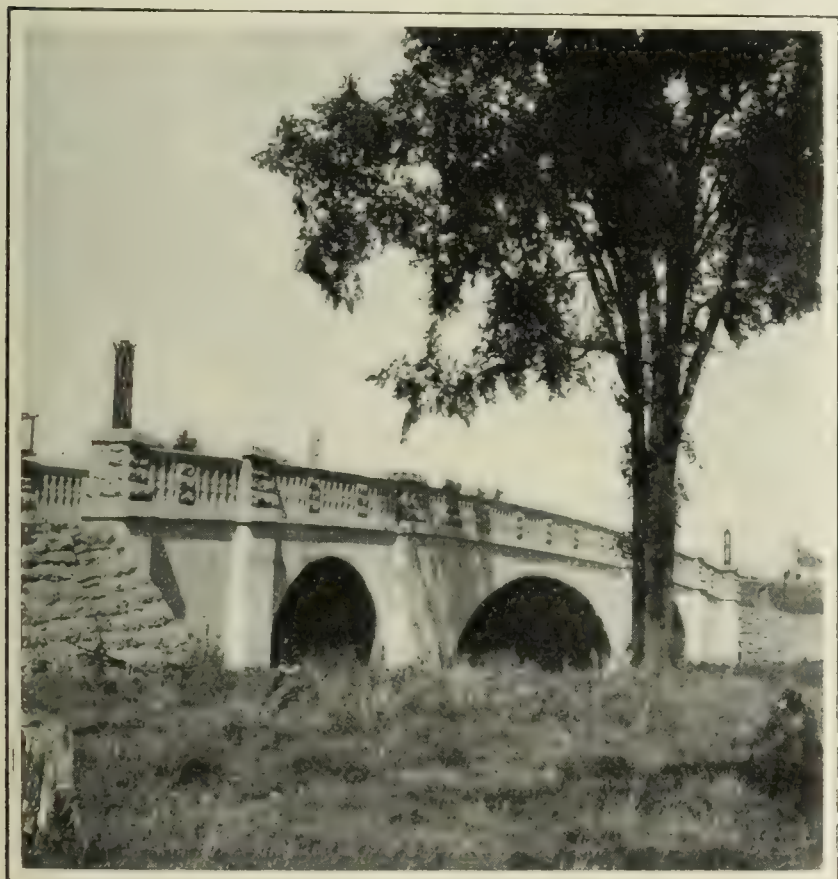
I thought of the twelve hundred cells at Sing Sing, still used, which contain less than two hundred cubic feet of air space, and have no windows opening to the outer air as at Guelph.

"Then we have dormitories," continued the warden, "not the big dormitories of olden times, but comfortably small rooms that will accommodate from twenty-five to thirty men. We are trying the experiment. I don't know yet how it will work out. We are expecting to have here

ultimately about seven hundred men."

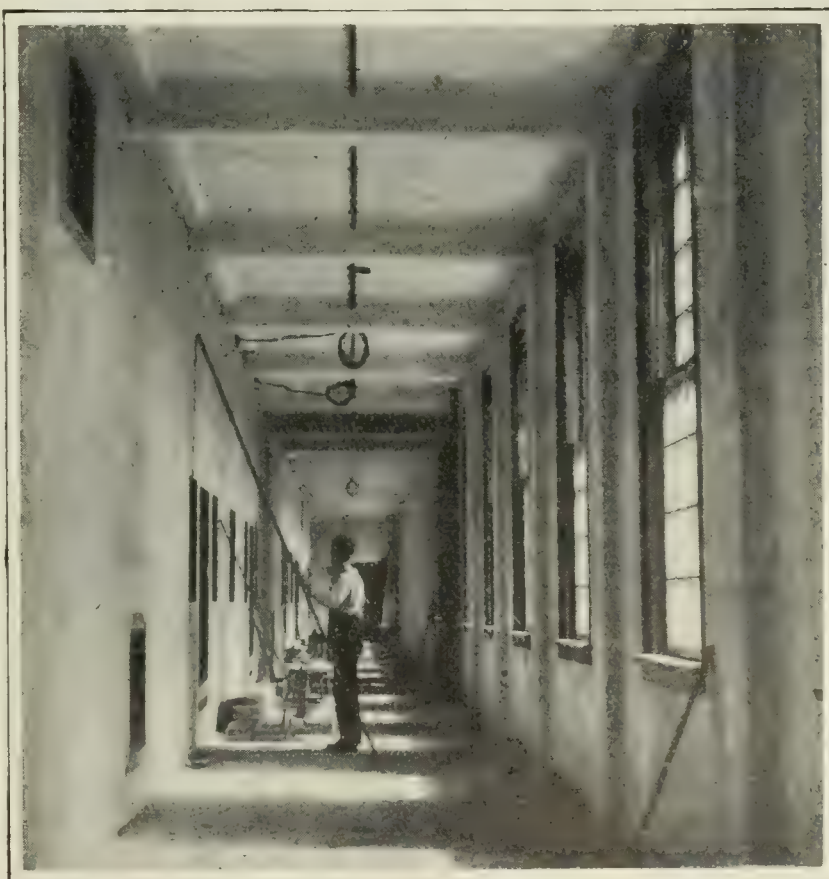
I asked him about the expense of all this. "Are you saving money or saving men?" was his sharp retort. "Nevertheless, we are demonstrating every day the economy of using prison labor, as well as the economy of giving these men reasonable accommodations. I can't give you as yet the figures you want. We are teaching these men how to work, and the usefulness of work. The bulk of them, when they leave here, are not going upon farms, but back to the cities from which they came. So we are teaching some city trades, but without neglecting farm industries. We are raising about all we need to eat, as well as the stock we raise for food. But a farm prison without important and diversified industries is a mistake."

I looked around the eight hundred acres. There was a sweep of horizon, a tingling acid in the air, a quietude,



THE BRIDGE THE PRISONERS BUILT

They made the road, graded up the approaches, designed the balustrades, quarried the limestone, made the concrete, and put up the structure



A CORRIDOR IN THE CELL HOUSE

The cells are all on one side of the central corridor. Each contains eight hundred cubic feet, and every one has a southern exposure

a blessed monotony in comparison with the feverish city, a spaciousness of possibilities, as compared with the walled-in prisons like Sing Sing, in short, an approximation to the sanest kind of a normal life.

"Work?" The warden smiled. "Why, we're working here ten hours a day; seven to twelve, one to six. Each man that works here gets a gratuity of two dollars a month, but he loses a part of that gratuity if he offends against the rules of the place. They get the money when they go out. Our payments to prisoners amount to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars a month. We discharge each month about thirty to forty men. They get, in addition, a ticket back to the place from which they were sent."

I asked the warden if he was ultimately going to build a wall around the place. "Not if I can help it. I don't think bars on cell windows are necessary; but supervision is. However, we may as well proceed with reasonable speed in our modern ideas. Ultimately we may need the protected windows."

For the completed prison, Warden Gilmour is planning a number of industries, all directly related to the life of the institution. There will be tailoring, carpentry, shoemaking, a woolen mill, a machine shop, a tile factory and other industries. And as for recreation, plans are not failing. There is already a ball team that has beaten, with one exception, all the teams that have come from the surrounding towns. There is fishing and swimming in case of good behavior. And when the warden gets the prison all built, he is going to turn much of the land, which is not used for farming, into a kind of natural park.

Up there, across the line, some thirty miles north of Lake Ontario, where the summer heat gets into the nineties, and the winter cold sends the bulb down to thirty and more below, there is going to be a radical overturning of the old prison regime. Inevitably the influence of Guelph and of a dozen other prisons in the "States" will send the walls of the

older prisons crumbling. For Guelph means nothing else than a reversal of the theories of prison administration.

The old prison believed in dungeons and bars. The new prison substitutes therefor single rooms and God's outdoors. The old prison feared an escape like the plague. The new prison forces an escape into its proper perspective as a serious episode in the training of the prisoner for honest life. The old prison shut out life and hope by monstrous walls. In the new prison, walls for all prisoners are regarded as monstrous things. The old prison drove men like brutes to work and often to mutiny. The new prison blows the whistle at noon, and the men come in from all over the farm to dinner, and go to their rooms or to the dormitories afterward for a short rest, and then back to normal work. The old prison—and there are many of them still—believed in squeezing the life blood out of the prisoners for the benefit of the state and of private contractors. The new prison believes in the working of the men for state profit, if for profit at all. And the more modern chiefs of new prisons are giving sober attention to a fairer division of the profits of prisoners' labor between the prisoner and his compulsory employer, the government.

The old prison believed in wretchedly small cells, in a minimum of

fresh air; in messes of poorly prepared food; in the lock step, the stripes and the shaven head; in punitive methods. The new prison believes in an ample cell and an outdoor life so far as possible; in decent food, the abolition of the lock step, a decent head of hair and a decent uniform—in reformation, if possible.

As to the future, who can tell? The new prison is an experiment. So far, it has worked in general remarkably well. Its sanction lies in the fact that it makes on the average mind the impression of being a common-sense proposition.

New York City

NEBULIUM

THE universe is, generally speaking, composed of the same materials. The spectroscope turned upon the sun and stars shows us for the most part the lines of familiar gases and metals. But there are some lines strange to us. In this way the gas helium was discovered in the solar and stellar spectra long before it was known in the laboratory.

Another mysterious group of lines found in nebular light has been for some years ascribed to an unknown gas which was named in advance "nebulium." Three scientists of Marseilles who have been investigating this question have come to the conclusion that these

lines belong to two very light gases and by an original application of the kinetic theory of gases they have calculated the atomic weights of the unknown elements. One of them, nebulium, characterized by lines in the ultra-violet part of the spectrum, has an atomic weight of three, while the other, which gives a green line, weights two. If this daring speculation is correct the two elements fit in very nicely to the vacant niches in the Mendeléef table between hydrogen with a weight of one, and helium four. That these four light gases should be found together in nebulae confirms the view that they are the materials out of which the heavier elements are made or into which they decompose.

MAY MAGIC

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

In the under-wood and the over-wood
There is murmur and trill this day
For every bird is in lyric mood,
And the wind will have its way.
It is wren and thrush and the robin-gush,
And the flute of the vireo,
And when there's a pause, and when there's a hush,
The wind, now loud, now low!

On the under-leaf and the over-leaf
There is shimmer of dye this day,
For oh, the hues beyond belief
On shoot and bough and spray!
There are all the tints that the rainbow glints,—
King-cup loved of the bee,
Violet, trillium, beryl mints,
And the pink anemone!

In the under-air and the over-air
There is wonder abroad this day;
The whole wide face of the world is fair
With the magic of the May;
For the breath of God has kindled the sod,
And swept the skies along,
Till every branch is an Aaron's rod,
And every sound a song!



MISS FRANCES KELLOR, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CIVIC LEAGUE FOR IMMIGRANTS

DISTRIBUTING THE IMMIGRANT

AN ORGANIZATION TO DO WELL WHAT THE PADRONE DOES BADLY

LATE last November, when the cold weather was setting in, and a dreary winter of poverty and unemployment seemed an imminent probability, "V. S.," an Italian immigrant who had got as far as Buffalo, applied to a Buffalo labor agent for a job. The "padrone" promised him work thruout the winter, for ten hours a day at 17½ cents an hour, on condition that he pay a fee of \$3. The alien gladly paid, and was given in return for his money a doubtful contract in which all mention of the fee was tactfully omitted. With eagerness he began the work to which he was assigned at Uniondale, Indiana, and ten days later was discharged by the company, the necessary work having been completed. At the end of the time he received \$15.75, \$6.06 of which he was obliged to deduct for board and lodging. "Board" had consisted of stale bread at ten cents, bologna, American cheese, or bacon at twenty-two cents, and sugar at eight cents a pound.

These supplies had to be bought at the commissary store conducted by the contractor. It may be remarked incidentally that weights, especially in sugar, were apt to be short. "Lodging" indicated sleeping in a highly unsanitary box car—a privilege for which he paid twenty-five cents a week.

Another alien—a mason by trade—received a letter inviting him and one of his friends to undertake work of "long duration" in West Virginia. Transportation cost them \$20. They spent three months at the place where the work was supposed to be, and were employed, in all, just twenty days. Their expenses during their period of unemployment amounted to \$200 apiece.

These are two striking cases picked from thousands, more or less flagrant, of the abuse of aliens who come to this country believing implicitly in its infallible prosperity and constant demand for high-wage labor. The flow thru Ellis Island is

unceasing, undiminished; the immigrants are questioned, found satisfactory hygienically, financially and morally, and are then allowed to pass on without further protection and guidance into the arteries of the country. Quite naturally—almost inevitably, it seems—they lose their way, fall into the hands of a padrone who, for a considerable compensation, ships them west to transitory jobs. The more transitory the work or the more unsatisfactory and "green" the workmen, the more fees reaped by the padrone. And the big industries, when they need large forces of laborers suddenly, must always fall back on the padrone, because no one else can supply them.

The problem, then, is not one of lack of employment; for there is unceasing demand for labor thruout the country (particularly in the rural districts), which frequently cannot be satisfied. The difficulty lies in the lack of a system of distribution.

Toward the solution of this prob-

lem, the North American Civic League for Immigrants is bending all its efforts. Miss Frances Kellor, its managing director, has formulated a plan by which the distribution, protection and employment of immigrants shall be vested in the Federal Government. She recommends the passage of a bill providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Distribution in the Department of Labor. This is to be situated in Washington, and all transactions regarding employment of immigrants shall be transacted thru it. Labor exchanges are to be established in all distribution or redistribution centers, such as New York, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth. Branches are to be established in commercial centers throughout the country, such as Pittsburgh or Syracuse.

The process of securing employment will then be very simple. When there is a demand for labor in one of the commercial centers, its branch will communicate directly with the central bureau at Washington. This bureau will then communicate with the labor exchange at the most convenient distribution center, and order the necessary labor to be shipped directly to the commercial center. Suppose, for example, there is a demand for one hundred stokers in the Solvay works at Syracuse. The employer will file his order at the Syracuse branch of the bureau. The branch will immediately wire the order to Washington. The central bureau will then wire it to the labor exchange at New York, thru which the tide of immigration is continually flowing. This exchange will not merely forward the first hundred men available to Syracuse—men who may have been peasants in their native land and quite unsuited to factory work—but will choose with care those men who are most fitted by training and inclination to this particular sort of work.

The new bureau, according to Miss Kellor's ideas, should also give protection in transit, and against frauds and despoilers, and distribute information regarding land available for settlers. Under its watchfulness, the padrone and all his miserable retinue of middlemen should disappear, and the alien be given a chance to satisfy the real demands for labor as nearly as possible in accordance with his training and desires.

Miss Kellor's work seems to bring the problem of the unemployed as near practical solution as any hitherto advanced, and if she can secure the passage of her bills thru Congress, she will accomplish an epoch-making triumph.

THE CHARM OF THE MINIATURE

THE miniature has had its dark days, when people whose natural modesty stayed their hands from attacking a large canvas felt themselves fully competent to deal with its tiny surface.



IN THE NURSERY
Painted by William J. Whittemore

But the miniature has an honorable history and is coming again into its own. According to M. Henri Bouchot, the distinguished critic of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, the origin of the art is lost in the obscurity of the ninth century. It was then applied with loving devotion by monkish

scribes to illuminated manuscripts, Books of the Hours, Lives of the Saints, and the like. And, by the way, the use of the word *miniature* comes not from the size of the painting, but from the Latin *minium*, red lead, with which the early codices were decorated.

It was chiefly in England that the miniature as we know it was developed. The little pictures were first painted on vellum or cardboard. Nicholas Hilliard and the greatest English miniaturist, Samuel Cooper, commonly used old playing

cards, the "Devil's picture books." Ivory began to be utilized about the end of the seventeenth century, or the beginning of the eighteenth. This surface has a peculiar value because of the way in which it lends itself to the production of flesh tints.

A modern school of American miniature painters has sprung up and the old art is regaining something of its earlier prestige. Many opportunities have been offered in New York and other cities to see collections, the American Society of Miniature Painters alone having held fifteen annual exhibitions.

Special interest has lately been aroused by an exhibition at the recently opened Little Gallery in New York, at which the work of twenty miniature painters was effectively presented. Some of the best miniaturists were induced to participate. In this collection a miniature by William J. Whittemore, "In the Nursery," stands out prominently. Mr. Whittemore in his beautiful genre has been exceedingly happy in handling his flesh tints.

The field of the miniature is severely limited, to be sure, but of its varied charm within those bounds the exhibition gave ample evidence.



THE SAMPLER: BY MRS. ELSIE DODGE PATTEE

THE NEW BOOKS

WHAT IS A LYRIC?

It is unfortunate that *English Lyric Poetry*, by Ernest Rhys, must come into comparison with Professor Schelling's more modest but vastly more competent study of the lyric, recently published. Mr. Rhys's troubles begin with his definition. "Lyrical," he says, ". . . implies a form of musical utterance in words governed by overmastering emotion and set free by a powerfully concordant rhythm." This description, it will be seen, may apply to anything in verse or prose; Mr. Rhys does actually illustrate it from Malory and from the satires of Dryden and Marvell. Therefore, as he progresses into the nineteenth century, he is swamped with available material, and ends by ignoring many a lyric that we should expect to hear named among the jewels of our poetic inheritance.

But perhaps Mr. Rhys omits them intentionally, for the chief part of his thesis—and the most damaging—is that nothing is a true lyric which is not, like primitive song, composed to music. Ever since the modern poet deserted the lute for the pen the lyric, in Mr. Rhys's opinion, has been handicapped. Of course, the vast and increasing majority of English lyrics, and we may say all of them which are of supreme importance as poems, fail to come within Mr. Rhys's definition of pure lyric. We would make an exception of Burns were it not that Mr. Rhys, for reasons known to himself, has treated the Scotch poet biographically, and no one will ever learn from this book that Burns wrote songs, or that he wrote them to music. With this paradoxical exception Mr. Rhys presses his definition of pure lyric unblushingly to a logical conclusion. He contrasts Thomas Campion with Wordsworth, and prefers the former's lyrics because they were composed by a musician, whereas Wordsworth could not tell one tune from another. A scholar who knew more than Mr. Rhys apparently does about Campion's indebtedness to classical poetry might be startled to be told that Wordsworth, and not he, was the more literary and book-trained; and a scholar who knew anything about the history of the sonnet and knew also Mr. Rhys's standard of pure lyric might be surprised to read that "no sonnet can be as purely lyrical as a perfect song." But these are minor matters. At least Shake-

spere's sonnets ought not to have been dismissed in less than a page, nor should Wordsworth's have all been covered by the misleading verdict that "he has left bundles of sonnets that are doomed to be forgotten by all but Wordsworthians and students of literature"; and since Milton was a musician, his sonnets deserved more than a ten-line comment.

These omissions and peculiarities of judgment, however they may be explained, render the book rather useless for the general reader, who presumably, when he reads about the English lyric, wants to know first of all which are the great English lyrics. For the student also the book has surprising errors and omissions. For example, Mr. Rhys dates the *Lyrical Ballads* 1800, and describes

Wordsworth's poetic theory as tho he had never altered his statement of that theory nor revised his practise of it; he tells the Astrophel and Stella story as fact, without any warning that the genuineness of Sidney's love has been questioned; and he gives no hint that there ever was a problem in connection with Shakespeare's sonnets.

English Lyric Poetry, by Ernest Rhys. (The Channels of English Literature.) New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

INTRODUCTION TO EVOLUTION

New layers of the reading public need constantly to be introduced to the idea of evolution, just as they need to be introduced to Shakespeare or Robinson Crusoe or the Milky Way. There is, therefore, always a demand for a good book or two presenting the principles of evolution to the non-technical reader. Moreover, there are several classes of such readers, so that there is room for a number of such books. The two books before us cover apparently the same field; yet they are different in many ways, tho both are very good. Both are made up largely of material first used in lectures, and the differences between them may correspond to the differences between the classes of auditors to which the authors respectively address themselves.

Dr. Schmucker's *The Meaning of Evolution* is much the "easier" as well as the shorter of the two, and frequently suggests Huxley's rule for addressing an audience—"Assume that they know nothing." It assumes not only very little knowledge on the part of the reader, but also very little thought, and it is delightfully amplified with personal observations on birds and beasts. Dr. Herbert's book, *The First Principles of Evolution*, on the other hand, is address to the "working-man," and has little in the way of ornamentation. This author assumes that the reader, like his hearers, comes to the subject with a serious purpose and that he is not afraid of serious work. Not that the reading is particularly difficult; on the contrary, the text is unusually clear and simple. Of the eight illustrations in Schmucker's book, four are portraits; in Herbert's book there are ninety helpful pictures, tables and diagrams. This difference is characteristic of the points of view in the making of an introductory book on evolution.

The scope of the two books is different. Schmucker gives more than

THE NEWEST BOOKS

In Black and White, by Lily Hardy Hammond. A discussion of the negro problem on a basis of experience in the South. Written in forceful terms of logic and restrained human appeal.

Revell \$1.25

Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists, by Sister Nivedita and Ananda Coomarswamy. Chronologically arranged stories and descriptions based on much research. Beautifully illustrated in color.

Holt \$4.50

Antarctic Penguins, by G. Murray Levick. Nice, affectionate, wobbly beasts described with much human sympathy, and illustrated prolifically with snow pictures.

McBride \$1.50

Arms and Industry, by Norman Angell. Treats of the morals and practical workings of modern politics; clearly put and illustrated with historic examples.

Putnam \$1.25

Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog-Sled, by Hudson Stuck. Grippingly told story from experience of adventures on trackless wastes of snow in all weathers by the arch-deacon who climbed Mt. McKinley.

Scribner \$3.50

The Happy Art of Catching Men, by R. J. Patterson. Sketches telling of the saving of men of all conditions from liquor. Abounding in human love and here and there a gleam of sympathetic humor.

Doran \$1

Comprehensive Standard Dictionary. Compact and practical compendium of this authoritative work, containing 48,000 words and phrases and 1000 illustrative drawings.

Funk & Wagnalls \$1

May Sale

at McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade Mark

This is the month of May—the month during which we revise and reduce prices in practically every department of “The Linen Store”. Wherever you turn in our ample aisles this month you will find unusually attractive values.

Beautiful Table Linen at 10% to 30% below the normal prices, and still further below the prices that were in vogue before the new tariff went into effect.

Fancy Table Linen, including many lines which are especially suitable for the summer home, at prices 15% to 25% lower than usual.

These goods were almost wholly taken from regular stock, and all are of our usual standard of quality. The McCutcheon guarantee is back of every piece of these goods, regardless of whether it was bought at a special sale or at any other time.

Towels, Bed Linen and Bed Coverings of every description at special prices.

Neckwear, Hosiery and Lingerie in dainty creations, also modern Silk and Knit Underwear—all specially priced.

Women's Outer Garments, including Summer Dresses, Waists and Blouses of every description—all specially priced for the May Sale.

Mail Orders Receive our Prompt Attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 33d and 34th Streets, N. Y.

The Vacation Number of The Independent, out June first, will contain a section entitled

“LITTLE TRAVELS”

A carefully prepared description of more than a dozen summer trips of from two to six weeks each, to the most attractive vacation spots in America and other lands.

Each trip will give, in compact form, the exact program day by day, with actual cost and helpful suggestions as to the way that the greatest profit and pleasure can be secured in a given time and at a given expenditure.

Another interesting feature of this number will be the Prize Winning Selections in The Independent's Competition for Vacation Stories and Holiday Pictures.

half of his book to the theories of evolution up to and including Wallace and Darwin, and only some sixteen pages to ideas developed since their time. Herbert gives fifty pages to “Evolution in General” and “Inorganic Evolution,” fifty more to the facts of organic evolution and about a third of the book to theories of evolution, including Darwinism and Lamarckism, and bringing the discussion well up to date. The last third of the book is devoted to social evolution. This book also contains a good list of references arranged by topics, and a glossary of some 250 technical terms. Both books are adequately indexed.

Both of these books are better than anything we have had in this field in recent years—that is, as popular presentations of the facts and theories of evolution. For the person who has been timid about making a beginning in the literature of evolution, Dr. Schmucker's will be more useful. The person who has had more experience in reading, or one who needs a more comprehensive treatment of the subject, will find more meat in Dr. Herbert's book. The former is better suited to casual reading; the latter better to the needs of the student.

The Meaning of Evolution, by Samuel Christian Schmucker. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.
The First Principles of Evolution, by S. Herbert. London: Adam & Charles Black, 1913. (New York: The Macmillan Co.) \$2.

A HEALTHY OPTIMIST

Barnabee, by reason of strength, has reached fourscore years: yet is his strength not labor and sorrow, but rather joy and mirth. During his long career, he has been an unmitigated blessing to America. Without ever descending to coarseness, without any suggestion of lubricity or vulgar buffoonery, he has made hundreds of thousands of grave citizens roar with honest laughter. He has thus distinctly helped every man, woman and child who has seen him on the stage, and we cannot help loving him for the pleasure he has given us.

Professional comedians are not always interesting men, not always inspiring or joy-giving off the stage. Quite otherwise is the case with Barnabee. His mirth was not a mask worn only in the blaze of the footlights: the man's whole nature is rich with spontaneous humor. To read this book is to come in close contact with an octogenarian who emphatically pronounces life good. He has found human existence full of material for fun, but never a matter for ridicule. It is curious and pleasant to reflect that the springs of his bubbling mirth are never tainted with the slightest tincture of cynicism, sarcasm or ridicule. His nature

is made up of the apostolic trinity—faith, hope, love. These qualities in him are elemental: they radiate from every page. And the book is beautifully dedicated to the memory of "my beloved wife, who for over fifty years was my guiding star and leading lady."

The charm of his *Wanderings* lies, of course, in the personality of the writer, whose soul has grown lusty thru age and experience. But apart from the delight of this intimate revelation, the work has great value as a historical document. It is an important contribution to the history of comic opera in America. Its worth is greatly enhanced by the immense number of pictorial illustrations, old photographs, etc., and by the many reproduction of old playbills.

The thousands of listeners who have applauded "Robin Hood" and "The Serenade" will be grateful to Mr. Barnabee for having made a permanent record of these undertakings, for giving us a chance to meet him in this manner behind the scenes, and for increasing our faith in humanity by showing us how a successful man loved his calling and loved his fellow-creatures with an enthusiastic devotion that grew steadily stronger with the passing years.

My Wanderings. Reminiscences of Henry Clay Barnabee. Edited by George Leon Varney. Boston: Chapple Publishing Co. \$2.50.

ROBERT TOOMBS

The Life of Robert Toombs, by Ulrich B. Phillips, is divided into eleven chapters, of which seven (III to IX) cover Toombs's national career as representative and senator from Georgia. The tenth chapter, which describes Toombs's brief experiences as Confederate Secretary of State and his somewhat disappointing service as a brigadier-general, brings out perhaps as well as any other in the volume the author's impartiality and his critical acumen. His analysis of the shortcomings of Davis's administration in matters of finance, in which Toombs was strong, seems to us worthy of very high praise. So, however, do the chapters that precede it, altho we suspect that at times Dr. Phillips gives too many details, in view of his restricted space, and that he is inclined to keep too much in the background the relation sustained by Southern slavery to the general forces that were changing the civilization of the entire world.

Be this as it may, his book seems to us an important contribution to American history, and we wish that some of its pages might be read by all who participate in public life. Toombs's remarks on nominating

conventions (p. 111) have a singular applicability to our own times, and no one has shown a higher sense of the dignity that ought to be inherent in the lower house of Congress. "Toombs 'with much warmth called Mr. Thompson to order for his reference to the probable action of the executive. It was unparliamentary and highly improper. He hoped never to hear any reference made in that Hall of Representatives to the opinion of the President or to any action of his bearing on the legislation of that House.'" (p. 47.) No stick of any size could have driven Robert Toombs.

The Life of Robert Toombs, by Ulrich Bonnell Phillips, Ph. D., Professor of American History in the University of Michigan. New York: Macmillan. \$2.

WANTED: A SILVER LINING

A somber cloud shadows both character and setting in Mary Findlater's *Over the Hills*. It is a bit of stern reality, this story of the Scotch Lowlands, keenly analytical of human character in its strength and weakness, its development thru suffering and sacrifice—cogent in its realism and directness.

E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.35.

BEEES, BATHOS AND BLOOD

Melodrama does not seem to be logically related to apiculture. To introduce plotting and villainy into the drowsy atmosphere of a little English community and its peaceful bee-industry destroys whatever charm Tickner Edwardes has caught in *The Honey-star*. The opening chapters give promise of something a bit unusual, but with the entrance of sentiment, mediocrity slips in and stamps the book.

E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.35.

THE UNCUT NORTHWEST

That spirit of bigness that rules the Northwest animates *The Youngest World*, by Robert Dunn. With bold, virile strokes, he paints life, crude and elemental, shorn of all refinements, yet possess of a deep undercurrent of inherent good. A curious throng, differing in race and caliber, sweeps thru that country of chance, carrying with it one who at last finds regeneration after struggles and hardships that test fitness of mind and body.

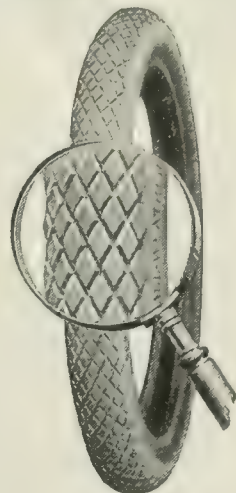
Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.40.

PAUL VERLAINE

Quite as much an impressionistic commentary on *Paul Verlaine* as a sketch of the life of this "Poet, wine-bibber and wastrel" is the little monograph that Wilfrid Thorley has written for Messrs. Constable's "Modern Biographies" series. It fills only ninety small pages, but is long enough, for Verlaine's story is one of the saddest in the history of French literature—the trite old story of the emotions developed at the expense of domestic peace and civic order—of the quenching in drunken debauchery of a spark of the divine fire.

Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents.

No-Rim-Cut Tires Dropped 28%



During 1913 No-Rim-Cut tire prices dropped 28 per cent. As a result, 16 makes of tires now cost more than Goodyears—some almost one-half more.

Yet the facts are these:

No-Rim-Cut tires have become—by sheer merit—the most popular tires in the world.

They were once the high-priced tires. They used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires.

They embody four costly, important features found in no other tire.

First, the No-Rim-Cut feature, which we control.

Second, the "On-Air" cure, which adds to our tire cost \$1,500 daily, but saves tire users millions of dollars in blow-outs.

Third, the rubber rivets which we form in the tire to combat tread separation.

Fourth, the double-thick All-Weather tread—the smooth-face anti-skid.

No other tires at any price offer you these features.



GOOD YEAR

AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

Up to 10,000 a Day

Goodyear prices are due to the fact that we make as high as 10,000 motor tires a day. We make them in a new factory, perfectly equipped. And we sold them last year at an average profit of 6½ per cent.

They offer you all that a tire can give, so far as men know today. They offer four great features found in no other tire. And they offer all this at a price below 16 other makes. That is why so many men go to Goodyear dealers.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Akron, Ohio

Toronto, Canada London, England
Mexico City, Mexico

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
Dealers Everywhere

Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

(1512)



CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD**W. Douglas Mackenzie**
President**Theological Seminary**
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS**School of Religious Pedagogy**
Dean, E. H. Knight**Kennedy School of Missions**
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

ILLINOIS

Northwestern University

Beautiful campus in ideal college town of Evanston, on shores of Lake Michigan. Great gymnasium, new dormitories, new equipment. Professional schools situated in heart of Chicago.

Write for These: *Views of Campus, Earning One's Way, Requirements for Medical School, Typical Lessons in Pharmacy, Engineering as a Vocation, Evanston as a Musical Center*; also books of courses in *Schools of Law, Dentistry, Oratory, Commerce, Summer School, Evanston Academy*.
Address:
J. C. Burg, 455 Northwestern University Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLCAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
For catalogue address DEAN HODGES

Massachusetts, Wellesley.

TENACRE

A school for twenty-five young girls. Preparatory to Dana Hall. Terms, \$850.

MISS HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.

A College Preparatory School for Girls. Seventeen miles from Boston. Forty acres. Athletic fields. Four buildings. Gymnasium.

MISS CONANT, Principals. NATICK, MASS.
MISS BIGELOW,**SHORT-STORY WRITING**

A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine.
250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

Abbot Academy

A School for Girls. Founded 1828. 23 miles from Boston. General course with Household Science. College Preparation. Address Miss Bertha Bailey, Principal, Andover, Mass.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY A country school for 12 acres. Running track. Gymnasium. 4 buildings. Preparation for any college. Lower school for young boys. Write for catalog.

ARTHUR J. CLOUGH, A.M., Principal.
Massachusetts, Groton.

VIRGINIA

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

One of the leading colleges for women in the United States, offering courses for A.B. and A.M.; also Music and Art. Four laboratories, library, astronomical observatory, new and modern residence halls. Scientific course in physical development. New \$20,000 gymnasium with swimming pool, large athletic field. Fifty acres in college grounds. Healthful climate free from extremes of temperature. Endowment, recently increased by \$250,000, makes possible the low rate of \$300 for full literary course. Officers and instructors, 58; students, 576, from 40 states and foreign countries. For catalogue and book of views illustrating student life, address
WILLIAM A. WEBB, President, Box A.

NEW JERSEY

THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL.

(90 mins. from New York, 50 mins. from Philadelphia.) All former students are invited to attend the Diamond Jubilee, June 7-9. Distinguished speakers. A moderate priced school with highest standards. Prepares for all colleges and technical schools. Excellent business course. Modern gymnasium, with swimming pool. Literary, athletic, musical organizations. 77th year opens September 23. Yearly rate, \$400 to \$600. Write FRANK MACDANIEL, D.D., Headmaster, Pennington, N. J., Box 10.

NEW YORK

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President**Standards High. Expenses Moderate****Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914**

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President**MACKENZIE SCHOOL**

(Formerly at Dobbs Ferry.)

On Lake Walton, 50 miles from New York, 1000 feet elevation in upper Ramapo region in famous Orange County; 9 new buildings. Extensive property for all land and water sports. Unusual record in recent preparation of 200 graduates for highest Engineering and Academic institutions. Certificate admits to Colleges, East and West, and (beginning 1914) to United States Military Academy, West Point.

Summer Quarter, July 8th. Regular Classes or necessary Coaching, with recreations of Mountain and Lake camp. Attractive cottages for groups of 6 boys and Master.
MONROE, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

prepares for executive positions in Young Women's Christian Associations. Address Secretarial Department, 600 Lexington avenue, New York City.

OHIO

WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**Ranks with Leading Eastern Colleges.**

Sixty-first year. A Center of stimulating life for thoughtful students. Definite religious influence. Comprehensive curriculum. Music, Art, Domestic Science. 350 acres in campus, farm and gardens. New Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.

For illustrated literature address
OXFORD, OHIO
Mary A. Sawyer, A. M., Litt. D., Dean

CONCERNING COLLEGES

The University of Michigan has just held its annual May Festival, with half a dozen concerts. Metropolitan Opera singers helped.

The records of the Stanford University Y. M. C. A. show that over one-tenth of the men students earn their college expenses in whole or in part.

Harvard won the first intercollegiate glee club meet, held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on May 9. Columbia received honorable mention. The other competitors were Pennsylvania and Dartmouth.

On May 1 Wellesley had raised \$130,403.27 toward the two millions needed by January, 1915, to secure the Rockefeller Foundation's \$750,000. Smith College gave \$1500 for Wellesley's rebuilding fund.

There are more correspondence students than residents taking University of California courses. Six thousand people are absorbing scientific agriculture by mail, and a thousand more are following the general run of human knowledge.

"Domestic work," required of all students at Mt. Holyoke thruout the seventy-five years of its history, is being dropt this year. Coöperative houses will be opened for girls who wish to reduce their college expenses by sharing in the housework.

The A B C powers whose mediators are playing so large a part in our foreign affairs send 168 students to our universities and colleges: Argentina 43, Brazil 113, and Chile 12. Mexico herself has 223 representatives studying in this country.

The School of Journalism at Western Reserve University, which begins its work next September, will have on its faculty the cartoonist of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Mr. James Harrison Donahey. Mr. Donahey will lecture on cartooning and caricature.

Efficiency looms large even in the college funny papers. The Cornell *Widow*, the Columbia *Jester*, the Williams *Purple Cow*, the Harvard *Lampoon* and the Yale *Record* are forming an organization, which the Princeton *Tiger* is to join, to "promote efficiency" and to standardize the type page and advertising commissions. We suggest the age limit of college jokes as a charming opportunity for standardization.

The Harvard *Alumni Bulletin* reprints from the London *Saturday Westminster Gazette* the observations of an Englishman at Harvard. His remarks on the cheer leader at the Harvard-Yale baseball game are picturesque:

"I shall not easily forget that figure, bright in the sunshine, conducting with his whole body, passionate, possessed by a demon, bounding in the frenzy of his inspiration from side to side, contorted, rhythmic, ecstatic. It seemed so wonderfully American, in its combination of entire wildness and entire regulation, with the whole just a trifle fantastic."

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOODLAND ROAD.

Pennsylvania College For Women

Forty-sixth year. Delightful location overlooking the city. Collegiate and special courses. Degrees given. Exceptional advantages in Social Service, Music and Expression. Athletics. DILWORTH HALL. Prepares for leading colleges with certificate. Special courses. Illustrated catalogue.

CORA HELEN COOLIDGE, Acting President.

BETHLEHEM'S**BACH
FESTIVAL**

May 29, 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Motet Magnificat

May 30, 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Mass in B Minor

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

VERMONT

**MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE
VERMONT**

Sixth Summer Session, June 30 to August 7

In the Green Mountain region. Charming place for summer study and recreation. Faculty of 24 instructors, 15 departments. Practical courses for teachers. Educators from France in French department. Low cost of living. Write for bulletin. Address

Raymond McFarland, Middlebury, Vermont

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

THE TEACHERS EXCHANGE

of Boston 120 Boylston St.
RECOMMENDS TEACHERS, TUTORS AND SCHOOLS

The Fisk Teachers' Agencies

2 A Park Street, Boston, Mass.

New York, 156 Fifth Ave. Chicago, 39 Jackson Boulevard
Washington, 1505 Penn Ave. Denver, 816 Cen. Sav. Bk. Bldg.
Portland, Ore., 611 Swetland Berkeley, Cal., 2142 Shattuck
Bldg. Los Angeles, 238 Douglas Building Ave.

SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP OXFORD, OXFORD, ME.

"I commend Camp Oxford, without reserve, as a healthful, happy, helpful summer place for boys."—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes. A booklet will tell you more.
A. F. CALDWELL, A. M.

CAMP CHAMPLAIN An ideal Summer Camp for Boys on Lake Champlain. 21st Year. Every convenience for safety and comfort. Waterproof tents with floors. All land and water sports. Leaders carefully chosen college men. Best of food. Camp physician. No mosquitoes or malaria. Long-distance phone. Number limited. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Berkeley School, 72d St., New York

Navajo Camps for Boys

PENOBSCOT BAY IN MAINE.

Mountain climbing, motorboat and sail cruises, swimming, fishing, athletic sports, fresh and salt water. Orrin J. Dickey, Belfast, Me.

CAMP WACHUSETT FOR BOYS

LAKE ASQUAM, HOLDERNESS, N. H.

Twelfth season. 7 buildings. Boating, fishing, canoeing, swimming, water and land sports. Instruction by a specialist about the birds, insects, flowers and minerals of the region. No tents. Fisher huts. Extensive improvements this year. Tutoring, if desired. References.
Address for booklet.

REV. LORIN WEBSTER, L.H.D.
Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H.

BETTER FOLKS

BY E. P. POWELL

More than one hundred business houses in Minneapolis have agreed not to employ any boys who, under eighteen years of age, use tobacco in any form whatever. This is not so much a moral reform as purely a business move. Employers say that the tobacco using boy is less efficient as well as less reliable.

The Cape-to-Cairo line across darkest Africa was a dream of Cecil Rhodes. He did not live to see it fulfilled; but it will be possible for commerce to move uninterruptedly from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope by waterway and railway inside the next half dozen years. This huge undertaking has been steadily pushed, and when it is done it will fairly match for engineering feats the construction of the Panama Canal.

Without railroads and steamboats and modern tools the Chinese Empire managed to feed about one-third of the population of the globe. Now, as a republic, with electric motorage, modern tools and modern schools, China proposes in many ways to lead the world. The only inexhaustible coal deposits now left in the world are in the most remote provinces of this sister republic and are, so far, scarcely touched, while our own bid fair to be exhausted before the end of another century.

Governor Cox, of Ohio, tells us that that state has provided for the purchase of a farm, on which the hundreds of idle convicts can be placed and set to work. It is found that about forty per cent are habitual criminals; and these will be employed indoors, while the more trusty will be given employment in the gardens, orchards and fields. There will be a day school for prisoners and sentences will be indeterminate; while a part of the earnings will go to support the families.

We like the idea, coming to us from the Brooklyn public schools, of organizing the classes as clubs, with the teacher as director. There are also presidents, vice-presidents and other necessary officers. It gives a substantiality and tone spirit to the class, which is said to pretty nearly dispense with the necessity for discipline. The country school might better be organized into a single club, and why may not the same idea considerably modify family relations? The family in reality is a school, in which the parents need something more than to be simply disciplinarians.

Not a few of the Southern people are frank to say that the agricultural development of the Southern States depends upon an improved negro. There is no getting around the fact that since Booker Washington began to industrialize their education the negroes have been going up in matters material. Four millions and a half of negroes have become ten millions since emancipation; and we have got quite by all plans for exporting or colonizing them. There are fifty colleges devoted to their training. Grant all the difficulties along the road, and the outlook has immensely improved.

SIXTEENTH SEASON

WAWONA

A CAMP FOR BOYS ON

SWANZEY LAKE, - N. H.

Unexcelled Equipment and Advantages

SPECIAL FOR 1914

Three weeks (in August) camping, canoeing and fishing in the Maine Woods and Tour of the White Mountains with experienced Guides. Booklet.

O. E. BOURNE, West Swanzy, N. H.

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Asquam Lake, N. H.

29th SEASON

A camp where boys are busy all the time. Where they learn something worth while. From which they return strong physically and strong in character. Send for booklet.

EDWIN DE MERITTE, Principal De Meritte School, 815 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS

in the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the ranche products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.

YELLOWSTONE CAMPING TRIPS and **ELK, SHEEP, DEER** and **BEAR** hunting in the best country in Wyoming. Season Sept. 1st to Nov. 15th. Ranch accommodations. Excellent trout fishing. Best of references. Simon Snyder, Valley, Wyoming.

TRAIL'S END CAMP FOR GIRLS in the Ken tucky mountains. Illustrated booklet. MARY D. SNYDER, 1452 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

**3 Made-to-Measure
Shirts for Men, only \$5**

I guarantee the fit or refund your money. You choose from the season's newest and choicest weaves and patterns, comprising about 200 of the handsomest weaves and fabrics, many of which are not to be seen in even the most exclusive men's shops.

Learn what real shirt comfort is. I take all the risk. Write today for the FREE package of 200 samples, and the Chart showing you exactly how to make the measurements—it's perfectly simple and easy.

Summer Sample
Line Complete



I prepay charges to all points in U. S.
I refund your money if the goods are not satisfactory.
I refer you to any bank in Troy.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW

171 River Street, - - - Troy, N. Y.

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN
Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

EUROPE Send for "The Liberty Way" **ORIENT**
booklet, free. Write today. Mediterranean route June 18, July 1 and 4. Montreal to Naples, June 23. University Leadership. Party of 15.
UNIVERSAL TOURS—A. St. Thomas, Ontario.

78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.
Sail June 17
Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL,
Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.

EUROPE Best Way to Travel
at Moderate Cost
Send for Information. J. P. Graham,
Ideal Tours, Box 1055-A Pittsburgh

**THE
IDEAL
WAY**

TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Countries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY."

MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

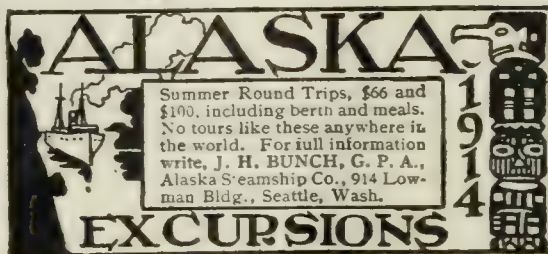
Holland

Do you wish to know which are the most interesting, the most picturesque and the quaintest places in Holland?

There are places you absolutely must see in order to appreciate fully the serene beauty, the peaceful atmosphere, the magnificent architecture, the charming costumes and the quaint customs of this

"Land Below the Sea"

Apply for interesting literature, specimen tours, rail and boat excursions, cost of tickets and all further particulars to the American Agency, Netherland State Railways and Flushing Line, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.



ALASKA
Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
EXCURSIONS

Go To Bermuda

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions. Lowest Rates
Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN." 10,518 tons displacement. Submarine signals; Bi-ge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer. Bermuda tickets good for return by R. M. S. P. Co.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 5th and 19th, August 2d and 16th. From Quebec July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22d. For illustrated pamphlets with information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2081 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

EUROPEAN AND
AMERICAN PLANS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.
Address DR. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, L. I.

OCEAN TRAVEL "DE LUXE"

When planning your trip to Europe remember
the new ALLAN LINE steamers

"Alsatian" and "Calgarian" and Picturesque St. Lawrence

will add vastly to the enjoyment and pleasure of your trip.

Magnificent River Trip—Less than 3½ Days Open Sea
Most Luxurious Accommodations—Excellent Cuisine

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

For reservations, tickets, etc. apply Local Agents or

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL

THE CHILDREN

Night-terrors, commonest between the ages two-three, and seven-eight, are indicated by sudden awakening with throbbing heart, muscles tense and eyes staring fixedly or roving, as tho in search of a source of danger. They are usually symptomatic of a constitutional kink, probably of nervous nature, and are not to be treated with a mere—"Hush! nonsense," but should be reported to an intelligent physician.

The causes of stuttering and stammering are so little known that to speak of a "cure" is nonsense. Children's diseases, shocks, and, in rare instances, imitation, are often predisposing causes. Heredity rarely plays a part except in so far as speech defects are symptoms of a neuropathic taint. Where there is a real will to improve, however, the conscientious physician or psychologist can often notably assist the process of normalization.

Boys and girls under sixteen years of age constitute about one-third of the American population. It is hardly time to begin a movement for children's suffrage, but "votes for children" can be made real and effective as we adults, men and women, learn the importance of voting for legislators who will not begrudge the Children's Bureau its modest request for appropriations. Is \$164,640 an extravagant sum for a department to ask for whose field covers "all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life" and that would discover and minister to the needs of our 31,220,361 children?

For the average boy who likes to draw, the age nine-ten is a critical one. Here he begins to sense the inferiority of his copy and to despair of ever equaling the model or original. Just at this time every sympathy and encouragement that can be given is especially called for. The boy should be allowed to draw only those things that he loves and can do best. Forcing should at this time be minimized and praise given even when not particularly warranted by results. Once over this period of transitional conflict between "I can't" and "I will," there will be smoother sailing and helpful criticism is again in order.

Babies must be fed and sometimes they thrive on artificial foods, in fact only fifty-nine per cent of American-born infants are breast-fed. In Berlin the mortality of babies fed on cow's milk was found to be six times that of the mother nursed; in the United States it is nearly five times as great. An examination of the teeth of 350,000 school children revealed the fact that caries increased inversely as children were breast-fed. Recruits in the German army who had been brought up on cow's milk were found to average 2.6 kilograms lighter, 1.4 centimeters shorter and 1.6 centimeters less in chest measurement than those whose mothers had nursed them during the first year of life. They were also rated at about one-third less in all-round capacity.

THE MEXICAN ENIGMA
From The Independent, May 12, 1864

The Church party, left without hope, dispatched emissaries to Europe for foreign help, just as our rebels did. The opportunity looked tempting to Bonaparte to acquire a fresh supply of "glory" at a cheap rate, to make Mexico a virtual dependency of France, and to get a foothold on the North American continent. . . . By false presentations, he induced England and Spain to join him in a Mexican expedition; but, finding that they were made the mere cat'spaws of their neighbor's ambitious projects, they withdrew, and left him to follow them out by himself. . . . The conduct of our Government has not been honorable to its spirit or its consistency. It has been marked by timidity and time-serving as unwise as it is discreditable. We would not go to war, indeed, at present on the Mexican quarrel; but we should have maintained an attitude of protest and remonstrance, which should have left us free to act as becomes our dignity and our interest whenever the time comes, as come it may, when the two great American republics must stand or fall together, against the attacks of European jealousy and ambition.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA—1863
From The Independent, May 19, 1864

[The following high-toned and expressive poem is taken from the new volume of poems by Richard Monckton Milnes, lately elevated to the English peerage. . . . His friendship to our country has always been strong and steady.]

We only know that in the sultry weather,
Men toiled for us as in the steaming room,
And in our minds we hardly set together
The bondman's penance and the freeman's loom.

We never thought the jealous gods would store
For us ill deeds of time-forgotten graves,
Nor heeded that the Mayflower one day bore
A freight of pilgrims, and another slaves.

First on the bold upholders of the wrong,
And last on us, the heavy laden years
Avenge the cruel triumphs of the strong—
Trampled affections and derided tears.

Labor, degraded from her high behest,
Cries, "Ye shall know I am the living breath,
And not the curse of man. Ye shall have Rest—
The rest of Famine and the rest of Death."

O, happy distant hours! that shall restore
Honor to work, and pleasure to repose,
Hasten your steps, just heard above the war
Of 'wildering passions and the crash of foes.

New Hampshire Mountain Resort Hotel
On New England's finest lake. All amusements. Hotel modern in every way. Accommodates 300. Prices moderate. Write for Indian Head booklet. NEW HOTEL WEIRS, Box 114, Weirs, N. H.

THE SCENERY of Campton, N. H., and the homelike Sunset Hill House have delighted tourists for sixty years. \$10 to \$12. Booklet.
J. E. SANBORN. Prop.

THE MOHAWK AND TEN COTTAGES
4th Lake, Fulton Chain. Hot and cold water in rooms, electricity, furnace heat, log fires. C. S. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N. Y.

Shoreham Hotel
Washington
European Plan. Fireproof.
Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.
R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

THE SOUTHGATE
PROUT'S NECK, MAINE
A homelike family hotel, delightfully situated, near surf beach, library and country club. Address J. M. KALER, Proprietor, or BERTHA RUFFNER Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.



Tramp These Trails to
the Top o' the World in
Glacier National Park

Tramp the trails of Glacier National Park this summer—Uncle Sam's newest playground in the Rockies of northwestern Montana. Rest in the mountain-shadowed valleys by cool, glacial streams. Fish for the ever-present mountain trout. Climb to the top of the world—dizzy heights studded with diamond-dazzling glaciers. A panorama of inspiring grandeur—lakes, rivers, canyons, pine laden valleys—lies at your feet.

By day, lofty mountain tops beckon; by night, the soothing scent of the pines woos you to refreshing sleep.

Walk through the Park at a cost of \$1 to \$5 per day. Spend as much time as you desire. Travel, if you prefer, by automobile, horseback, stage or launch. The new and enlarged Glacier Park Hotel offers every modern convenience. American plan \$3 to \$5 per day.



Low Round-Trip Summer Tourist Fares via Great Northern Railway, Daily June 1-Sept. 30

To Glacier Park or Belton in Glacier National Park—From St. Paul or Minneapolis, \$35; from Chicago, \$47.50. To the cities of Puget Sound and the Pacific—From St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$60; from Chicago, \$72.50.

Proportionately low fares from other points.

Definite Expense Tours

For your convenience, the following special tours of the Park by automobile, boat, stage and horseback have been arranged:

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| One day tour..... | \$ 8.25 |
| Three day tour..... | 21.00 |
| Five day tour..... | 31.25 |
| Seven day tour..... | 47.00 |

Walking Tour Book Free

Let us help plan your vacation this year. Send the coupon for Walking Tour Book, aeroplane folder and other descriptive literature free. The Walking Tour Book, beautifully illustrated, contains actual experiences of persons who have toured the Park on foot. Send for it today.

C. W. Platts, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.
210 S. Clark St., Chicago
S. Lounsbery, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.
1184 Broadway, New York
H. A. Noble, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Great Northern Railway
St. Paul, Minnesota
Panama-Pacific International
Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

H. A. NOBLE, Gen. Pass. Agent Great Northern Railway
Dept. 13, St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me Walking Tour Book and aeroplane descriptive literature folder free.
Name
Address
City

Hotel Cumberland NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and
Fireproof

Strictly
First-Class

Rates
Reasonable

**\$2.50
with
Bath
and up**

Send for
Booklet

10 Minutes
Walk to 40
Theatres

H. P. STIMSON
Formerly with Hotel Imperial

EASTON SANITARIUM

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. 'Phone 166, Easton, Pa.

SPA SANATORIUM. A. I. THAYER, M.D.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.
Refined, homelike, well equipped. Six miles from New York State Mineral Springs Reservation. Large addition and garage. Booklets.

WANTED—Small house or board for summer in quiet locality in mountains near water for young lady and invalid brother. Address R. S. T., Independent, 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. City.



WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY

A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY ACTOR. 25-page catalogue free.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Department 103, Springfield, Mass.



The Secret

of the "tidy" appearance of hundreds of men to-day lies in a pair of

COATES CLIPPERS

at home. Only barbers used to have clippers, but now they're becoming as common in homes as a comb or a curler—and as necessary. Clip your beard and your boy's hair. Wife, trim "woolly." Try hardware stores for Coates "Easy Running." If they haven't them, send to us. Send name on postal for prices, etc.

COATES CLIPPER CO. - Worcester, Mass.

6%

Our First Farm Mortgages

are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the

premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today.

The Banking Corporation of Montana
Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

7%



KEWANEE



Private Water Supply Plants — Private Electric Light Plants
Sewage Disposal Plants — Gasoline Storage Tanks and Pumps
Home Power Plants — Gasoline Engines — Pumping Machinery

Illustrations on Any Quilt Sent on Request

KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
New York City — Kewanee, Ill. — Chicago



THE MARKET PLACE

A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



ANOTHER NOTABLE CROP REPORT

This year's second crop report, published last week by the Department of Agriculture, is even more remarkable and encouraging than the first, which pointed to the harvesting of about 600,000,000 bushels of winter-sown wheat. On April 1 the condition of the growing plants was 95.6, or eleven points in excess of the ten years average, and the area was much greater than that from which last year's crop was taken. The number of acres to be deducted on account of winter-killing had not then been ascertained. It is now known, however, that only 1,119,000 acres have been made worthless. This loss leaves 35,387,000, which exceeds by 3,600,000, or nearly twelve per cent, the harvest acreage of 1913. Condition and area on May 1, the department says, indicate a crop of 630,000,000 bushels.

This exceeds by more than 100,000,000 bushels the greatest crop of winter wheat heretofore known (last year's, 523,561,000), and there is to be added the spring-sown wheat crop, which amounted last year to 239,000,000, and to 330,000,000 in 1912. It can be seen, therefore, that the conditions point to a wheat crop of more than 900,000,000 bushels. Last year's, the greatest ever harvested in the United States, was only 763,382,000. It is expected that more than one-fifth of the winter wheat yield will be harvested in Kansas, and that the state's share will be 40,000,000 bushels more than its largest quantity in any previous year.

It should be added that those parts of the report which relate to rye, grass, pastures, plowing and planting are notably favorable. The effect upon market prices has been almost imperceptible.

Agricultural prospects so encouraging should tend to improve the condition of general business and trade, which have been suffering from a kind of stagnation which cannot properly be called depression. Already there are indications of a new-born optimism, due to the promise of these official reports.

THE NEW HAVEN COMPANY

The facts already ascertained by the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigators stimulate public interest in their efforts to obtain more of them, and to show who were responsible for deplorable and shameful acts. In much of the recent testimony there has been an evident attempt to conceal or misrepresent the real character of certain transactions. Those who are making this attempt have been assisted by the destruction of books and other records. It is admitted that the books of the Billard Company have been burnt. This admission recalls the destruction of books relating to the costly acquisition

of subsidiary lines in the vicinity of New York, and also of the records relating to the payment of excessive prices for the Rhode Island trolley roads.

The recent testimony shows a treasurer of one of the subsidiary companies, a mere boy, who admits that he was a dummy, and that for a salary of \$5 a day he did many things as to the meaning and importance of which he had no knowledge, one of them being the signing of checks for \$3,000,000. It shows that the parent company loaned money to a subsidiary in order that from this subsidiary it might receive dividends. It discloses a dummy director of the Billard Company who admits that he had no knowledge whatever of the company's aims or business transactions. It shows that in less than a year the parent company spent \$40,117 for the services of legislative agents, \$298,873 for legal services in addition to those of its regular counsel, and \$370,588 for publicity.

We see John L. Billard, a coal merchant in the small city of Meriden, borrowing \$13,000,000 in order that he might purchase the New Haven Company's Boston & Maine shares as a personal investment, and selling them back to the company at a profit of \$2,478,700, all of which, he insists, belongs to him. He declares that he had no partners and shared the gain with no one. He was assisted in the transaction by Mr. Mellen, president of the company.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the management of the company was demoralized by "graft." We hope that the commission will be able to bring to light the complete history of all the transactions as to which suspicion has been excited. The stockholders should be represented in these proceedings. They have been robbed. They should form an association, employ counsel, and assist the Government in its attempt to expose the guilty.

OIL PRICES AND PROFITS

The oil industry has yielded enormous profits during the last year, and part of the gain has been taken by the owners of wells. But their profits are small at present, and probably are to be reduced. Public attention has been drawn to the great earnings and dividends of the refining companies that were formerly subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Trust. A report from the New York company last week showed that in 1913 its net earnings were \$16,212,985, or 21½ per cent upon a capital which had been increased from \$15,000,000 to \$75,000,000 by a stock dividend of 400 per cent.

At the wells, however, the price of crude oil has been falling. In Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, there have been five successive reductions within six weeks. In Oklahoma the price has declined from \$1.05 to 75 cents a barrel.

Excessive production is said to be the cause. But demand for the finished products continues, and the prices of them show no corresponding decline. If the refining companies have agreed to depress the price of oil at the wells which they do not own, this would explain what has taken place. But the trust was dissolved, and it is asserted that the refining companies no longer act in concert. Their profits, however, have increased since the dissolution.

LOSS FROM ANIMAL DISEASES

We recently said that Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$1,000,000 to his Institute for Medical Research, to be expended in a study of animal diseases, would probably enlarge the domestic supply of good meat. Reference was made to the great loss caused last year by hog cholera.

The Department of Agriculture has now published the estimates of its correspondents and agents concerning last year's losses of live stock from disease and exposure. The figures are impressive. Hog cholera killed 119 per 1000 of the swine in the United States. The loss was \$73,000,000, representing meat enough to give every family in the country forty pounds. Losses of cattle were 19.8 per 1000 from disease, and 10.9 per 1000 from exposure, or 1,737,000 head, worth \$68,611,000. The loss from disease alone was a little more than \$44,000,000. There should be added \$8,581,000 for sheep killed by disease, and \$59,000,000 for farm horses and mules.

The department remarks that the losses of meat animals, exceeding \$150,000,000, would have been more than enough to furnish a normal year's supply of meat to the entire population of New England. If we exclude the losses due to exposure, and add the losses of horses and mules, the reports show a loss of \$184,000,000 from disease last year. This may well engage the attention of sanitarians and medical experts. Ample provision for the support of their work should be made by legislation as well as by private funds.

Since January 1 there have been shipped to the United States from Argentina 298,000 quarters of beef and 110,000 carcasses of mutton or lamb.

Seth Low, some years ago Mayor of New York, has been elected president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The office was held fifty years ago by his father, Abiel Abbott Low.

The following dividends are announced:

American Cotton Oil Company, preferred, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable June 1.

Federal Light and Traction Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable June 1.

International Silver Company, Coupons No. 31, First Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after June 1.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable June 1.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable May 15.

Pratt & Whitney Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable May 15.

J. G. White Engineering Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable June 1.

J. G. White Management Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable June 1.

REAL ESTATE

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, White Mountains, N. H. Real home for rent. Very comfortable, fully furnished, modernized farmhouse, three stone fireplaces. Wide stone piazza. Ideal location. Good bass fishing. John Glover, 19 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE NEW HAMPSHIRE

Farms and summer properties for sale and for rental. Send for Illustrated Booklet.

YOUNG & THYNG, LACONIA, N. H.

East Northfield, Mass. RUSTIC COTTAGE

furnished. Six rooms and bath; fireplace; broad piazzas; best location. Rent \$225 June 1st to Oct. 1st, or \$150 July 1st to Aug. 30th. Miss Grace Holbrook, 132 Elm St., Worcester, Mass., or E. W. Brown, Northfield, Mass.

FOR SALE AT

LAKE PLACID

Adirondack Mountains

Cottage of 12 rooms. Elevation 2,000 feet. View unsurpassed. Address

Box 217, Lake Placid, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS

Camps and cottages in any part of the Adirondacks; write for free illustrated Booklet.

W. F. ROBERTS

Real Estate

Saranac Lake, N. Y.

The Best Summer Resort in the United States is New York City. I will rent for the summer months my furnished apartment of ten rooms and three baths on Riverside Drive, four minutes' walk from the Eighty-sixth street subway station, for \$100 a month, considerably less than the landlord's rent. The apartment house is one of the finest in New York, with electricity and all modern conveniences. Its unsurpassed location makes it cool, airy and quiet. Fine opportunity for the right sort of people. Address N. Y. Z., care The Independent, 119 W. Fortieth St., New York.

A Beautiful Country Estate

of 250 acres with attractive house of 15 rooms, 3 farm houses, barns, stables, etc., at Mt. Carmel, about 7 miles north of New Haven, near trolley and railroad station. Charming views, fine trees and fertile fields. Price \$32,000.

Address P. O. Box 422, New Haven, Conn.

CAMDEN, ME. Several fully furnished cottages for rent. Seashore and mountains combined. Circulars and plans. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

CAPE COD Small furnished bungalows, 200 feet from the ocean surf. Bathroom, open fireplace. \$150 season. S. W. BALL, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

SEASHORE COTTAGE For rent, fully furnished, on Nantucket Island. Send for picture and full particulars. G. H. BRINTON, Siasconset, Mass.

IN THE LAKE REGION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. Rent for summer, cozy and attractive farmhouse, newly furnished and renovated, with charming view of nearby lake, also Mt. Kearsarge. Seven large rooms. Garden and garage. ALLAN BROWN, Concord, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRES

To rent for summer, furnished house, 11 rooms. Fine mountain view. Garden if desired. Good golf links in village. \$300 to \$500, according to time. H. K. S., Williamstown, Mass.

For Sale or to Rent for the Season

Shore Cottage, ten rooms at Sachem's Head, Guilford, Conn., with or without garage. N. E. WORDIN, 213 Courtland St., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR RENT—APARTMENT IN BROOKLYN

Family moving to the country will sublet completely furnished eight room apartment, including piano, at a reduced figure, from June to October. Located on Brooklyn Heights, overlooking harbor and near subway. Delightful, cool location and excellent opportunity for family intending to spend the summer in New York. Rent \$55 per month. Address M. L. S., care The Independent.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

The "WASHBURNE" Paper Fastener of "O.K." fame. Brass, 3 sizes, in brass boxes of 50 & 100. Your Stationer, 10 & 20¢. Send 10¢ for sample box of 50. Yearly Sale Over 100 Million. Booklet of our 3 "O.K." office necessities Free.

TRADE O.K. MARK THE O.K. MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.

Your FILING DESK becomes
THE CENTER OF YOUR OFFICE SYSTEM
All data indexed in Filing Drawers at your elbow

There are 10 kinds of drawers for filing Index Cards, Letters, Catalogs, Clippings, etc. Your choice of these files may be arranged as you want them.

Solid Oak, Handsomely Finished Golden, Natural or Weathered. Top 28x52. Drawers on Rollers.

Practical Build—Enormous Capacity and Ease of Reference commend this file to you. All Solid Oak, so put together that it is almost wearproof. Roller Bearing Dust Proof drawers have follow blocks and full height sides. As efficient and serviceable as any file at any price. Capacity 20,000 letters. Golden, Natural, Weathered finish—freight paid. See note—\$13.25.

No. 555
Freight Paid
\$25.00—See note

No. 421
Freight Paid
\$13.25
See note

A SERVANT AT YOUR ELBOW
Weib Swinging Desk Stand
Swings and Locks into position when wanted. Swings out of way when not in use. Strong, Staunch, Solid. Does not vibrate. Oak Top 14x18. Black Enameled Metal parts. By Parcel Post. \$3.50 anywhere in U.S.

NOTE: We pay freight on Desk and Cabinet at prices quoted to Ry. Stations in Eastern and Central States. Consistent prices in West and South.

HELPFUL BOOKLET
"Filing Suggestions" sent with Catalog "F" of Time Saving Office Devices. Catalog "H" shows 2 kinds Expansive Bookcases—Free.

The Weib Manufacturing Co.
61 Union St., Monroe, Mich.
New York Office - - - 75 John St.



DUTCH BULBS

From
Now
Until
July 1st
—Not
Later

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, give for a small outlay of time and money, an abundance of flowers in the house from December until Easter, and in the garden, from earliest Spring until the middle of May.

Bulbs are grown almost exclusively in Holland, in enormous quantities, and sold at very low prices. Usually

they cost double before reaching you.

By ordering from us now instead of waiting until Fall, you make a large saving, get a superior quality of Bulbs not usually to be obtained at any price in this country, and have a much larger list of varieties to select from.

Our orders are selected and packed in Holland, and are shipped to our customers immediately upon their arrival in the best possible condition.

If you wish to take advantage of our very low prices, we must have your order not later than July 1st as we import Bulbs to order only. They need not be paid for until after delivery, nor taken if not satisfactory. (References required from new customers.) For prices on smaller quantities see our import price list, the most comprehensive catalogue of bulbs published, which may be had for the asking.

| A FEW PRICES | Per 100 | Per 500 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Fine Mixed Hyacinths | \$3.40 | \$16.50 |
| Fine Mixed Tulips | 70 | 3.25 |
| Narcissus Poeticus | 80 | 3.50 |
| Double Daffodils | 1.90 | 8.75 |
| Narcissus Empress (Monsters) | 3.00 | 13.50 |
| Narcissus Golden Spur | 2.35 | 10.50 |
| Spanish Iris, Splendid Mixture | 55 | 2.00 |

ELLIOTT NURSERY, 360 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

TREES FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL



Shrubs, Vines
Evergreens
Herbaceous Plants

Everything that a successful nursery should offer

THE
ELM CITY NURSERY CO.
New Haven, Conn.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

6%
NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them may seem to be inconsistent with the fundamental principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY LOANS

We learn from the seventy-first annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the policyholders, of date December 31, 1913, that of the company's total assets on that day, amounting to \$607,057,044.50, there were loans to policyholders aggregating \$88,184,039, equaling about 14½ per cent of the total. We find by referring to the figures for the year ending December 31, 1903, ten years earlier, that the loans on policies totaled \$18,926,101 and that this sum was about 4.8 per cent of the assets. The increase is nearly four-fold and it illustrates a movement which cannot be charged to "hard times," for it has occurred during ten of the most prosperous years in the history of the country. The decade ending with 1913, indubitably, has been marked by much speculation and it would not be unreasonable to assume that a very large proportion of the borrowing on life insurance policies was attributable to that cause. If that is true, then we have presented to us another strong argument against policy loans.

In an effort to discourage borrowing on its policies, the Mutual, on January 31, last, raised its rates on that character of loans from five to six per cent, and made the increase retroactive, applying to loans now outstanding at five per cent, except such as were made under policies which specifically provide that the interest rate shall "not exceed five per cent." The Mutual management advances many sound business reasons for the step. Many of its policyholders are also insured in other companies which rate their loans at six per cent. "When a policyholder can borrow money of the Mutual Life at five per cent," says the report, "he is sure to avail himself of that opportunity rather than to borrow on the policy of another company, which charges six per cent. Thus, unless we advance our own rate to six per cent, the Mutual Life will be discriminated against by borrowers." And that is not all, con-

tinues the report. Policyholders have been known to borrow at five per cent on their policies for the purpose of loaning at six per cent. The company also notes that interest rates generally have been advancing and asserts that its interest receipts on bonds purchased in 1913 are more than one-half per cent greater than those yielded by older bonds, while its real estate loans in 1913 show earnings seven-tenths of one per cent higher than older loans of that kind.

Of course, it may be urged by some policyholders, by way of reply, that the money is there for them to borrow; that they have given for it the security demanded by the lender; and that it is nobody's business what they do with it. They may insist that they exercise only an acknowledged right in borrowing at five and lending at six. Or for that matter, that they may borrow at six, or any other rate, and invest the money in an excursion to Europe for the whole family.

True enough. But it doesn't happen to be a question of personal liberty that we are discussing. Life insurance is a form of thrift. It is, first, a protective measure, developing later into a process of conservation. It aims to save money; not to lose it, or spend it. To build a sanctuary of refuge against the desolating assaults of an implacable enemy. As the management of the Mutual points out, the day may come when the policyholder may need to exercise the loan privilege in defense of his own fireside by borrowing enough money to pay his premium with and keep the insurance in force. If he has borrowed all he can on the policy, and has either lost or spent it, and lacks the premium on its due date, how is the insurance to be kept intact?

To make an end: it is not the use of the loan privilege we write against; it is the abuse of it. If you borrow, then repay. But this class of loan is seldom repaid. There's the trouble for "Jean an' the bairns."

SHIFTING GROUND

As the result of the extension of workmen's compensation insurance thruout the country, employers' liability insurance is showing a marked decline. While it is difficult to segregate the premiums in the official returns for each liability line, of which there are six or eight, as those accruing from employers' alone make up all but a very small proportion of the whole, a comparison of the total figures appearing in the reports credited under the general head, "liability insurance," will serve approximately to indicate the movement now under way. In 1912 the total liability premiums for forty-nine companies were \$49,276,079. This includes also all that was received for the

DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on May 5, 1914, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable June 1, 1914, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar street, New York City. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on May 15, 1914, at 3 p. m., and will remain closed until June 2, 1914, at 10 a. m.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 16.

No. 60 Broadway, New York, May 6, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the sixteenth quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of the Federal Light & Traction Company, payable June 1, 1914, to the stockholders of record as of the close of business May 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed. Books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will not be closed.

L. C. GERRY, Treasurer.

Office of International Silver Company,
Meriden, Conn., May 15, 1914.

Coupons No. 31 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due June 1, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEO. M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent. was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on June 1, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

New York, May 6th, 1914.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 15th, 1914. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 7, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 16th, 1914.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.

New York, May 6th, 1914.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 15, 1914. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 7, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 16, 1914.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION

Engineers—Contractors

43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regularly quarterly dividend (fifth quarter) of 1 3/4% has been declared on the Preferred stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1914, to stockholders of record May 20, 1914.

H. S. COLETTE, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,

43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The regular quarterly dividend (fifth quarter) of 1 3/4 per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1914, to stockholders of record May 18, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

MEETING

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., May 9, 1914.

The stock transfer books will, for the purposes of the annual stockholders' meeting, to be held on June 10, 1914, be closed on May 23, 1914, at 12 o'clock m., and opened on the 11th day of June, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

comparatively small amount of workmen's compensation insurance as was written. In 1913 the total liability premiums (exclusive of workmen's compensation) were \$41,677,363, about \$7,500,000 less. But there also show in 1913 premiums on workmen's compensation business aggregating \$14,733,596.

The alteration, however, is more clearly demonstrated by the comparative loss ratios of the two years. In 1912 the losses paid were \$53,771,314, which is fifty-two per cent of the premiums. In 1913 the losses paid totaled \$29,260,073, or seventy-two per cent of the premiums. The mass is shifting from employers' liability insurance to workmen's compensation insurance. The premium totals of the former will steadily decrease, while those of the latter will as steadily increase; and the loss ratio of the former will constantly climb until all obligations now outstanding are discharged. For some time to come there will be use for employers' liability policies, but it will be almost exclusively in combination with or supplementary to workmen's compensation coverage. As an independent source of income it is destined for a minor rôle.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

J. L. Cunningham, forty-seven years in the service of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, and since 1892 its president, has resigned all official connection and has succeeded in the presidency by Russell A. Little, son of the founder of the company. Mr. Cunningham is regarded in fire insurance circles as one of the few great managing underwriters in the United States.

The workmen's compensation law enacted by the New York Legislature last December becomes operative thruout the state on July 1 next. The Insurance Department, collaborating with representatives of the companies which purpose writing the business, is now engaged in formulating a system of premium rating. It is probable that the schedule used will represent 243 per cent of the rates now in use in Massachusetts.

H. G. A. (S. M. A.), Staunton, Virginia.—The prospective value of stock in new life insurance companies is purely speculative. The probability of loss is greater than that of gain. The supply of such companies is already excessive, and new ones are at serious disadvantage in securing a footing, so severe is the competition. Stock in those ventures cannot be regarded as securities and money put into them is not invested—it is hazarded.

R. A. P., Denver, Colorado.—The company you refer to commenced business in 1893. Its financial condition on January 1, 1914, was as follows: Total assets, \$937,703; total liabilities (including \$250,000 capital stock), \$815,174; net surplus, \$122,529. (Surplus to policyholders, is \$372,529.) The company's total income in 1913 was \$1,038,326; total disbursements, \$939,530. It is capably managed and is fair in its treatment of policyholders.

How a Hobby Outgrew Itself

It has long been a hobby of mine to

select tobaccos out of the commonplace.

Friends who smoked and liked my private Havana have relied on me for years for their supplies. The circle of users has grown until what began as a pastime has now become a serious business undertaking.

So I have decided to commercialize my hobby. And I can now offer to those who love an exceptional smoke a wider choice of cigars than heretofore. There are ten different blends, made up to suit varying tastes—each with the same unusual Havana base—each a cigar of exquisite flavor and aroma.

I have no salesmen's salaries or expenses to pay. So you will find my prices surprisingly low. I ship to you direct at pretty close to my original cost. And if you are a critical smoker you will be delighted to get the very cigar you most enjoy. I make a rather extraordinary offer below. It will pay you to take advantage of it.

Five Cigars Free

If you will send me 10 cents, towards forwarding expenses, I will mail you trial cigars—Panetela shape—my private "J. R. W." monogram brand. Smoke five with me—convince yourself. If they please you I will send future supplies at my low Parcel Post price: \$5 per hundred, \$2.60 per 50, all charges prepaid. Other shapes and blends at correspondingly low prices. **Use your letter-head, please—stating your position—or your business card, and write now for these cigars.**

J. ROGERS WARNER

831 Lockwood Building, Buffalo, N. Y. (42)

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| During its existence the company has insured property to the value of..... | \$27,219,045,826.00 |
| Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... | 282,298,429.80 |
| Paid losses during that period | 141,567,550.30 |
| Issued certificates of profits to dealers..... | 89,740,400.00 |
| Of which there have been redeemed | 82,497,340.00 |
| Leaving outstanding at present time..... | 7,243,060.00 |
| Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... | 22,585,640.25 |
| On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to..... | 13,259,024.16 |

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



AROUND THE WORLD THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

Two Grand Cruises by Sister Ships

CINCINNATI, January 16th, 1915

AND

CLEVELAND, January 31st, 1915

From New York to the principal cities of the world—including a visit to the San Diego (Cincinnati) and Panama Pacific (Cleveland) Exposition

135 DAYS \$900 UP Including all necessary expenses afloat and ashore

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

41-45 Broadway, New York

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Philadelphia | Minneapolis | Pittsburgh |
| New Orleans | Baltimore | San Francisco |
| Boston | St. Louis | Chicago |
| | Montreal | |

IND.
Send
—25c—
for a double disc Travel Record, and picture booklet—"A Day in Berlin," by the well-known lecturer, E. M. Newman. It may be played on any talking machine. Other Records in preparation.

H. A. L., Travel Record Dept.

45 Broadway

New York

ART AND ARTISTS

The University of Pennsylvania Museum has bought the Alexander Scott collection of rare art works from Tibet, numbering several hundred specimens illustrating the whole range of art in Tibet and said to be the largest collection of the kind, so far as known, in the civilized world.

For many years picturesque Lyme, Connecticut, has been the summer haunt of a large number of American painters, and that town is soon to have a handsome art gallery of its own, if the plans of these artists and certain art patrons, who have set about raising a fund of \$40,000 for the purpose, do not miscarry. They held an exhibition in New York recently as part of their campaign.

Every visitor to New York who cares for etchings should see the splendid exhibition of the work of Sir Francis Seymour Haden, now on view in the Print Gallery (Room 321) of the New York Public Library. This collection of Haden's etchings, one of the few large and notable ones, in America at least, forms part of the S. P. Avery collection of prints, which is one of the great artistic possessions of the library. The completeness of the collection affords an exceptional opportunity for study of the varied manifestations of Haden's art, and further interest is added by a group of portraits of Haden by Legros and others.

A new and interesting experiment in art training is announced by the Ethical Culture School, New York, which is about to organize a school of arts based on a recognition of the interrelation of art with science, history and literature. Students who have satisfactorily completed their second high-school year may elect art as a major subject, giving at least two hours a day to the theory and practise of design, drawing from object and life, and to some form of handicraft. Physics, history, music, physical culture, and one modern language will be included in the course, each presented largely from the point of view of its close relation to the arts. This will be followed by more specialized professional training, if the plan works out favorably.

A few days ago when the adjoining galleries of the handsome new establishment of the Knoedlers at Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street contained respectively the Canfield collection of little gems of painting by Whistler and the annual exhibition of the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, one "bubbling" visitor was overheard to exclaim "My gracious! What! Did Whistler paint *all these*?" as he stumbled into the larger gallery and opened his eyes on the heterogeneous gathering of one hundred pictures in almost every modern mode and style (except indeed that of the inimitable James McNeill himself), not to mention the sculpture. The joke was too good for anybody present to enlighten him and so spoil his dream of masterpieces. And anyway the women's show contained several praiseworthy and enjoyable works.

AN ANNUITY

is an agreement to pay a certain sum annually. This may be either during a lifetime, or for a fixed number of years, or a combination of the two. In a Life Annuity the return on the investment is large, but the principal sooner or later is extinguished.

There are Annuities which pay a good rate on the investment and at the same time return a considerable part of it in case of death.

For detailed information write to the
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company Hartford, Connecticut

COMMENCED BUSINESS IN 1851

Ambitious, productive and trustworthy Life Agents may be benefited by corresponding with the

BERKSHIRE
Life Insurance Company
OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Inc. 1851

New policies with modern provisions. Attractive literature.

W. D. WYMAN, President
W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT 119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both the old and the new address must be given.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|--|-----|
| Calendar | 301 |
| For the Defense of the America's Cup (Picture) | 302 |

EDITORIALS

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Path of Mediation and the Goal | 303 |
| People of Influence and Stock Worth Ten Cents a Pound... .. | 304 |
| Home Rule..... | 304 |
| When Greek Meets Bulgar..... | 305 |
| The Free Port Idea..... | 306 |
| The Spring Opening..... | 306 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|--|-----|
| For the Mexican Conference... | 307 |
| Rebel Victories..... | 307 |
| Complaints and Demands..... | 307 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 307 |
| Mr. Mellen's Testimony..... | 308 |
| Colorado's Labor War..... | 308 |
| The New Reserve Banks..... | 308 |
| Hayti and Santo Domingo..... | 309 |
| South America..... | 309 |
| Amending the Home Rule Bill.. | 309 |
| The French Elections..... | 310 |
| The International Council of Women | 310 |
| International Armament Trust.. | 311 |
| The New Administration in Japan | 311 |
| The Public and the Railroads.... | 312 |
| By Henry Farrand Griffin | |
| A Woman Who Has Found Freedom | 315 |
| By Ernestine Evans | |

THE MOVING WORLD

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Pictures | 316 |
| A Page from the Apocrypha... | 317 |
| Light on the Dark Continent... | 317 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| A Realistic Drama..... | 317 |
| The Heart of Midlothian..... | 317 |
| Superhens | 318 |
| The Surface of Mars..... | 318 |
| A Job for a Quarter..... | 318 |
| The Vigor of Vermont..... | 319 |
| By Henry S. Pritchett | |
| Will Women Vote? | 320 |
| By H. W. Quaintance | |
| The British Budget and Home Rule | 321 |
| By G. Douglas Wardrop | |
| Potato Liniment | 322 |
| The Archeological Sleuth..... | 322 |
| When You Pay for Cheese..... | 323 |
| Books for Preachers..... | 323 |
| THE NEW BOOKS | |
| For the Better Understanding of Latin America..... | 324 |
| The Newest Books..... | 324 |
| Book Briefs | 327 |
| THE MARKET PLACE | |
| Needed—A Vigilance Committee | 328 |
| A Decision Delayed..... | 328 |
| Effect of Tariff Changes..... | 328 |
| Trade Arbitration..... | 329 |
| INSURANCE | |
| Of Great General Interest..... | 330 |
| To a Critic..... | 331 |
| Pebbles | 332 |

C A L E N D A R

Play for the French amateur golf championship commences at La Boulie on May 25.

The American Library Association will hold its annual conference in Washington May 25-30. Headquarters, The New Willard.

At Toronto, May 25, 26 and 27, will be held the sixth national conference on city planning.

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations has announced public hearings on these subjects: May 25-29, The Building Trades of New York City; June 1, 2, Industrial Education, Apprenticeship, and the Administration of Child Labor Laws; June 3-5, The Men's Garment Trade of New York City; June 8, 9, The Dock Workers of New York City; June 10-12, The Department Stores of New York City. The commission is at present sitting in the New York City Hall.

The annual Harvard-Cornell regatta will be held on the Charles at Cambridge on May 26.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association meets at the University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks, on May 26, 27 and 28.

On May 27 the College of History, the first completed building of the American University, a national Methodist institution at Washington, will be dedicated and opened for use.

At Lake Mohonk, New York, the Twentieth Conference on International Arbitration is called by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley for May 27, 28 and 29.

Delegates representing commercial, financial and industrial organizations will hold a National Foreign Trade Convention in Washington on May 27 and 28, their purpose being to promote American commerce in the markets of the world.

The famous Derby will be run at Epsom on May 27 and The Oaks on

May 29, the summer meeting being scheduled for May 26-29.

On May 28 and 29, 1914, the School of Mines of Columbia University will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. Commencement falls on June 3.

The "intercollegiates"—track and field championships—will be held in the Harvard Stadium on May 29 and 30.

The Lehigh University Bach Festival is to be held on May 29 and 30.

The 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis will be run on May 30.

The Cunard's new liner, the "Aquitania," will leave Liverpool on her maiden trip on May 30, sailing from New York in return on June 10.

At Sheepshead Bay, beginning May 30, will be held the Long Island Kennel Club's annual show.

The international horse show in London will be open from June 4 to 16.

During the week beginning June 8 the second annual International Moving Picture Trades Exposition will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York.

The annual International Congress of Chambers of Commerce will be held in Paris during the week beginning June 8.

The Governors' Conference—dubbed the House of Governors in its earlier meetings—will convene at Madison, Wisconsin, on June 9.

Polo matches for the International Cup are scheduled for June 9 and 13.

The Conference of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, at Stockholm, June 10 to 18, is the fifth quadrennial session.

Beginning June 13, the metropolitan tennis tournament will be held at the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island.

The Yale-Harvard baseball series will be played on June 16, at Yale, June 17, at Harvard, and June 20, at Boston, in case of a tie.

The Northern Baptist Convention meets in Boston from June 17 to 25.

Yale and Harvard meet in their annual regatta on the Thames at New London on June 19.

The tenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will be held at Toronto, June 21-25.

The Middle States championships are to begin at the Orange Lawn Tennis Clubs, South Orange, New Jersey, on June 22.

The Poughkeepsie regatta will be rowed on June 26. Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Washington and Wisconsin meet for the college championship of America.

The Eastern Student Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held at Silver Bay, New York, July 21 to 30. Other student conferences are arranged for Eagle's Mere, Pennsylvania, June 23 to July 3; Asilomar, California, August 4 to 13; Estes Park, Colorado, August 25 to September 4; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, August 25 to September 4.

The races for the America's Cup are to be held at New York on September 10, 12 and 15.

The Royal Historical Society of England is beginning preparations to celebrate the seven hundredth anniversary of the grant of magna charta, on June 15, 1915.



© Edwin Levick

FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE AMERICA'S CUP

THE "RESOLUTE," FIRST TO TAKE THE WATER OF THE THREE YACHTS BUILT TO MEET
SIR THOMAS' CHALLENGE, ON HER FIRST TRIAL IN NARRAGANSETT BAY

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1914

NUMBER 3416

THE PATH OF MEDIATION AND THE GOAL

WHAT will come ultimately out of the Niagara Falls conference no man can say. The immediate result should be not difficult to arrive at. In the last analysis the point at issue is almost infinitesimal. The United States asked General Huerta to render a formal and ceremonious salute to the American flag as an acknowledgment in the presence of both peoples and the world of his regret for the unwarranted acts of his soldiers. We offered to return the salute, gun for gun, in accordance with international usage. It was a harmless and stereotyped request which Huerta might have acceded to with no loss of dignity or prestige.

He nevertheless refused unless the United States would consent to embody the agreement for the salute in a signed protocol. This was perhaps an unusual, but hardly a harmful request, which we might have acceded to with no loss of dignity or prestige. War on so slight an occasion should have been unthinkable. The composition, in cool blood and in an atmosphere of sober afterthought, of so small a difference should by the friendly aid of neutral advisers be an easy thing to accomplish.

When that is done, as we cannot conceive it possible that it will not be done, and that speedily, mediation should afford an outlook upon a broader and more troubled horizon. There is ample room for the use of good offices in the solution of the whole vexed problem of the future of Mexico. The mediators will not be satisfied when they shall have succeeded in the task immediately before them. It requires no formal pronouncement on their part to be sure that they will consider it a sacred responsibility to bend every energy to the bringing of internal peace and order out of the Mexican chaos. It is inconceivable that they would disappoint the expectations of the world and look upon their work as finished when the primary purpose of their mission is accomplished.

THEIR success in the greater problem will be more problematical. It will be so not only because the problem is vastly greater, but because it contains one element which is the underlying cause of all Mexico's present troubles. The ultimate solution of the Mexican problem must be predicated upon the one thing on which President Wilson and the American Government have insisted from the beginning.

Huerta must go. He does not represent the choice or the desire of the Mexican people. His power is founded on assassination and dedicated in blood.

At no time since his *coup d'état* put him into the presidential palace and sent Madero to his death has it seemed so certain that he will inevitably go. At one mo-

ment it seemed probable that he would go, forced by the arms of the United States. Every day it seems more probable that he will go, driven out by the advancing armies of the Constitutionalists. His going is inevitable. But if it can be brought about by the persuasive force of peaceful intervention rather than by the grim coercion of war, all Mexico—indeed all the world—will be the gainer.

His position as usurper has always been unstable. But now, with his main seaport in the quiet possession of American forces, with the Constitutionalists pressing on from victory to victory, he is indeed tottering. If the madness of the gods—and of brandy—is not too heavily upon him, he should welcome the way out which the compassionate hand of mediation may be able to show.

PERSISTENT rumors, growing in definiteness as the meeting of the mediators draws near, credits Huerta with just this intention. It is said that his delegates are authorized to agree to his withdrawal provided Carranza and Villa are not permitted a personal triumph over him. A new provisional government, possibly in the commission form, to bridge over the time until a new election can be held and real constitutional government expressive of the will of the Mexican people be established, is suggested as the probable outcome. But what Carranza and Villa would say to such a proposal is another dubious point in the situation. They have refused to take part in the Niagara Falls conference. Will they be satisfied with any peace but that won by their victorious arms? It is a tangled web, indeed, the conference must seek to unravel.

To the members of the Niagara Falls Conference—A B C, Huertista, American—the whole civilized world should wish God speed and good success in their great task of preventing one war and in their greater task of bringing another war to an end and giving peace and an opportunity for prosperity to a much harassed people.

Whatever the ultimate outcome, mediation has already accomplished one great thing. If the A B C powers had not come forward with their magnanimous proposal, already another war would have been raging in Mexico, other battles would have been fought, and the dead would have been counted, not by tens but by hundreds.

Already one of the newest and most promising of the arts of peace—the mediation of friendly powers—has earned an honorable renown.

Whatever its outcome, the Niagara Falls Conference will loom large in history.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE AND STOCK WORTH TEN CENTS A POUND

THE testimony of Mr. Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, is as sensational as anything that came out in the famous investigation of the Hughes committee into the affairs of the life insurance companies. Mr. Mellen has apparently only begun, but he has made a startling beginning.

His plain, unvarnished tale is briefly this.

Eight thousand shares of New Haven stock, worth one million two hundred thousand dollars—that was in the palmy days when New Haven had not fallen 'way below par—were put into his hands for the purpose of acquiring stock of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company. He handed out this stock, worth \$150 a share, in exchange for the Westchester stock, which was worth, he now declares, "not ten cents a pound." In so doing he dealt with former Police Inspector Thomas J. Byrnes. Of his part in the transactions Mr. Mellen says, picturesquely, "I never supposed he was anything more than—what is it you call it—'a fence.'"

For whom Mr. Byrnes was acting, Mr. Mellen neither knew nor cared to know. On this point Mr. Mellen said: "The suspicion was that these shares of Westchester stock were scattered in the hands of people of what you call influence."

The suspicion is strengthened by the conditions which Mr. Mellen laid down for the transfer of the New Haven stock. There were thirteen particulars in which it was desirable—from the New Haven's point of view—that the Westchester charter should be amended. Mr. Mellen stipulated that he would hold the New Haven stock until the amendments were made.

They were made, the last of them just eight days before the Tammany government of New York City went out of office.

When the Westchester stock was handed over, Mr. Mellen gave in return for it due bills, signed by himself personally, and made payable to bearer. They were redeemable either in New Haven stock or in cash.

From time to time—one as late as last March—these due bills were presented to Mr. Mellen by unknown persons, whom he never sought to identify or inquire about, and redeemed in cash, generally in small bills. The checks which he sometimes gave in place of cash bore no name but his own and came back from the bank without a sign of endorsement. "As clean a piece of paper as you ever saw," says Mr. Mellen.

Here is a pretty piece of business. A great railroad, thru its president, hands over by way of an intermediary whom the president describes as a "fence," to persons unknown, over a million dollars' worth of its securities and cash, in return for a few pounds of paper in the form of worthless securities, on condition that certain amendments to a railroad charter which can only be made by the New York City government are made. The amendments are made, the payments made, and "no questions asked."

Mr. Mellen has just begun. We hope he will go on to the bitter end. What he has to reveal will hardly bring back to their pristine value the shares of New Haven stock held by thousands of small investors of New England. It may be that it will not be possible to send any-

body to jail for the looting of the New Haven. But perhaps, as in the insurance investigation, we shall get light on how to prevent such robbery in the future.

Incidentally Mr. Mellen's testimony throws an interesting sidelight on the contention of some worthy people that the trouble with the New Haven road was too much government regulation!

HOME RULE

THE letter from our London correspondent on another page of this issue shows that the struggle of Ireland for self-government which began more than a century ago has now reached a crucial point where its fate hangs in the balance. Whatever the outcome the next few weeks are likely to prove a momentous period in English history.

The situation is unprecedented and fraught with danger. On the one hand there is a party in power which has for thirty years been pledged to grant Home Rule to Ireland. A bill to that effect which has twice past the House of Commons within the last two years is now introduced for the third and last time and there is a handsome majority ready to vote for it. The House of Lords has no longer the power to veto it as it did the bill of 1893. The King by his own act in approving the parliamentary bill of 1911 is virtually under obligation to sign it. Nothing apparently stands in the way of the enactment of the law.

But, on the other hand, we see one of the provinces of Ireland, and the most populous, wealthy and powerful of the four, determined never to submit to the domination of an Irish parliament. A solemn covenant has been signed by a large part of the population of Ulster. A body of men reputed to number a hundred thousand has been organized, drilled and armed for forcible resistance. Large funds have been raised for this purpose; munitions have been obtained; a hospital corps provided; and officers of the British army, both active and retired, stand ready to proffer their services in an emergency. In England the Ulster movement has the support of the Unionist and Conservative leaders, of officers in the army and navy, of peers and prelates, and of many prominent men of letters and science, who declare their determination to prevent by any means in their power the coercion of Ulster.

The pending bill contains provisions designed to safeguard the rights of the minority, but nothing short of complete exclusion will satisfy Ulster. Those who say that Ulster is unreasonable, bigoted, fanatical, do not thereby relieve the apprehension of danger. On the contrary they increase it, for if they are right the people of Ulster are not bluffing, but will offer a stubborn resistance whatever the odds against them. The antagonism between Ulster and the rest of the island is the product of various factors, racial, religious and industrial. Ulster was settled by Scotch and English after the native Celtic population had been largely expelled or exterminated in the time of Cromwell. The rest of Ireland is overwhelmingly Catholic; in Ulster Protestantism is predominant. Ulster is comparatively rich; the rest of Ireland poor. Ulster is devoted to manufacture and commerce; the rest of Ireland is agricultural.

It is difficult to see how these uncongenial elements can be harmonized. To exclude Ulster from the scope of

the Irish government would be unacceptable to the Home Rulers and unsatisfactory to the Opposition. Besides Ulster is not a unit. In five out of the nine counties the Catholics outnumber the Protestants and the Ulster delegation in the present Parliament contains a majority of Home Rulers. If the Home Rule bill is in any way defeated the question is by no means settled. The Nationalists would be infuriated at the frustration of their hopes in the moment of triumph and the long struggle would be renewed with increased bitterness.

Ever since the abolition of the Irish Parliament in 1800 the agitation for Home Rule has been incessant, tho it has taken various forms. Secret murder and open insurrection, oratory and conspiracy, had no effect upon the English except to increase their dislike and distrust for the Irish. But in 1877 a new and effective weapon was discovered, parliamentary obstruction.

These tactics were first used by the Conservatives against Gladstone, but Parnell seized upon the idea and worked it so effectively that in less than ten years he held the balance of power and could block any legislation at will.

In 1886 Gladstone brought in the first Home Rule bill, but his espousal of the Irish cause split the Liberal party and the seceders, the Liberal Unionists, became gradually identified with the Conservatives. Gladstone was defeated in the resulting election, but came into power again in 1892, when he introduced a second Home Rule bill, which was past in the House of Commons but defeated in the House of Lords. Obviously before any further progress could be made the veto power of the Lords must be abolished. This was accomplished in 1911, leaving the way clear for the present bill.

It is this prolonged agitation which makes the question now so difficult to settle peaceably. A belated reform is a constant aggravation. If the Home Rule bill had been past twenty years ago, as it would have been but for the Lords, all parties concerned would have been better off than they now can be in any event. The Liberal party and the British electorate have largely lost their interest in Home Rule. They are now eager to get at the newer issues of land and labor, but first it is necessary to get the Home Rule question settled, and this seems the only way. Probably on the part of the Irish themselves Home Rule has become more a fixt desire than an actual need. Their most serious grievances have been removed by successive acts of Parliament. The Catholics have been emancipated, the Anglican Church has been disestablished and a Catholic university granted; the conditions of tenantry have been improved, the lands opened to small holders and local self-government has been introduced. But these reforms, tho they might earlier have prevented the rise of the Home Rule movement, have proved powerless to check it.

The sympathies of the United States and of the British dominions have been usually with the Home Rulers, not, as is assumed in England, because of the Irish vote, but because it seemed a step toward a development of the federal system of government which they enjoy. The Australian commonwealth, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of Canada and the United States have all found in this system a successful combination of local self-government and national supremacy, giving opportunity for diversity without destroying unity. Therefore Home Rule for Ireland does not appear to them a disruptive measure as it does to the Unionists, so Cana-

dian, Australian and American legislative bodies have sometimes officially approved of it. That the Home Rule bill is a first installment of federalism was asserted by Mr. Balfour in Parliament last year and there are many in both parties who regard such a development as inevitable and desirable. If there were local parliaments for Scotland, Wales and several sections of England, the Parliament at Westminster would be relieved of a vast amount of petty legislation and given time to devote to the larger interests of the empire. However the present emergency may be met, such seems likely to be its ultimate outcome.

WHEN GREEK MEETS BULGAR

THE report of the Balkan Commission of Inquiry of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, which has been so eagerly awaited, has now appeared and the public can now judge of the truth of the charges and counter-charges of brutality which filled the papers last year. Never before has there been such a careful investigation into the causes, conduct and results of a war, carried out by an impartial and international body of experts immediately after the events. It represents, then, a new era in the method of historical research.

In this volume, which will be distributed free by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of New York so long as the edition holds out, there is presented not merely the valuable conclusions and opinions of the professors and publicists composing the commission, but the actual evidence on which these judgments are based, so the reader can make up his own mind upon the relative guilt of the five combatants in the Balkan conflict.

We say "relative guilt" because the commission acquits no one of them altogether. To quote from the report: "There is no clause in international law applicable to land war and to the treatment of the wounded which was not violated to a greater or less extent by all the belligerents." The incriminating evidence, however, falls most heavily upon the Greeks, who not only precipitated the second war by the deliberate burning of a Bulgarian town, but committed the most horrible atrocities upon the helpless inhabitants of Macedonia, whom professedly they were fighting to free. They swept the land clean, burning villages, slaughtering people wholesale, putting out the eyes of prisoners and violating women and girls. These are not the libels of an enemy; they are the boasts of the Greek soldiers themselves.

America has hitherto taken a sympathetic interest in Greece from the time of her first struggle for independence from the Turk, but it will need more than one generation for the Greeks to regain the regard of other nations. When we remember that the Greeks took advantage of the month when they had the Bulgars bottled up to fill the papers with fabricated reports of Bulgarian atrocities; that the Greek Government refused to grant the Carnegie Commission the opportunity for investigation freely granted by the Bulgarian Government; and that Queen Eleonore of Bulgaria, after receiving many threats of assassination from the Greeks in America, was compelled to cancel her proposed visit to the United States; that wherever the Greek flag is raised, there Protestant schools and churches are suppress and that no translation of the Bible into the language of the people is allowed, we find it difficult to regard the mod-

ern Greeks as worthy of the honored name they bear or as entitled to the respect which has hitherto been accorded to them.

THE FREE PORT IDEA

CONGRESSMAN COPLEY, of Illinois, intends to introduce a bill making Panama a free port, and the Merchants' Association of New York has past a resolution in favor of a free zone within the port of New York. This indicates a revival of a system which was not long ago thought likely to lapse into desuetude. It was as free ports that the Hanseatic towns and other commercial centers grew up after the middle ages, but as the European nations developed and uniform tariff regulations were established it became inconvenient to have such centers of exemption, so one by one the cities were deprived of this privilege until only Hamburg was left. In 1888 Hamburg also consented to come within the tariff wall of the German empire in consideration of a payment from the imperial treasury of \$15,000,000. This money was spent on docks and harbor improvements and so wisely that this port, tho with few natural advantages, has become one of the cheapest and most convenient centers of exchange in the world.

But while Hamburg ceased then to be a free port in the strict sense of the word it retained what was practically as good, that is, a free zone (*Freibezirk*) of 750 acres of water and 1750 acres of land. Within this area the customs regulations have no sway and goods of any kind from anywhere may here be landed and loaded, stored and redistributed in perfect freedom. Unless and until the goods cross the boundaries of the free zone into German territory, no customs duties are paid upon them into the German treasury. So cheap are the rates of storage in the Hamburg free zone that shiploads of whisky have been sent from the United States to Hamburg to mature and then returned, as the transportation both ways was less expensive than keeping it in American warehouses. Under this régime the growth of Hamburg has been unparalleled and it has outstripped London and now ranks next in importance as a port to New York.

On the other side of the world we have an equally striking example of the success of the free port. The establishment by the British of a trading post on the worthless island of Hongkong has made this one of the most important commercial centers of the Far East with a trade of three hundred million dollars a year. Since Hongkong is independent of China the whole island of twenty-nine square miles is a free port in which there are no restrictions upon commerce. Panama is in the same situation, so the Canal Zone or the two terminal ports of Cristobal and Balboa could be freed from all commercial restrictions without any injury to the interests of the Republic of Panama. Here, then, at the cross-roads of the intercontinental land route and the interoceanic sea routes a clearing house for the world's trade could be developed where the ships of all nations could exchange cargoes with unequaled facility by the use of the electric power generated from Lake Gatun eighty-five feet above the sea.

New York City could not, of course, be made a free port as a whole, like Hongkong, but it might well have a free zone like Hamburg. If this area were an island

or some other easily isolated district smuggling could be easily guarded against. Since few people would live within the zone and there would be no manufacturing the arrangement would not interfere with our tariff system. Customs duties are intended to be a tax upon consumption and not upon commerce, so it is now usual to keep goods in bond that are not intended to be used in the United States. But the free zone plan would be simpler, cheaper and more convenient than the present system of bonded warehouses which it would in part replace. It would certainly make New York a more attractive port for foreign shipping and most of our shipping is foreign. The Merchants' Association plan is for only 750 or 1000 acres. This is too modest a scale if New York is to keep pace with Hamburg. But more important than area is the equipment and management of the plant, and here American methods and machinery would have an opportunity to demonstrate their efficiency.

THE SPRING OPENING

NOW is the season come when we should fare forth from the city and learn from the trees and flowers. They speak a various language but as interpreted by the editorial mind they all teach one lesson, "It pays to advertise." Long before man came upon this earth the plants had learned this lesson and every spring they compete with one another in the floral display, some by delicacy of tints, others by lavish and gaudy colors. The snowy blossoms of the dogwood and the cherry, the pink of peach and apple tree, the purples of lilac and violet, what are they but spring announcements to bee and butterfly: "Open and ready for business. Fresh pollen on the bargain counter"? And as Darwin proved experimentally it is the most enterprising and skilful advertisers that attract the most customers and store the greatest wealth of fruit. Those that fail to keep up with their rivals go into bankruptcy and the species becomes extinct.

Thus it is that science adds to our appreciation of the beauties of nature by revealing to us their meaning and purpose. We must have faith to believe that there is always such meaning and purpose, tho we are not always able to fathom it, and may often misinterpret it. This very problem of the aim of the flower is one of the most difficult, for we must learn to see as the insect sees and smell as it smells to understand it all. But we are learning enough of the secret to know that nature never indulges in such foolishness as "art for art's sake" which human beings sometimes affect. A man from Mars walking our streets and seeing our shop windows might think our dry-goods men very boastful and ostentatious. But we know better. We know that they do not display their most costly fabrics to the gaze of the passer-by from any vainglorious motive but because they think this is what the public wants. It is in fact a sort of disguised altruism such as the trees practise. But we must say the trees do it more artistically than the human advertiser. Compare for example the apple trees with the billboards set up in the orchard, the appeal to buy shoe blacking, the eulogy of cigarets or the cows that give malted milk. Mankind has not yet learned this part of the lesson, that the beautiful is profitable.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

For the Mexican Conference

The delegates sent by Huerta to attend the conference at Niagara Falls remained in Washington for a few hours and then came to New York. Our Government gladly consented that the opening of the conference should be postponed until the 20th, feeling that delay might permit the elimination of Huerta (by rebel victories) before the end of the sessions. Mexico's delegates are not followers of Huerta. So far as can be learned, they represent the best part of the Mexican people. One is the dean of the Mexican bar; another, a senator, is the author of a book on international law, and the third, a legislator and capitalist, has been prominent in the board of the National Railways.

Before they left Mexico it was said that they would not listen to any proposition involving the elimination of Huerta, but after their arrival in this country some of their friends said they realized that Huerta must soon retire and were interested in plans for thoro pacification and the establishment of good government. The secretary of the American delegation is H. Percival Dodge, formerly secretary of prominent legations and, later, Minister to Honduras and Salvador.

There have been many reports as to the plans and aims of the three conciliators. One is that they seek to establish a provisional Government by the coöperation of the Huerta and Carranza parties, or by a commission, composed of two representatives of Huerta, two selected by Carranza, and one appointed by themselves. But there is no indication that Carranza and Villa, believing that they are about to overcome and eliminate Huerta, would consent to meet him on even terms in a project of this kind. It is said that President Wilson would prefer pacification by the coöperation of the United States and Carranza, after the arrival of the latter in the Mexican capital.

A few hours before the beginning of the conference it was asserted, upon what appeared to be good authority, that Huerta had authorized his delegates to present his resignation, if it should be required for a settlement of the controversy, but upon condition that we make a loan to Mexico, leave Magdalena Bay, and give Huerta some voice in his successor's choosing.

Rebel Victories

Tampico was captured by the revolutionists on the 14th, the garrison making its way westward, followed and harassed by the victors. Federal officers who fell into the hands of the revolutionists were put to death. The rebel commander, leaving 3000 men at the captured port, went northward with 4000 to join Villa, who was beginning to attack Saltillo with an army of 20,000 men, 47 field pieces and 60 machine guns. At Paredon, thirty miles from Saltillo, he drove the Federals before him. Tuxpam was evacuated by Huerta's men. At Mazatlan the stranded Federal gunboat "Morelos" was blown to pieces by the rebels. Villa, being in need of ammunition, urged our Gov-

ernment to raise the embargo. This was not done, but after the fall of Tampico Secretary Garrison decided that the embargo was effective only on the border. Whereupon plans were made for shipments to that port.

There was no disturbance at Vera Cruz, but Huerta's men destroyed a railroad bridge twenty-eight miles from the city. General Funston's outpost lines were not extended, except to protect the water supply. The city was thoroly cleaned by 3000 men, who gave seventeen hours to the work.

Complaints and Demands

Huerta complained that our forces had broken the truce by forcibly taking possession of Lobos Island, sixty miles south of Tampico, and its lighthouse. It was shown to him that there had been no occupation, but that the keeper of the light, being about to desert his post, was prevented from carrying away certain essential parts of the lamp; that, to save him from punishment for disobedience, a certificate saying that our navy had taken possession of the light by force had been given to him, and that our sailors had cared for the light in order that ships might be served by it. Huerta accepted the explanation. In 1847, General Scott had 12,000 men on Lobos Island.

Two complaints from our side were not so easily answered. One related to the imprisonment of John R. Silliman, vice-consul at Saltillo, who had been kept in jail for two or three weeks. A demand for his release was granted, but his journey to the coast was greatly delayed. He had been accused of aiding the rebels. Huerta was asked to account for Samuel Parks, an orderly who, while temporarily insane, had wandered from Vera Cruz across the lines, riding one horse and leading another. There is evidence that he was put to death. A deserting Mexican soldier says he saw the execution. The Federal commander makes denial. Our Government demands a satisfactory explanation.

In a long interview cabled to a foreign newspaper, Huerta is represented as saying: "We are in the lion's mouth, but the lion will not find it easy to eat us. The conquest of Mexico will be a difficult task for the United States." He asserts that the revolution is a "masked American war," and that at Torreon "whole companies of Americans in military

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were Panama tolls, and the agricultural, pension and diplomatic appropriation bills. In the Senate, addresses on Panama tolls were made by Messrs. Smoot, Chilton, McLean, Walsh and Hoke Smith.

A Democratic House caucus decided that the work of the remainder of the session should be confined to the three trust bills and the Panama tolls bill. Exclusion of rural credit legislation led to an insurgent movement in the House, but peace was soon restored. Mr. Wilson and the committees are at variance as to the provisions of a rural credit bill.

In the House, Mr. Wingo, of Arkansas, said we should soon own Mexico. Only by taking possession of the country could we make a permanent peace.

Our legations in Argentina and Chile, at Mr. Bryan's suggestion, were raised to the rank of embassies.

Senator La Follette filled 365 pages of the *Record*, at a cost of \$12,456, with communications relating to the railroad freight rate case.

The bill for federal supervision of issues of railroad stocks and bonds was favorably reported in the House.

Mr. Neely introduced a resolution for an impeachment inquiry as to the acts of Federal Judge A. G. Dayton in the West Virginia labor cases.

A House committee reported that Representative Doremus had not violated the law by soliciting campaign contributions for the congressional committee from members.

Pending trust bills were opposed before committees by Judge Lovett and other railroad men, and by public utility corporations.

uniform fought under Villa." He has preserved, he says, the buttons and regimental numbers of 200 who were killed.

Mr. Mellen's Testimony In the Government's inquiry concerning the New Haven Railroad Company, testimony of a sensational character was given last week by ex-President Charles S. Mellen. When the Interstate Commerce Commission called Mr. Mellen as a witness, Attorney-General McReynolds made strenuous objection, on the ground that the testimony might give him immunity from prosecution. The commission and its counsel, Joseph W. Folk, insisted upon hearing the ex-president's story. When Commissioner McChord and Mr. Folk called upon the Attorney-General at his office to confer with him their visit was a brief one. "The conduct of Mr. McReynolds," said Mr. Folk, "was such that we did not care to remain."

Mr. Mellen will be on the witness stand for several days. That part of his first day's testimony which excited much interest related to the acquisition by his company of the franchise of a suburban trolley company, the New York, Westchester & Boston, whose line was to terminate in New York City. He testified that he exchanged 8000 shares of the New Haven stock, worth \$1,200,000, for 24,000 shares of the trolley stock, "worth ten cents a pound," this stock being held by persons who could exert influence. The go-between was Police Inspector Byrnes, now dead. Mr. Mellen not only sought the franchise, but desired that it should be fortified and improved by amendments, which could be granted by the Board of Estimate of the city of New York. He bargained for the amendments as well as for the stock. "I wanted to reach," said he, "the people it was necessary to reach. I wanted to reach the devil or anybody else who could amend the charter." Thirteen amendments were granted by the board. Besides the \$1,200,000 worth of stock, there was involved about \$200,000 in due bills, paid in cash to various persons whom he did not know. Nor does he know who were the holders of the trolley shares.

The Board of Estimate at that time was composed of Mayor George B. McClellan, Comptroller Metz, President McGowan, of the Board of Aldermen, and the presidents of the five boroughs. Mr. McClellan, now in Italy, and other members say the amendments were not procured corruptly, but were granted after careful examination and upon reports of the law officers and engineers of the municipal government.



© Harris & Ewing

HE IS EXPOSING THE NEW HAVEN
Charles S. Mellen's testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the financial history of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad during his presidency is a sensational revelation

Colorado's Labor War There are now 1700 cavalymen of the regular army in Colorado, and their presence has prevented any breach of the peace. A court martial is trying Major Hamrock, the militia commander, and other officers. The substance of the testimony thus far has been that the militia fired upon the Ludlow tent colony in response to shots from strikers' rifle pits in or near the colony; that the tents began to burn, and that the militia attempted to rescue the women. A grand jury has indicted more than 100 officers and members of the union for conspiracy to murder. The Legislature adjourned on the 16th. Bills for a state constabulary and compulsory arbitration were defeated. For militia expenses \$1,000,000 was appropriated. The Governor was authorized to close saloons and to forbid the sale or use of firearms. A joint committee to inquire concerning the strike was

appointed. The Legislature's work is regarded as insufficient.

This appears to have been the opinion of President Wilson, who telegraphed to Governor Ammons a few hours before the end of the session, saying that his "constitutional obligations with regard to the maintenance of order" were not to be "indefinitely continued by the inaction of the Legislature." The troops were there, he added, only until Colorado should have time to resume sovereignty and control. The Governor replied that Mr. Wilson had been misinformed. He pointed to the bills past, and said that by means of the money appropriated the state could and would control the situation. It is believed that the war would be renewed if the militia should now be substituted for the federal troops.

In New York, Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who was arrested for disorderly conduct in the church of which Mr. Rockefeller is a member, has been sent to the workhouse for six months. His interest in the Colorado labor war led him to interrupt the Sunday services and to seek the pastor's views about the immorality of riches.

The New Reserve Banks The national banks in the several reserve districts have been preparing to elect directors of the regional reserve banks. In each district they are authorized to elect six of the nine directors. The remaining three are to be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. It is expected that the district banks will be in operation on August 1.

There are to be seven members of the central board. Two of these are William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency. The President must appoint five. Richard Olney, of Boston, formerly Secretary of State and Attorney-General, who was asked to become a member, declined appointment, owing to his advanced age and to professional obligations which he could not lay aside. Henry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, vice-president of the Continental Trust Company, has also declined, mainly for the reason, he says, that the law forbids a member to become associated with any bank in the reserve system during the two years immediately following the end of his term. Appointments have been accepted by Paul M. Warburg, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York; Adolph C. Miller, of California, now Assistant Secretary of the Interior; and W. P. G. Harding.



© International News

LICENCIADO LUIS ELGUERO

He brings to the Niagara Falls conference varied experience as a millionaire capitalist, lawyer, politician, and director of the Mexican National Railways

president of a national bank in Birmingham, Alabama.

Hayti and Santo Domingo

It was reported some days ago that Hayti was about to procure from Germany a loan of \$2,000,000, and that Germany was to control the customs receipts at certain Haytian ports and to build a coaling station at one of them. This report was denied at Berlin by representatives of the German Government. Another report was that Germany had loaned \$500,000 and had consented to increase the amount if the customs receipts should be supervised by a German, French and American commission. Our Government, having the Monroe Doctrine in mind, was deeply interested in negotiations which might give control of Hayti to European nations.

Hayti is bankrupt and owes about \$25,000,000, nearly all of it to French, German and British creditors. Some months ago a claim was collected by a French warship, which temporarily held two Haytian gunboats in custody. Then a German claim was collected by an ultimatum from a German warship, and recently a similar course was taken by a British cruiser. So far as can be learned, Germany has proposed supervision of Haytian customs receipts by a commission in which Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States shall be represented in proportion to their claims. Because the American claims are only five per cent of the total, and for other reasons, our Government has rejected the proposition. But it is thought that some modification of it must be considered, and that our Government may find it necessary to ask for such a fiscal protectorate as has been established in Santo Domingo.

In that country the revolutionists are active. President Bordas has blockaded the two ports which they hold, but bands of rebels are appearing elsewhere. Representatives of the two parties conferred on one of our warships, but could reach no agreement. Arms and ammunition have been sent to the rebels from Hayti, against the protests of customs officers. The commander of the American warship now at Puerto Plata reports that the "situation is acute" and that lawlessness prevails thruout the country.

South America In Peru, Congress has elected to the presidency Colonel Oscar Benavides, leader of the revolt in February last, when President Billinghurst was taken from the palace, imprisoned and afterward sent into exile. This does not give universal satisfaction. Señors Balta and Gran have withdrawn from the provisional governing board, asserting that the election is an unlawful one. Roberto Leguia, recently vice-president, who claimed to be the lawful successor of Billinghurst, has sought refuge at the Italian legation. His friends assert



© International News

LICENCIADO AUGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ

The oldest practicing lawyer in Mexico, and Director of the School of Law in Mexico City. The third of Huerta's peace envoys



© International News

LICENCIADO EMILIO RABASA

The ranking member of the peace delegation, and author of the best Mexican work on international law. He was to have been Ambassador to the United States

that the election took place in the absence of a quorum, many members having been excluded by the police.

There are indications that news about uprisings in Venezuela has not been permitted to leave the country by telegraph. Revolutionary agents in New York say there are revolts in four states, led by Generals Angarita, Sanchez, Polons and Vargas. Two towns on the Orinoco were captured last week. Gomez, who recently retired from the presidency, is now commander of the army. It is said that he will not permit a presidential election to be held until a year hence, when the Constitution will permit him to take again the office, which is now held by a member of his Cabinet.

Reports from Colombia say there is very little opposition in Congress to the treaty with the United States. Several Colombian ports, on the Atlantic as well as on the Pacific coast, are infected with plague. A quarantine of seven days is required at ports of the Panama Canal Zone.

Amending the Home Rule Bill Two significant statements were made in the House of Commons in the session of May 12, one by the Premier that the Home Rule bill would be amended in any case, the other by the leader of the Nationalists expressing his disapproval of this announcement. Premier Asquith said that it would be useless to oppose the bill in the committee stage and a waste of time to discuss it. Any desired changes would have to be made by a supplementary amending bill, because the Parliament Act required that the same bill should be past by the House of Commons three times in not less than two years to overcome the veto of the House of Lords. He expressed the hope that an agreement would be

reached with the Opposition on the amendments, but he stated that if this was impossible the Government would introduce a bill offering amendments for the settlement of the questions in dispute. This, it is supposed, will embody the proposals already made by the Government that any of the Ulster counties may vote to exclude themselves from the jurisdiction of the Irish parliament for six years.

Mr. Redmond said that he could not approve of an amending bill unless it was for the purpose of making effective an agreement already reached and that it was not the proper time to make such an announcement while the peace parleys were going on.

Nothing has been done by the Government in regard to the landing of arms and ammunition for the Ulster Volunteers last month, altho the Premier announced to Parliament at the time that measures would be taken to enforce the law. Knowing the anxiety of Winston Churchill to prevent a repetition of this exploit at gun-running two prominent members of the Ulster Committee played a trick on him by telephoning to each other in Belfast about the anticipated arrival of another ship with a consignment of arms from Germany. This conversation was picked up by

the secret service and telegraphed to London while Mr. Churchill was attending the debate of the Home Rule bill. He withdrew from the House and ordered warships and destroyers to proceed to Belfast Lough, where, however, they found no need for their vigilance.

A Nationalist army is being organized and drilled to oppose the Ulster Volunteers in case of a civil war. The county council of Limerick has unanimously resolved to support the movement for a Home Rule force.

The French Elections The second balloting on May 10 in those districts where the candidates failed to obtain an absolute majority confirmed the trend shown by the first balloting of April 26, that is, the decided increase in the Socialist vote. It appears that the Unified Socialists, the regular party, will have 102 votes in the new Chamber in place of 68 in the last. The rest of the Chamber is divided among a dozen or more groups and it is highly uncertain how they will combine. The Doumergue Ministry has only 180 votes to rely upon, for 177 members who hold a similar political position are followers of Briand. The Royalists, Conservatives and others groups of the Right number about 73.

On the three questions at issue the Chamber is pretty evenly divided. There is a considerable majority for proportional representation, a bare majority for the maintenance of the three-year term of military service, and a minority for the income tax. The calculation, however, is based on the pre-election declarations of the candidates and will doubtless be subject to change when the voting begins.

The International Council of Women The women who have been meeting at Rome represent a federation of the organizations of eighteen different countries. The International Council owes its inception to a group of women, among them Frances Willard and Clara Barton, meeting at Washington in 1888. Lady Aberdeen, who is the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and who has served as president for fifteen years, was reelected at the Rome meeting for another five years by an almost unanimous vote. Mrs. Wright Sewall, of Maine, who served as president from 1899 to 1904, was reelected honorary president. Among the vice-presidents and other leading officers are representatives of France, Denmark, Tasmania, Germany, Canada, Holland, Scotland and Italy. South Africa was for the first time represented in the council.

The Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw, whose portrait we published in our issue of May 11, reported for woman suffrage that the movement had made unprecedented progress in the last five years in the following ways:

First—The changed attitude of the people, in that woman suffrage had become the most frequent subject of conversation everywhere, while the press gave more space to it in its news and editorial columns than to any other political or moral reform.

Second—Political parties reflecting the popular mind vied with each other in seeking the support of women by inserting woman suffrage planks in their programs, as they know that no party could be successful when women organized against it.

Third—During the past two years the subject of woman suffrage had been before every parliament in every nation except Turkey, while in the United States it had been one of the most important questions of debate, and for the first time in American history favorable reports had been made by both the Senate and House committees, and it had become a national question.

Fourth—More nations and states had granted the vote to women during the past five years than in any previous five years in history.

At the conclusion of Dr. Shaw's address the council passed the following resolution:

Realizing the rapidly changing character of the problems that must now be considered by governments, and seeing that these problems increasingly affect



From the Arkansas Democrat

"SIC 'IM"

the moral, educational and industrial life of the people, women recognize their responsibility in the national life, and the International Council of Women therefore reaffirms its earnest belief that the right to vote at parliamentary and local elections should be given to women in all countries where representative government exists.

Among the other topics discussed by the council and approved by resolutions were legislation for the protection of deserted wives and children, the formation of juvenile courts conducted by women, the mediation of women in international conflicts, the protection of birds, the protection of women in war, and the abolition of state regulation of vice.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, has made another attack in the Reichstag upon the Krupp Company and other manufacturers of munitions of war. Last year his accusations of corrupt dealings between the representatives of the firm and officials of the German War Department were found upon investigation to have considerable foundation, and several army officers employed in the Government bureaus were convicted of having disclosed plans and specifications to the Krupp agents in return for small financial favors. The investigation, however, did not reach the "men higher up."

Now Dr. Liebknecht has new ammunition in the Japanese naval scandals, where it was proved that the Schuckert firm, of Berlin, had been in the habit of giving large commissions on the side to the officers in the Japanese navy who had charge of the purchase of supplies. Dr. Liebknecht asserted that the German consul at Tokyo had tried to cover the deal by buying and burning the incriminating documents. The vice-president of the Reichstag, however, refused to permit the reading of the stolen letters on the ground that the firm was a private concern.

Dr. Liebknecht then turned his attention to the vice-president of the Reichstag, Dr. Paasche, and accused him, as well as the new Minister of the Interior, Count von Loebell, of fomenting war scares in the interests of the Ehrhardt works, of which they are directors. He stated that the manufacture of arms and ammunition in Germany represented an investment of more than \$125,000,000, and traced the ramifications of the armament interests thru various countries to show that they acted in collusion with one another and with Government and military officers to promote lavish expenditure of public funds in preparation for war. The

Ehrhardt firm, he said, represented French, Belgian and Italian capital, and so did the Loewe Small Arms Company. The Krupp Company was allied with the Skoda Gun and Armament Company at Pilsen, Bohemia, in which British and French capitalists were interested.

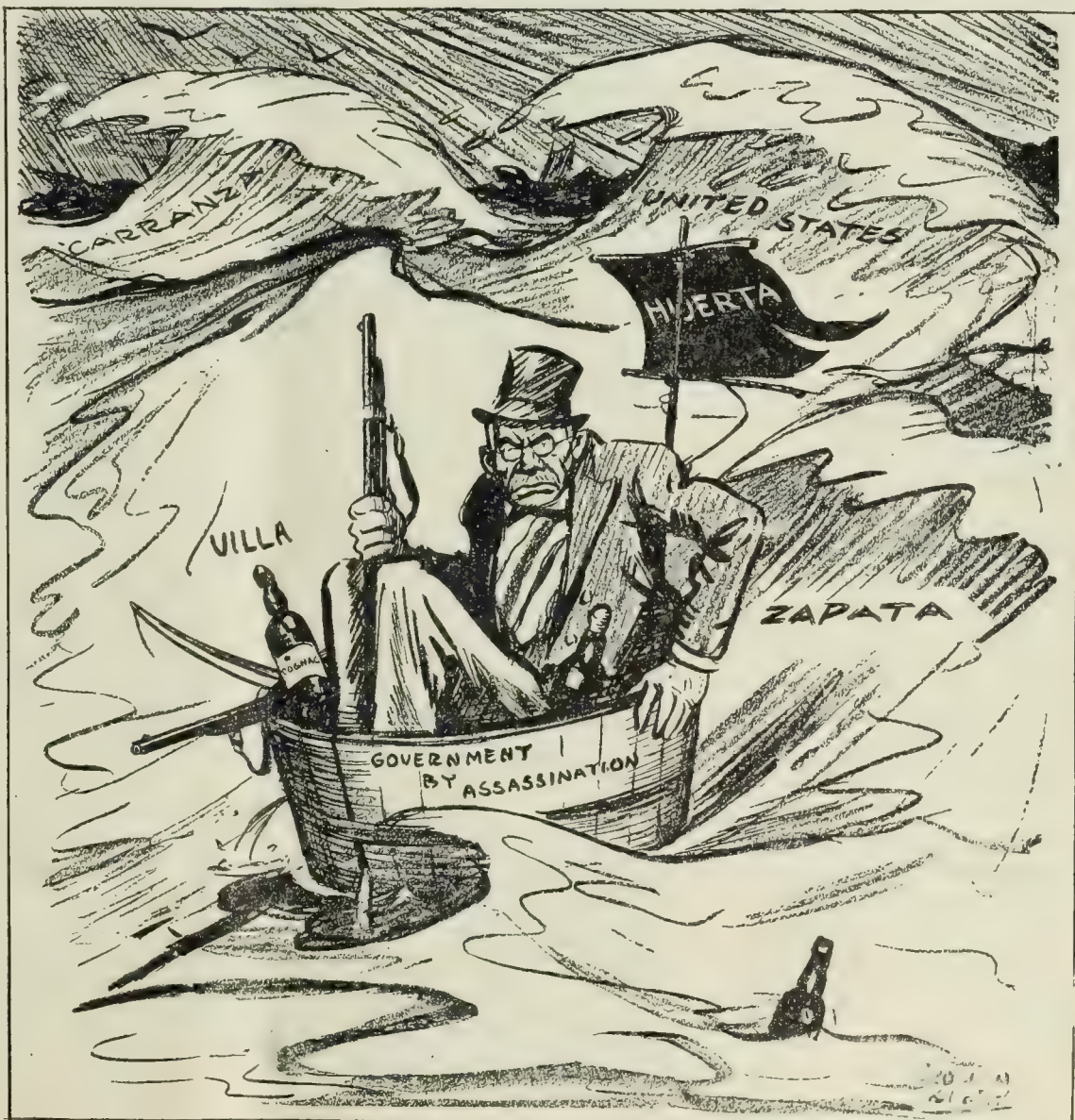
The New Administration in Japan

It might be thought that Count Okuma, being seventy-seven years of age, would be too old to undertake the administration of the country in such a difficult crisis of its history. But Count Okuma holds the belief that the normal length of human life is 125 years, so if he succeeds in making his practice coincide with his creed he has nearly a half century of political activity. At any rate, the Premier is young enough to enter upon his duties with vim and to sympathize heartily with the spirit of the present day. That a new régime had been inaugurated was made evident immediately when Okuma paid a surprise visit to the press room of the palace and looked over the boards of chess and go with which the newspaper men were whiling away their time. He is, so far as we know, the first statesman to ask the organized press of the country

for counsel and assistance. In response to his request the Joint Association of the Journalists of Japan prepared a set of formal recommendations as to the composition of the new cabinet and the policies to be pursued.

The first duty devolving upon the new Premier is obviously to relieve Japan of the scandal of corruption and extravagance in the navy, and Count Okuma has evidently made up his mind that the only way to do this is to clear out the whole "Yamamoto clique." He has begun at the top, and Admiral Count Yamamoto, his predecessor as Premier, and Admiral Baron Saito have been placed upon the retired list.

Count Okuma realizes the necessity of retrenchment and economy in order to save the country from bankruptcy. He desires to reduce the almost intolerable burden of taxation and to encourage commerce and industries. But the leaders of the clans which have hitherto ruled Japan are insistent upon an augmentation of armament, and it is questionable if the moderate increase in the army and navy that Premier Okuma proposes will be acceptable to them, or, if not, whether he can hold his place in spite of their opposition.



From the New York World

"I FIND MYSELF IN THE MIDST OF A STORM"

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR BUSINESS?

A SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH LEADERS IN THE BUSINESS
WORLD BY HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

II—THE PUBLIC AND THE RAILROADS

INCLUDING INTERVIEWS WITH

SAMUEL REA

PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

DANIEL WILLARD

PRESIDENT OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO
RAILROAD

THE progress of any civilization may be fairly accurately measured by its facilities for travel and the transportation of goods.

All the empire builders whose achievements have proved in any real sense permanent have been great constructors of roads, patrons of voyage and exploration, discoverers of new trade routes, protectors of the highways of commerce by land and sea. Not without reason did ancient Rome glory in her magnificent roads, and even tho in history we hear of them most often as clouded by the dust of marching legions, we may be sure that during the long *Pax Romana* these splendid highways contributed to the victories of peaceful commerce no less than to the triumphs of war.

From that time, indeed, eighteen long centuries were to pass before any fundamental change took place in our facilities for travel and transportation. We may truly say that in these respects the past four score years have witnessed a revolution infinitely more complete and far reaching in its consequences than any similar change since the days of the Roman Empire.

When we realize that the practical application of steam to the means of travel and transportation is a development relatively so new we may be better prepared to accept with equanimity the trials and complications which our relations as a people with our railroads have recently brought upon us. For, if we look at these problems of today in their right perspective, we shall be inclined to set down many of our present tribulations as youthful "growing pains" rather than as any essentially serious economic malady.

It is, unfortunately, not always easy to retain the true historical perspective in the heat of the fray, and much of our present railroad regulation and legislation, as well as the attitude of some railroad interests toward governmental control, bears evidence to this fact.

A case in point is the recent agitation for and against a five per cent freight rate increase. It is certainly an important question, worthy of the most serious public consideration and interest, but the battle has been so hotly joined that we are in a fair way to lose all true perspective in viewing the problem, to come to believe that the entire railroad question is going to be settled definitely one way or the other by this single decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This is far from the truth. Indeed, the whole question of the five per cent increase may be said to be merely incident to railroad history, unimportant *except so far as it affects and is affected by our general policy toward the railroads*. In this latter connection it is certainly of the greatest importance.

The rate case is essentially a question of facts, and if a quasi-judicial body, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the far reaching power and sources of information granted it by law, cannot be trusted to determine these facts accurately, and upon them to base an equitable decision, then the whole theory of regulation by commissions falls, and we are confronted with problems of vastly greater moment than any temporary adjustment of transportation costs.

No brief of the railroads' case could possibly be made more concise or impressive than the following statement from Mr. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

"In the present rate case it has been shown, for instance, in statements presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission, that thirty-five roads in Official Classification territory have actually added to their property investment since 1910, for additional facilities and equipment, over \$659,000,000, but as a result of operations in 1913, altho the gross earnings of the thirty-five railroads were \$186,775,000 greater than in 1910, the net earnings after pay-

ing operating expenses and taxes were actually \$16,311,000 less than in 1910, showing that not only had these particular companies failed to earn any return whatever upon the new capital invested, but they actually had \$16,311,000 less net as return upon their previous investment than was the case before the large additional amount of money had been put into the plant. It is unnecessary to say that no business enterprise can continue on such a basis."

Our present public policy toward the railroads, so far as it may be said to have assumed definite form, appears to be that they shall be built and operated by private capital, under governmental regulation and control. This being the case, no fair-minded man will expect private capital to be invested or long retained in a form of business which yields little or no profit. Nor is there any means short of confiscation to force private capital to do so. If, therefore, Mr. Willard's statement of the case is fair and true, it brings us face to face with one of two alternatives: either we must provide some means of giving capital invested in railroad securities a larger return, or we must acknowledge the breakdown of our present policy toward the railroads.

Let me repeat that it is a plain case of facts. These are cold facts and figures that Mr. Willard quotes. They would appear to place the burden of the proof upon the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission has abundant power for the verification of these facts and figures, having even imposed upon the railroads a system of accounting of its own devising.

The question is infinitely bigger than the specific case at issue. If the railroads' statement of the case is neither fair nor true, if the facts are not as stated; if there is even a modicum of truth in the charges so loosely bandied about—that the railroads have been swelling their maintenance accounts to make an unfavorable showing in net earnings;

that they have secretly continued practises which are in effect rebates to favored shippers; that they have made wholesale reductions in their working forces for the purpose of influencing public opinion in favor of the rate increase—if, in a word, the railroads have not come into court with clean hands, then the public cannot know these things too quickly nor be too swiftly aroused to righteous indignation.

If, on the other hand, the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot be trusted to render a just and fair decision on the merits of the case; if its judgment can be influenced by any pressure of partizan politics or financial interests; if it is true, as sometimes stated, that the chaotic conflict of state and national regulation, supervision and control has made efficient and economical railroad operation impossible; if governmental regulation has so intimidated private capital that the railroads can no longer obtain at reasonable interest rates the funds for necessary extensions and improvements, then the people of this country cannot too soon be made to realize the seriousness of the whole railroad situation, for if these things are true we are drifting rapidly into the uncharted seas of government ownership and government operation. There would be no other alternative, since it is inconceivable that we should ever return to the conditions preceding regulation in the railroad world of a generation ago.

These are the real, fundamental issues that underlie the rate case. It has brought us, in a sense, to a turning in the road; it has opened our eyes to the fact that we have reached a crucial point in the formulation of our policy as a nation toward our railroads. The men responsible for the direction and management of the great railroad systems are keenly sensible of the seriousness of the situation. If we accept their presentation of the facts in the case, it is indeed no enviable plight in which they find themselves.

On the one hand their income, as determined by the freight and passenger rates, is fixt by certain definite limitations over which they have no control.

On the other hand a constantly increasing total of unavoidable expense is heaped upon them by a cross fire of mandatory legislation, orders, decisions and awards, from the state and national legislatures, commissions, courts and arbitration boards.

Truly, much is required of the railroads these days, and desirable as may seem better, quicker, safer passenger and freight service, steel cars, block signals, the elimination of grade crossings, higher wages, improved working conditions, larger tax contributions and what not, one thing is worth bearing in mind—that there is a limit to the extraction of golden eggs from any goose!

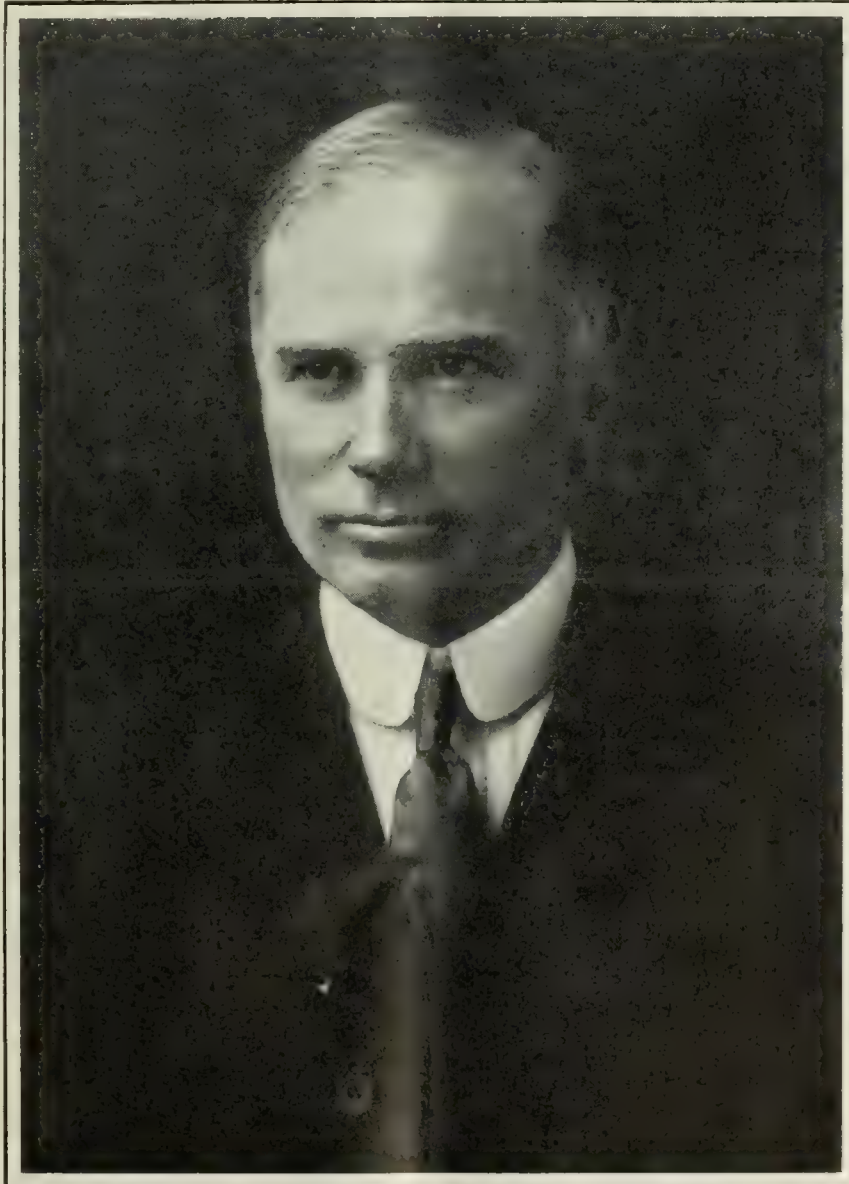
It is small wonder that Mr. Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, felt called upon to sound this note of warning in his latest report to his stockholders:

It is evident that the ability to regulate wages and working conditions, and other heavy operating expenses, has, as the result of federal and state legislation, largely past from the control of your management, as has also the power of your company and other railroads to charge reasonable rates for the public transportation service rendered. The gravity of the situation is indicated in the following quotation from the recent award of the Board of Arbitration in the matter of conductors' and trainmen's wages:

"This board has no authority to determine the passenger and freight rates to be paid in the eastern territory; neither is it in a position to determine whether such an increase is justified, as a matter of fact, by all the circumstances. This board, however, believes that it must make its finding as to what is a proper rate of pay to be awarded to the conductors and trainmen as a result of this arbitration, without any reference to the dilemma in which the railroads are evidently placed by the laws which make it impossible for them to increase passenger and freight rates without the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission or of the railroad commissions of the various states. To take any other view of the question would be to decide that no increase of pay, while the laws remain as they are, can ever be made except voluntarily by the railroads. Such a decision would render arbitrations like this valueless, and it would be in effect to hold that railroad service in the eastern territory must continue to be rendered at existing rates of pay which have been determined by the most careful inquiry to be inadequate. At the present time a ton of freight is moved in the eastern territory more than three miles for the value of a two-cent postage stamp. This is the cheapest railroad service to the shipper to be found on the face of the globe. In the face of such a fact, it would be unjust to say that railroad employees must continue to be satisfied only with what can be had from freight rates as low as this. The Interstate Commerce Commission, and not this Arbitration Board, has the duty of determining whether the railroads can earn in addition to their other charges, without an increase of freight rates, the rates of pay that this board believes to be due at the present time to the conductors and trainmen, which rates are embodied in the award following."

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion," Mr. Rea continues, "that some way must be found whereby the serious but divided responsibility of government regulation of rates, wages and other railway matters shall either be concentrated under one administrative branch of the Government, or the results of legislative acts, orders of commissions and awards of arbitration boards shall be recognized by rate regulatory commissions, so that regulation of wages, rates and other matters may continue without working a manifest injustice to the railroads and those who have invested in their securities."

In a recent conversation with the writer, Mr. Rea described in more



Paul Thompson

DANIEL WILLARD, PRESIDENT OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

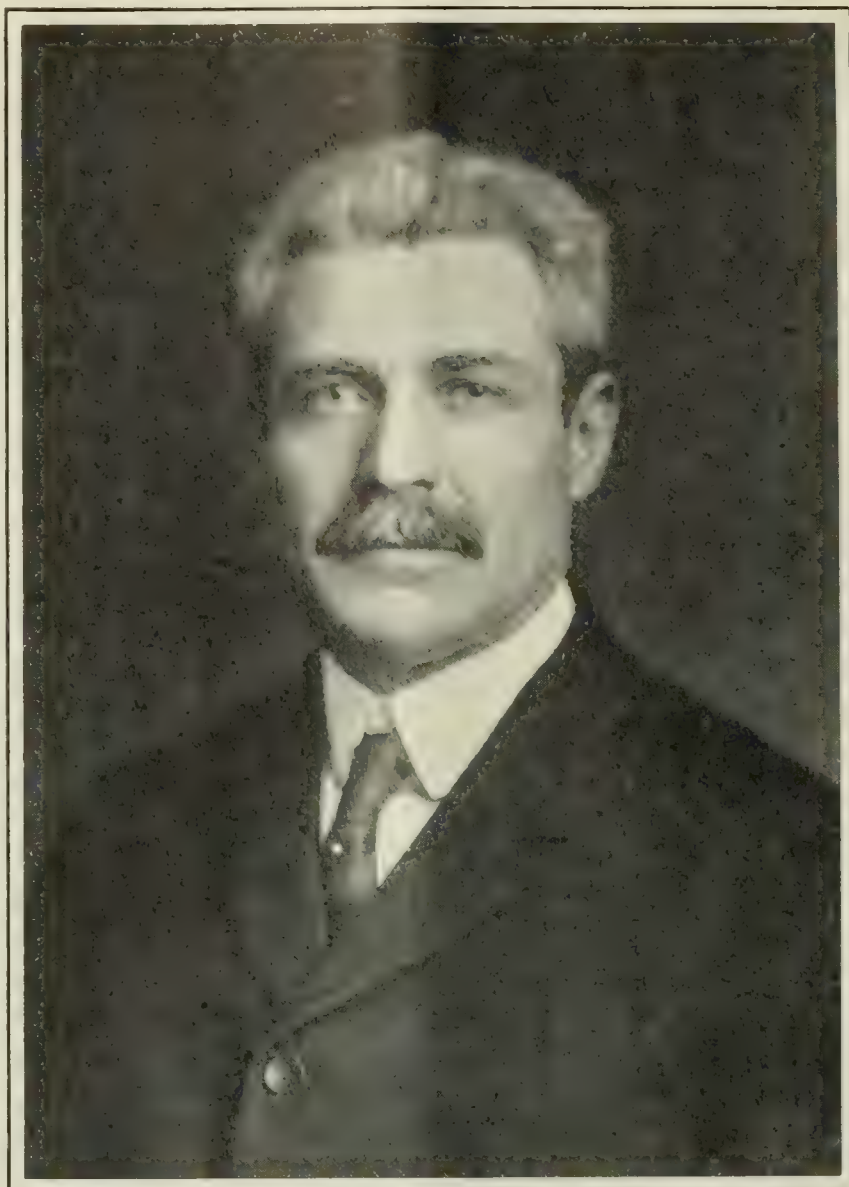
detail some of the difficulties under which a great railroad system, operating in several states, labors as a result of this divided responsibility of governmental regulation. While most of the specific cases he instanced were necessarily rather technical, no one, hearing Mr. Rea's calm, dispassionate statement of facts, could fail to realize that, like the policeman in the "Pirates of Penzance," the American railroad president's "lot is not a happy one."

The Interstate Commerce law, for example, forbids a railroad from allowing free transportation to public officials; yet in the State of New Jersey such free transportation is exacted by law. Railroads are seeking to remove grade crossings as rapidly as funds will permit, but some states have enacted laws placing the entire burden of such removals upon the railroad companies, thus actually retarding the progress of this movement, not only in particular states, but in other states as well.

The railroads are forced by state laws to place unnecessary men on train crews, they are forced by state laws to hold down passenger fares, and they are unable to obtain the money with which to recoup their losses on this account except by going to the Interstate Commerce Commission. One state compels the railroads to install automatic block signals, and the same company may thereby be prevented from installing signals which may be more necessary in neighboring states where traffic is heavier.

Arbitration boards in awarding increased wages intimate compensating relief must be sought from the Interstate Commerce Commission without indicating how that relief may be obtained. The most serious difficulty of all is the fact that whereas constantly increasing burdens are being placed upon railroad expenses, no consistent or definite action is being taken to provide the revenue with which to meet these demands.

The Interstate Commerce Commission a short time ago intimated that allowances to industrial railroads should be abolished, the railroads



Pach Brothers

SAMUEL REA, PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

filed tariffs with the commission making such abolition, only to find that these tariffs were suspended on intrastate traffic by the commissions of a number of states. There is also the possibility at any time that even if a general increase in freight rates were to be permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the whole plan might be killed by a few state commissions refusing to permit the increased rates to apply on intrastate business.

Mr. Rea was asked for some expression of opinion as to the best means of correcting these unfortunate consequences of divided responsibility in regulation.

"We have pointed out the difficulties of the present situation," he replied, "and all fair-minded, reasonable men know that some way out of these difficulties must be found."

Later in discussing the same general question Mr. Rea suggested that there were interesting possibilities in the proposal which has been made for federal incorporation of railroads. He made it plain, however, that he had not given this proposal serious enough consideration to warrant him in discussing it as anything more than a tentative suggestion. Mr. Rea also intimated that it would

appear logical to have the responsibility for wage adjustments rest where the responsibility for rate adjustments now rests—with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

One cannot discuss questions like these with any of the leading railroad executives like Mr. Rea without coming to a very impressive realization of the long look ahead they must always keep. The successful railroad head, more than any other type of business man, must be always alive to the requirements of coming generations, always building for the future, and these men are not even now so much concerned over present difficulties as they are alarmed at what the tendencies of the day betide for the future. It was James J. Hill, I think, who declared some years ago that to care adequately for this growing country's needs, the railroads should be spending a billion dollars a year for extensions, im-

provements, terminal facilities and new equipment. In recent years the railroads have not been spending half that sum. The building of new railroad lines, additions and betterments is all but at a standstill. It is difficult for us now to appreciate the seriousness of the situation, but if it continues long future generations will pay the penalty in full measure.

In this condition Mr. Rea was asked if he thought that under present conditions the railroads would be justified in spending such vast sums of money as required, for instance, to build the great Pennsylvania and New York Central terminals in New York City.

"The railroads today would not be able to undertake such projects," he replied, soberly, "for the very good reason that they could not obtain at any reasonable interest rates the funds necessary to carry out the work."

There is something fundamentally wrong with a situation like this. Opinions may differ as to where the responsibility rests, but surely we may all agree that something should be done without delay to remedy the present plight of the railroads. The American people will never rest content to see this country's develop-

ment and growth hampered and checked by inadequate transportation facilities.

It is unfortunately true that the railroad men of today have inherited a legacy of public hostility for the causes of which they cannot justly be held responsible. No one realizes this more keenly than the railroad men themselves. The very fact that they are today prepared to face frankly and openly acknowledge this feeling of hostility seems to me the most hopeful indication that an era of better feeling is at hand.

"I think this feeling," says Mr. Willard, "was largely due to the fact that in the past the railroads did things that, in the light of present day standards, ought not to have been done. I might in this connection, if it were worth while, urge extenuating circumstances, but I think it would be more profitable to consider instead the situation as it exists today.

"It is beyond doubt that there has been a more or less general feeling of hostility toward the railroads, and it was due, among other things, to the fact that the railroads exercised at times, we will say, or at least they were supposed to have done so, a control over some of the people's representatives and public officers that was not in harmony with our democratic ideas of government."

"They showed partiality between shippers and between communities, as regards rates, passenger fares and conditions of service. They were not sufficiently considerate of the rights of others, and further, financial transactions of an objectionable character were suspected and disclosed in numerous instances."

That is a picture of a railroad era that has past, and, we may fairly hope, past for good. In talking with men like Mr. Willard and Mr. Rea nothing is more evident than their ability and willingness to see the whole railroad situation from a broad and liberal point of view, with full realization of their responsibility to the public.

"They appreciate," Mr. Willard expresses it, "the change that has come about concerning the relation of the railroad to the public, they understand thoroly that the

railroad today is a semi-public institution, and because of that fact, the officers and employees of the railroad are semi-public servants."

With men like these to deal with, is there not room for a convention of peace between the people of this country and the railroads? Can we not, as President Wilson suggests,

"deal with them in complete frankness—show them that all we desire is an opportunity to coöperate with them" to the end that our American railroads may be in the future, as they have been despite all deficiencies of the past, true leaders in the development of American industry and commerce?

A WOMAN WHO HAS FOUND FREEDOM

BY ERNESTINE EVANS

THE first visit of Mrs. Havelock Ellis to America is yeast to the woman's movement. Mrs. Ellis is fifty-four, but she defies any classification by years. Her eyes are shining blue. Her animation is without restlessness and without movement, not unlike the electric composure of Madame Montessori. Mrs. Ellis wears her hair short. It is gray and curls back from her forehead in a romping wave. It seems it was cut several years ago during a fever, and the sensation of freedom clipped locks had given her she chose never to lose. The incident is unimportant. But it is an essential clue to the radiant impression Mrs. Ellis leaves. She has been finding freedom all her life, by intent or by

accident, and she has never been afraid of it.

For the suffragist of England, she has an appreciation. But economic freedom for women she holds to, as a bigger, more fundamental unshackling of life for men and for women. She looks back on her own marriage to Havelock Ellis. The continuing buoyancy and widening hopes of their life, she says, are the outcome of an experiment in perfect equality of the sexes. She herself has been self-supporting since she was eighteen, free always to come and go. She and her husband have twin cottages in Cornwall. Occasionally they take a house together. Or she goes up to London to visit him in his apartment. The fact that no physical boundaries of a man-owned house have shut the world away from her she counts as root-soil of her happiness.

Not one experience of her life, seen in the round and in the long run, seems to have dimmed her tremendous faith in the glory of conscious equality in all human personal relations. For eight and twelve and seven years, three servants have come and worked not for, but with her. She has no servant problem.

It is this woman, rich with sober observation of life wherever she has found it, possess of a whimsical humor to steady relations out of focus, who makes a religion of frankness. Nothing she says, but gains from being unwrapped from mystery. And love gains most of all from the opportunity to flourish in freedom when, separated from material ties, it suffers scrutiny and grows in sunlight.

Yonkers, New York



MRS HAVELOCK ELLIS



THE STRICKEN GIANT

The motion picture film of "Sport and Travel in Central Africa" is remarkable for such close-range views of animal life as this of a wounded elephant



THE WOMEN OF BETHULIA

A well outside the wall is the city's sole supply and when this is captured by the hosts of Holofernes the people are reduced to desperation. A scene from Aldrich's *Judith of Bethulia* as presented in the motion pictures



THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



A PAGE FROM THE APOCRYPHA

Hear me and I will do a thing which shall go thruout all generations to the children of our nation.

But Judith, for all her prophetic vision, did not foresee that her heroic deed would go to the children of her nation as well as to several million gentiles in an undiscovered continent by means of the moving film. But if she had she need not have been displeased at the prospect of such presentation, for the dramatic story does not lose its power to thrill by the lapse of centuries or its transmutations thru the medium of many arts. It has served in turn as the theme for artist, dramatist, poet and novelist, but the cinematographer does not hesitate to challenge comparison with the older arts. He has set up a substantial looking city wall and marshaled the chariots and horsemen of Assur by hundreds to the storming of Bethulia. The advance of the Assyrians, the fight for the control of the spring outside the gate, the starvation of the beleaguered city, the reveling in the tents of Holofernes are shown with an effectiveness that has elicited praise for the production even from the critic of the *London Times*.

The motion picture has robbed the stage of its realism so it is being forced to search for new effects just as photography by a natural reaction forced painting into cubism, futurism and the like. To see this divergence most plainly one should compare these scenes of outdoor activity with the pictures of Ludwig Sievert's setting for Hebbel's *Judith* in a recent number of *Bühne und Welt*; strange, bare, monumental, massive, post impressionistic they are, attracting attention by their very unnaturalness and impossibility.

The film follows the play of Thomas Bailey Aldrich and shows Judith hesitating for a moment as to whether she should carry out her dreadful purpose or go to Nineveh with Holofernes, toward whom her heart softens as he makes love to her. The writer has to describe such an internal conflict in slow and clumsy words, but the cinematographer presents it more as a real mental process by flashing on the screen the picture of the dying women and children of Bethulia whom Judith has set forth to deliver.

It is curious to see how much more squeamish the motion picture is than

the arts that have been long established and won their freedom. "Judith with the head of Holofernes" has been a favorite topic for artists from Botticelli to the present. Nance O'Neill when she gives Aldrich's *Judith of Bethulia* cuts off the head of the Assyrian captain with great deliberation and makes much of her bloody sword. But in the motion picture the offensive details of the murder are hurried over and obscured and the head is wrapt up until it makes its appearance on a pike in the distance. (Four reels. Biograph Company, New York.)

LIGHT ON THE DARK CONTINENT

An animated lesson in geography such as only the movies can give is the new Pathé film, *Sport and Travel in Central Africa*. Think what it means to a child or any one else to see a letter carried all the way from the interior of Africa to London, to watch every stage of the transit; first carried by a runner thru the jungle on the cleft end of a stick, then by canoe to a felucca, next by camel post over the desert, by a sternwheel steamer down the upper Nile, by train to Alexandria, by the big steamer thru the Mediterranean until finally the postman rings at the area door of the London house, the entire route being traced on the map by a pencil in hand as the pictures are shown.

Many fine films of African animal life have recently been on exhibition, but this in some respects surpasses them all. Here are giraffes and leopards taken at close range, herds of hippopotami and elephants, and most remarkable pictures of bird life. The slaughter of the egret and marabou for their feathers will give the teacher who belongs to the Audubon Society a chance for a moral lesson on game preservation. From one scene we find that a monkey and a marabou can have as funny a time as a monkey and a parrot.

The Denkas (better, Dinkas) of the White Nile region furnish many curious scenes of native life from which we judge that the British consul was right when he filled out the blank in his official report under the head of "Manners and Customs" with the words: "Manners, none; customs, nasty." But owing to the superior fastidiousness of the American public the importer has cut out several hundred feet of dining views which

delighted the French and English audiences. Our people, nevertheless, will not regret that they cannot see the negroes eating their way bodily into an elephant and similar scenes, however pleasing they might be to the anthropologist. (General Film Co., New York.)

A REALISTIC DRAMA

Tess of the Storm Country is one of a colony of squatters on the edge of a large estate. In addition to having her means of livelihood taken from her by the owner of the property, she has thrust upon her the illegitimate child of his daughter.

"Little" Mary Pickford, delightful even in dirt and tatters, acts with great vivacity and marvelous mobility of facial expression. From tear-filled eyes to unrestrained hilarity, to spiritual intensity, to motherhood, to baby mischief, she changes instantly—and her beauty is as present in the violence of emotion as in repose. The scenes are well managed—especially the rain and snow storms, which are amazingly realistic; and much of the action is difficult. There is a jump from a railroad trestle many feet into a river below, less than a second before a train dashes across. There is a struggle with waves and with undertow and a daring rescue by Miss Pickford herself. (Famous Players Film Co., New York.)

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN

The film form of this novel confines itself to the episode of Effie Deans's disgrace and trial and Jeanie's barefoot journey to London for her pardon. This involves many deviations from the original, and while, of course, such liberties are as allowable here as in any other dramatization the pantomime is not always easy to follow, especially since the story is one of the less familiar of Scott's romances. But this comes from the same producer as *The Old Curiosity Shop*, which was reviewed in our issue of April 27 and has the same characteristics of pleasing photography and scenes and careful attention to the details of costume and setting. If Hepworth puts on *Ivanhoe* we may be sure that he will not make the blunder of the American producer who introduced "Good Templars" instead of "Knights Templars." (Five reels. Hepworth American Film Corporation, New York.)

SUPERHENS

IT was an English bird which broke the record for a year's egg laying in the second international egg-laying contest at Connecticut Agricultural College, a White Leghorn pullet named "Baroness IV" in the pen of five belonging to Thomas Barron of Catforth, England. She laid 282 eggs in the year, one egg better than the record made in the national contest at the Missouri State poultry experiment station by "Lady Showyou," an Illinois White Plymouth Rock, in the previous year.

This bird and the entire Barron pen, which laid 1190 eggs in the year, averaging 238 each, remain to be added to the breeding stock of the United States in the effort to raise the present rate of egg production and lower the cost of the breakfast egg. That is what these egg-laying contests are for; the birds are housed, fed and cared for uniformly and by methods quite practical for the individual poultryman; and from these two big contests in their two years have gone out more than 2000 egg layers with averages of 150 or more eggs a year each. Their progeny should aid to increase the present average of eggs laid per year by the nearly four hundred million hens in this country from its present figure of about eighty per hen.

In the Connecticut contest an American Leghorn laid 267 eggs in the year and in the second Missouri affair one laid 260, over twelve times her own weight of $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, a world's record in itself. In the third Connecticut contest interesting experiments are going on in the adaptation of Professor Metchnikoff's sour milk theories to pullets, and two editors of farm papers have entered mongrels in the hope of seeing the old speckled hen make a good showing against international thoroughbreds. The third Missouri competition brings together topnotch egg layers from England, Germany, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, where egg-laying contests originated. There a pen of six birds has averaged 264.8 eggs each in a year.

THE SURFACE OF MARS

AFRENCH astronomer, M. Fridtjof Le Coultre, has made the surfaces of planets his special study for the past three years and has recently published the results of his observations in *L'Astronomie*. Among the curious phenomena that he has observed on the surface of Mars are certain sudden luminous points detected in the neighborhood of the dark patches known



THE CHAMPION HEN

"Baroness IV" upheld the glory of her native England by defeating all comers in the second international egg-laying contest. Her record was 282 eggs

as "lakes." These points appear without any visible reason, flash, go out, shine again, and so on, for several minutes at a time. The glow about them resembles the bluish light of the electric arc. M. Le Coultre believes that the light is not reflected. But the most curious details that he reports are certain white spots that change form from night to night. These are seen to enlarge and to contract; sometimes they appear, only to disappear shortly afterward, to be seen no more. He sees nothing in common between these white spots and the polar caps. They seem to be constituted of less stable matter than the white spots at the poles, and also

appear to be quite unaffected by the climatic changes on the planet. In their constant variation of size he has never seen any trace of dark matter on their circumference.

M. Le Coultre believes that he has discovered a state of matter that is entirely unknown to us. He considers these spots to be actually a liquid of some sort or other. When the seas and continents are covered with the gray or yellowish fogs that envelop the Martian atmosphere, the white spots are also hidden from sight. M. Le Coultre's conclusions on the subject are as follows: The blue regions, from their geographical position, and from the erosive action of the blue element upon the yellow surfaces, are probably liquid, and must be the seas whose waves have gradually given shape to the contour of the continents. The unchanging contour and the stability of the yellow regions would indicate their relative solidity, and suggest that they are continents like those of the earth. The fogs are unmistakable. They are frequently dissipated with astonishing swiftness, which would lead us to believe that there are frequent tempests in the planetary atmosphere. The seas are probably shallow. The canals are an objective phenomenon, and some of them tend to curve in the direction that the planet rotates. Many astronomers will not accept these views of M. Le Coultre regarding the existence of Martian seas. It is interesting, however, to have additional and corroborative evidence of the existence of frequent variations on the surface of our puzzling neighbor.

A JOB FOR A QUARTER

ASLOT machine which offers an opportunity for employment when you drop a quarter in the slot has been tried out with success by a Los Angeles inventor and will be installed in eastern as well as western cities. The device is of simple construction—a glass-covered card rack, each card being exposed under glass in a compartment of its own, which may be opened by inserting a coin. The cards bear a brief description of the position offered, wages, hours, qualifications of applicant required, etc. The person who thinks he can meet these requirements can secure the card for 25 cents, and will find the name and address on the back. There is no risk of even this small sum, for if the position is filled the applicant can get his money back by returning the card. As the employment bureaus charge a fee of from \$2 up, and are far from reliable, the new invention should be a boon to the man seeking employment.



THE JOB SLOT-MACHINE

One drops a quarter and pulls out a card giving on the back the address of the employer whose needs are announced on the face

THE VIGOR OF VERMONT

BY HENRY S. PRITCHETT

PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Dr. Pritchett can speak with authority on conditions in Vermont, for the Carnegie Foundation has recently completed a thoro educational survey of the state. Bulletin No. 7 of the Foundation, which embodies the results of this study, is comparable in importance with the famous Hanus report on the school system of New York City in its careful analysis of existing conditions, its frank criticism of deficiencies and its radical recommendations for reform. We have in our issue of March 9 express our dissent from one of these recommendations, the withdrawal of all state aid to higher education, but we appreciate fully the value of the report as a whole and we agree with many of its conclusions. Such an investigation by internal experts would be of benefit to any state, and until they get it the other states would do well to ponder the Vermont report. One of its chief merits is that it did not treat education as a thing apart but as part of the community life, and it rightfully emphasized the need of bringing it in closer accord with the actual needs of the people. That President Pritchett does not agree with those who look upon Vermont as a state of deserted farms and hopeless inhabitants is sufficiently evident from the following article.—THE EDITOR.

OUR taste as a people has been thoroly educated in the last twenty years to what is commonly called muck-raking. Reform has become a game and the pursuit of wickedness a pastime, regardless often of the results that are to be accomplished. In order to keep pace with a public taste thus developed, the arraignment of sin, whether it be political or social, must be vivid and dramatic. A logical, scientific statement of political and social failings, even when put into simple form, attracts little attention.

In educating public taste to this point the writers for the popular magazines have been very influential. They have put their statement of conditions before the public in clear words which the public could understand, and a clear statement is almost sure to pass for a true statement. Under their efforts the popular magazine became, in the opinion of many, the most powerful of agents for social and political reform. It is not many years since a well-known student of American affairs ventured the opinion that, as a moral and intellectual force for the up-building of civilization, the ten-cent

magazine would supplant the university.

The prediction did not come true. The public wearied of muck-raking, even when it was cleverly done. The uplift magazines fell upon hard times.

The reasons for this are many, but perhaps one of the most important lies in the point of view from which the monthly or weekly magazine undertook to deal with political corruption. The magazine was interested primarily in the journalistic treatment of abuses rather than in either the educational or the constructive process. The thoughtful and conscientious muck-raker was overshadowed by the sensationalist. The public gradually wearied of the tale of sin, when disassociated from direct constructive effort. The public has come to doubt whether, after all, the popular magazine can reform the country without some help from other people.

Among those who have contributed to such studies Mr. Lincoln Steffens has high standing. His honesty and courage are unquestioned. His ability to state his conclusions in striking and effective form secures a wide reading to what he writes. He is an expert in corruption.

In a recent issue of the *Metropolitan Magazine* Mr. Steffens published a stirring article concerning "The Corruption of New England." While the whole of New England was described in this paper as decadent, the states of Connecticut and Vermont were pronounced the most hopeless. The nature of his conclusions can be fairly appreciated from the following quotations:

New England . . . is the darkest part of the United States. It is corrupted from top to bottom. The people are corrupted. In Rhode Island and Connecticut, in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, and in parts of Massachusetts, voters take cash bribes at the polls. This is the next to the last stage of political corruption. . . . But when the people themselves sell themselves out for money, there is little hope left. That means that corruption, which begins at the top—which began centuries before democracy was thought of—the corruption of the people means that the disease which begins on high has gone all the way thru the body politic to the very foundation of society and the state.

The progressive motion in New England is not radical; it is more conservative than the West, and in two states, Connecticut and Vermont, there is all the appearance of political and social death. There is little vital democracy in them. There is little vitality of any sort. There is degeneracy; not only political, moral and mental, but physical.

Mr. Steffens does not give in his

paper the means of judging the nature of the investigations and studies upon which his conclusions are founded, but from the high estimate in which he stands it may be assumed that they rest upon evidence satisfactory to himself. At best, however, such studies are open to criticism, if conducted by a single individual or made from a single point of view. While a sweeping, well-written paper by a writer of ability has more dramatic power than a more sober, scientific study resting upon the work of a number of men, it is also true that the journalistic point of view which the magazine writer occupies and the necessity for dramatic presentation of his conclusions affect not only the nature of the conclusions themselves, but the kind of evidence of which his investigation takes cognizance.

It has seemed to me, therefore, that Mr. Steffens' paper furnishes an interesting opportunity to compare his conclusions with those of a body of trained students resulting from an inquiry undertaken at about the same time, but confined to a smaller field. During the past year an intensive study of education in the State of Vermont has been made under the direction of the Carnegie Foundation. The conclusions arrived at rested upon the work of a dozen men, most of whom were not directly connected with the organization of the Foundation, but all of whom were scholars, experienced in such studies. Some of these men spent months in the state. They visited every neighborhood—the remote towns and villages and countryside as well as the more populous cities. While their inquiry was directed chiefly toward the schools and the educational system, it also sought to take cognizance of the moral and social status of the communities and towns.

In all estimates of the moral and social qualities of a whole people the opportunity for wide variation of judgment is always present, because such estimates are made from observations upon individuals and it is difficult to infer the qualities of a whole people from the qualities of the necessarily limited number of individuals who come under observation. The group of men making this study, while they dealt primarily with the schools, had unusual opportunity to come into contact with representative classes of citizens. The children of the schools are themselves one of the best sources for estimating the moral and social qualities of a people; but an examination of the

school system involves not only contact with the scholars and teachers, but also with parents, with school trustees, with the contractors who provide transportation, with people in all the varied walks of life who are related in one way or another to the schools. Finally, in addition to all this, a free expression of opinion was invited from many hundreds of people of all classes regarding the conditions which affect the school and the school children. While this study, therefore, does not represent a complete scientific inquiry upon these particular fields, it is nevertheless an approximation toward such an attempt; and the bias of one observer is to a certain extent compensated for by the point of view of another.

The observations of this group of men were not entirely in accord. The conclusions they drew ranged from a mild pessimism to a fair optimism. One saw widespread social demoralization where others saw simply the weaknesses of a group or a community. In such estimates the temperament and training of the observer play a large rôle. In general, it is safe to assume that the reformer of radical type sees things blacker than the more calm scientific student. The mass of evidence, however, would be fairly represented by the following statement:

Here is a commonwealth, Anglo-Saxon in its origin and characteristics, with a population overwhelmingly made up of native-born Americans, their largest industry agriculture. For nearly half a century its population has remained practically stationary, due to the extraordinary migration of its sons and daughters. Notwithstanding this fact, the moral and social conditions of the people correspond very closely to those of other states—for example, to those of the Middle West. There are in Vermont some sore places. Unfortunately, these exist in all states, but the great body of the people are energetic, self-reliant Americans. They have characteristics which distinguish them from the people of other states, but these are not those which have to do with political honesty or social virtue. Not only have the Vermonters maintained themselves as a vigorous people, but they have poured into the life of the country at large an astonishing stream of energetic and capable citizens. The theory that the Vermonter in the West and the Vermonter at home are physically and morally different is not borne out, at least by this study. Taken by and large, Vermont represents in the matter of physical and moral health

the average American state—different from others, but neither physically nor morally inferior. It ought to be recognized, too, that this vigor has been preserved in the face of two difficulties which have borne more sharply on the morale of Vermont than on that of other New England states—the steady drain of emigration and the lack of adaptation of the school system to the needs of an agricultural state.

The two phenomena are closely related. It is hard to tell which is cause and which is effect. There can be no question that the failure of the school system in the past generation to interest the youth of the state in the problems of their own environment has been one large factor in the continuation of emigration. Vermont, unlike Massachusetts, is essentially agricultural. When its young people turned to industrial pursuits, they sought places in other states. The influence of the college thruout New England upon the school system

for a generation past has been almost wholly in the direction of leading young people away from the farms. The elementary schools and the high schools have been training places which pointed students to the industrial life, not to the agricultural life. When Senator Morrill succeeded in passing the first bill which bears his name, one of his strong arguments was that its passage would do “something to induce the father’s sons and daughters to settle and cluster around the old homesteads.” Unfortunately, Senator Morrill’s hope has been only in a remote degree fulfilled. It can never be fully realized until the public schools turn their faces in another direction. That a state whose primary interest was agricultural should endure so well a generation of education which steadily drew its sons and daughters away from their homes is in itself a high tribute to the physical and moral virility of the people.

New York City

WILL WOMEN VOTE?

BY H. W. QUAINANCE

DEPUTY TREASURER OF ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING

WILL women vote if given the opportunity? The data presented herewith are gathered from official sources and are reliable for Albany County, Wyoming, where women have had the ballot for the last forty-five years. Laramie, the county seat of Albany County, is the state university city; has a population of something over eight thousand, and is the only incorporated place. The remainder of the county may, therefore, be conveniently classed as rural.

According to the census of 1910 the population, twenty-one years of age and over (i. e., those having right to vote), expressed in per cents, was divided as follows:

| | Albany county per cent | Laramie per cent | Rural districts per cent |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Men | 68 | 66 | 73 |
| Women | 32 | 34 | 27 |

The returns of the general election held November 5, 1912, shows that, of those voting, the men and women stood as follows:

| | Albany county per cent | Laramie per cent | Rural districts per cent |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Men | 61 | 56 | 69 |
| Women | 39 | 44 | 31 |

A comparison of these figures shows, for the country as a whole, that while the men constituted sixty-eight per cent of the total population having right to vote, they cast only sixty-one per cent of the votes; while the women, constituting only thirty-two per cent of the total popu-

lation having right to vote, cast thirty-nine per cent of the votes. This variation grows out of the fact that of the 5171 men having right to vote, only 1734, or barely one-third, voted; while of the 2453 women having right to vote, 1123, or nearly one-half, voted. A table, showing, for each of these two classes of voters, the per cent which those voting were of the total having the right to vote in that class, is presented herewith:

| | Albany county per cent | Laramie per cent | Rural districts per cent |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Men | 34 | 30 | 48 |
| Women | 46 | 42 | 60 |

In this last table we have a true index of the relative interest taken in elections by these two classes of voters. The relatively greater interest of the women than of the men is shown not only in the figures for the county as a whole, but is shown true both for the city and for the country districts when considered separately.

The attitude of the more educated women toward the suffrage can be only inferred from the fact that in the election precincts immediately about the university campus, which constitute the more purely residence district of the city, forty-seven per cent of the total vote cast was cast by women; while in the precincts about the depot, which represent the most nearly opposite elements of the city’s population, only thirty-eight per cent was so cast.

THE BRITISH BUDGET AND HOME RULE

BY G. DOUGLAS WARDROP

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT IN LONDON

THE spotlight on British politics has been switched, for the time being, on the remarkable budget statement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made before the House on Monday, May 4, and which it was my privilege to hear from the Members' Gallery.

The Opposition press greet the Chancellor's propositions as "incomprehensible" and "too complicated for any definite opinions to be expressed," and it is assumed by the Liberal press that the structure raised by the Chancellor is so staggering to the Opposition that it will take their press supporters several days to recover from their surprise and concoct arguments that may be leveled against the new budget proposals with a semblance of logic and reason.

The *Times* contends that Lloyd George has failed to touch what seems to them his ever primary desire, the "popular" vote, for in the belief of that paper the budget is too involved for the popular mind to grasp its significance. It says also:

From the widest standpoint of national finance Mr. Lloyd George's methods cannot be called prudent by any one. Most financiers will pronounce them reckless to the point of danger.

The *Daily News* believes that Mr. Lloyd George is entitled to congratulate himself on the reception of the budget, and says that:

The truth is that men of all parties who are concerned about the problems of government are glad that Mr. George has taken the bull by the horns. The grievances of the local authorities are so flagrant and indisputable that when at last a Chancellor of the Exchequer comes forward and deals boldly with them there is a universal feeling of relief.

The broad idea of the new budget thruout is that public expenditure is general. The benefits accrued from expenditures on roads, police, education and public health are not limited to especial areas. These benefits are as national as the benefits accruing from the navy expenditures. But notwithstanding the constantly increasing element of national value

in the services of road, police, education, etc., Britain has preserved the old rigid divorce between the finance of the nation and the finance of the community. And this rule has been continued without offering any relief to the community, while levying new burdens upon it. It is the endeavor of Lloyd George to correct this



A S Q U I T H B O N A R L A W

wrong by a scientific correlation of national and local expenditure—he wants to bring the national income tax payer to the relief of the local ratepayer. The existing rating system is bad, is oppressive to industry, for it takes no account of capacity to pay. There has been a demand for a local income tax, it is true, but an investigation of the results of the local income tax on the Continent of Europe has shown that the principle is hardly applicable to Britain—it breaks down on the difficulty of the apportionment of the tax as between one locality and another in cases where the taxpayer has interests in various localities. It is easily seen that such a tax could be conveniently and without trouble evaded.

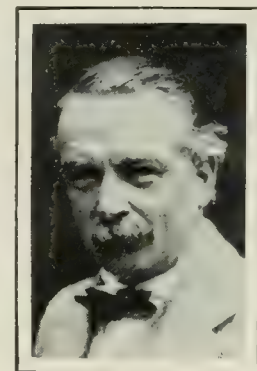
The solution has come in the new budget. The Chancellor proposes to collect the income tax nationally and apportion it locally. In addition to this, and supplementary, he proposes to broaden the local basis of rating by making land values contribute to public expenditure, using the national valuation for the purpose. Thus it is his endeavor not only to relieve the ratepayer, by an application of the national income tax locally, but he transfers some portion of the burden which industry now bears to those values which are created by the common activities of the public.

As a whole the budget is a new wing of the social reconstruction work of the present Government.

Interest in the Home Rule question at the present moment is resting, pending the completion of some "conversations" that are now taking place among the party leaders. This resting has come as a direct re-

sult of a speech which Winston Churchill made in the House of Commons a week ago, made entirely, as he very clearly emphasized, "on his own responsibility," and not in any way committing the Government to any definite action one way or the other. The speech created a sensation among the supporters of the Government, and it was anticipated that the result would be somewhat disastrous to the Liberals. However, Mr. Churchill proved that he had a truer appreciation and understanding of the true feeling of the Opposition than had some of his colleagues; and as a result of the peaceful terms of his speech Sir Edward Carson showed that the Opposition were willing to entertain a series of "conversations" with a view to peaceful settlement. Mr. Bonar Law acquiesced, and in characteristic fashion stated that if Mr. Asquith did not count to carry on the "conversations" with himself, as has been the arrangement before, he would suggest Sir Edward Carson and another. After the last "conversations" some feeling was engendered between Bonar Law and Asquith by the former saying that the latter had misrepresented in a

statement in the House the occurrences at the "conversations." Mr. Asquith has made it clear on the present occasion that there can be no settlement over the heads or behind the backs of any of the parties concerned. A conference which



American Press

LLOYD GEORGE

would include Sir Edward Carson but exclude Mr. Redmond could not be reconciled with Mr. Asquith's declaration. It would be concluded if such a conference took place that either Mr. Redmond was not invited, or that having been invited, he refused. The first explanation would imply a desire to settle the Irish question without consulting the representatives of three-fourths of the Irish people; the second would imply a belief in the possibility of settling the Irish question without



C A R S O N



C H U R C H I L L



R E D M O N D

consulting these leaders. Neither course could possibly lead to success. No settlement can be worth anything that does not have the approval of the Nationalists. More than that, they must play a leading part in the shaping of it.

Speeches delivered within the last few days by Balfour, Milner, Lansdowne and others show the strong feeling in certain quarters of the Opposition against any kind of a settlement—they represent the "No Surrender" element. There are said to be a hundred Unionist members in the House of Commons in this section. Their platform is to resist Home Rule in any shape or form—federal or not, whether with or without the exclusion of Ulster. However, the effort at "conversations" is being made and ought to be made. But "conversations" which revolve around exclusion of Ulster, I am afraid, are not likely to be profitable. All Irishmen dislike it and regard it as evil for Ireland, and all Liberal Home Rulers are committed against it by their convictions and their pledges. It has yet to be shown that federalism—at present only a label, not a scheme, a label which, by the way, Asquith doesn't like; he prefers the term devolution—offers a way out of this difficulty. Until that is shown, the kind of conference that would seem to me to offer the best promise would be a conference between the Irish leaders. I believe that Sir Edward Carson and Redmond, rather than submit to the mutilation of their fatherland for the convenience of English politicians, would hammer out some scheme satisfactory to all Irishmen.

The members of the Government state that it is because of the present "conversations" that no action has been taken with regard to the recent gun-running exploits, but in conversation with George N. Barnes, chairman of the Labor Party, and Philip Snowden, a Labor member, the other evening they express it as their opinion that the inaction of the Government was not so much due to the fact that they wanted to throw a peaceful environment around the conferences, but because of the fact that they were fully aware they could not get the army to obey orders if orders had been given. The spirit which had overtaken some of the officers and caused them to resign had permeated to the ranks and that constituted the Government's big difficulty. The Opposition were also scared. The gun-running incident had opened up the eyes of the people, in a manner not accomplished before, that there was imminent possibility of civil war in Ulster. It is not to be

understood by this that there was a desire for civil war by the Irish people—the two sections of religious faith—but thru a well-organized and well-financed campaign the Opposition have created a state of affairs in Ulster which takes one back two or three centuries to find a parallel. The entire feeling is on a religious basis. Fluent orators have so worked upon the feelings of the Ulsterites that they believe that if Home Rule becomes a fact it will mean a re-institution of the hanging tree and inquisition chamber by the Roman Catholics.

There are two or three cogent reasons why the Unionist leaders in Ulster are willing to spend money in a campaign against Home Rule. For example—in Belfast there are a number of banks who get the most of their working capital from the rural banks in the south of Ireland. The ignorant people in the rural south put their money into local banks at $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, because they are "safe," while this money is invested in Belfast by the central banks at from four to seven or eight per cent in industrial securities and loans. It is consequently to the interest of the Belfast bankers that the people of Ireland should remain ignorant. Under a Home Rule system they would get education in all parts of the country.

London, May 8, 1914

POTATO LINIMENT

A GAIN science comes to the support of old wives' medicine. Everybody who has lived in the country knows that a slice of potato is "the sovereign'st thing" for a wound, a bite or a bruise, or even that dread malady of the farmer, rheumatism. And now the *London Lancet* publishes an article advocating, from the results of some years' experience, the introduction of potato juice into medical practise. The author, Dr. Howard, of Clapham, squeezes the juice out of raw potatoes by hydraulic pressure, evaporates off a fifth of the water and adds a little glycerin. He finds its application to inflamed joints gives prompt relief from pain and rapid absorption of fluid. He also uses it hot for gout in the toe. If, now, any doctor calls it superstitious to follow the good old custom of mashing up a raw potato and binding it on a bee-sting or rheumatic limb he may be respectfully referred to the *Lancet*. Very likely he himself will in a few years be writing *ext. solani liq.* on a prescription blank and the druggist will charge a dollar for it. But so far science has afforded no con-

firmation of the popular belief that carrying a potato around in the pocket will cure rheumatism.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SLEUTH

WHEN a man of the real scientific spirit gets on the trail of an idea, no detective can equal him in perseverance. Thirty years ago Prince Ito called upon the professor of literature in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Dr. Mozume, for some information about the origin of Japanese customs. Dr. Mozume said he would look it up—and he has been at it ever since. Finding that much of the Japanese culture came from the continent, Dr. Mozume went to the Imperial Library of Peking, where he worked for many years, abstracting thousands of volumes that since then have been lost forever by the burning of the archives when the allies entered Peking.

But Chinese civilization owed much to Tibet, so Dr. Mozume betook himself to the Sacred City of Lhasa, where no white man was permitted to enter, and there studied the manuscripts in the monasteries. Then the trail led him over the Himalayas into India and there he completed his work, tracing Oriental customs, institutions, laws and words thru many languages from 2500 B. C. to the present day.

But like a true scholar he neglected to the last what most authors nowadays look after first, the "placing" of his manuscript. His bibliography includes a hundred thousand titles. His completed work would fill 160 Japanese volumes; not so many of ours. He tried to sell his collection of curios, some of them very rare, to raise money to publish his life work, but owing to the internal confusion of Japan he could not get anything on them. Lawrence Mott, who is trying to raise \$25,000 to publish the work in Japanese and English, describes Dr. Mozume thus: "Slight, about five feet four inches in height, long slender hands, a wonderful head covered with iron-gray hair, extraordinarily high forehead, powerful chin, and the saddest-kind eyes I have ever seen in a human face. He is sixty-four years old, and as he put his hand on the index in ten books written on the finest of Japanese paper it was a picture of a mother with her one ewe lamb. His work is all that he has to show for his life, and it is undoubtedly the most superb thing of its kind the world has ever seen. When Viscount Kaneko told him that I would do all I could to have it published, tears came and with his quaint Japanese bow said, 'Please hurry—I am an old man.'"

WHEN YOU PAY FOR CHEESE

“SWAT the middleman!” bids fair to become as popular a slogan as “Swat the fly!” It has been taken for granted that the middleman takes his tithe from the farmer and his tithe from the housewife, and between the two manages to amass a heaven-insulting fortune. But when Prof. H. C. Taylor, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, started trailing the middleman to his lair, he discovered that this gentleman was not so black as often painted, and that there were a great many things to be said in his favor.

The inquiry is by no means completed. It may never be, so rapidly are industrial conditions changing. But the first results are interesting.

Professor Taylor analyzed first the processes of distributing Wisconsin’s cheese, about forty per cent of the total output of the country. When the Denver housewife telephones her grocer to send up a pound of cheese, she will probably have to pay about 25 cents for it. In the accompanying chart it will be seen that of this amount the farmer gets 13 cents, it being taken for granted that he has taken his milk to a coöperative factory and thus pays no profit to the manufacturer.

The dealer in Wisconsin, who handles by far the largest amount of cheese sold at the factories, gets about 1½ cents. He may be in the business for himself, but more often buys on commission. Sales are made either by private deals or on the “dairy boards.” Very little cheese is sold on these boards, but they serve largely to fix prices.

Usually the dealer takes the cheese to a branch warehouse, where it is stored until it can be shipped in car-load lots. It costs about ¼ cent a pound to paraffine cheese, collect it in branch houses and ship it to distribution centers. The cold storage rate which the dealers must pay is ⅛ cent per pound for a month or less, and ⅜ cent a pound for three months or more up to six months. Insurance, interest on money invested, and shrinkage come to at least ⅝ cent a pound. By this time the dealer’s tithe is far from being extortion.

The wholesale grocer receives about ¼ to 3 cents a pound, most often the latter, for interest on his investment and shrinkage. Often he has to give credit to the retail grocer and that cuts down his profit. His profit also seems very fair.

From ¼ to 2½ cents goes for freight, a fixt charge which only the railway commission can remedy

should it be too high—which it does not seem to be, considering that cheese is shipped in refrigerator cars.

The largest “rake-off” is made by the retail grocer, about 5 cents a pound. The grocer must sell in small amounts, there is much loss by evaporation after the cheese is cut, and unless the store is a cash grocery the investment charges are heavy. Only the grocer with an enormous business can afford to take a smaller profit and come out even.

On the whole, Professor Taylor found that the only way to cheapen cheese would be to eliminate some of these middlemen processes, or make them more economical. But cheese,

by virtue of its perishable property, must be well handled to get it to market in good condition, and as yet no satisfactory means has been devised to sell it from factory to home direct. The middleman is giving efficient service and getting a fair charge for it.

BOOKS FOR PREACHERS

BOSTON has on Beacon Hill one of the most remarkable libraries in the world. With 20,000 books on its shelves it loans more than 20,000 volumes a year, a circulation of 100 per cent. Its books are loaned only to ministers, to clergymen of all denominations who reside anywhere in the six New England States. It sends packages of sociology, science, history, biography, or homiletics, to any country home and any city residence in which is a minister who wants to borrow them. The cost to the minister is a stamp or a post card only. The cost to the library, which pays charges both ways, is \$1500 a year.

The General Theological Library is a unique institution. Careful inquiry by the directors has failed to disclose any similar library anywhere in the world. Founded originally as a local library for Boston, it began its peculiar work ten years ago. First it abolished the membership fee as a prerequisite for the borrowing of books. Then it began to pay charges one way to ministers all over New England, and in 1909 its borrowers numbered 650 ministers a year. In that year it adopted the policy of paying charges both ways, and in the last four years its borrowers have almost trebled in number. In the six New England States there are perhaps 7000 clergymen; of these 1700—500 in Greater Boston and 1200 outside—are patrons of the library. Each quarter it issues a bibliography of a living topic in which ministers are interested.

The shelves are kept clear of antiquated books. When the present plan was adopted about 4000 outworn volumes were removed. Perhaps 1500 books are bought each year, selected by an interdenominational committee of Boston clergymen. In circulation sociological books lead all other classes. Biographies are next in order of popularity. Purely homiletical books are far down in the column. The borrowers are not appropriating other men’s sermons. Books of an inspirational character are popular. A depository of books for scholars it is not intended to be, but a practical working collection of the best and the latest volumes upon all subjects having to do with the duties of the pastorate.



THE COST OF A POUND OF CHEESE
Each dot represents one cent. The analysis was made by Professor H. C. Taylor of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture

THE NEW BOOKS

FOR THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF LATIN AMERICA

SOMETIMES a college faculty makes a sudden change in the curriculum by removing a certain study from the list of electives where it has been taken by few students and making it compulsory for all. Such a change has been made in the education of the American people. Hitherto only a few have taken an interest in the countries south of us, but with the opening of the Panama Canal some knowledge of them will be a necessity to every intelligent citizen. The minimum of information which may reasonably be expected of us is that which is contained in Professor Shepherd's *Latin America*, one of the handy volumes of Holt's Home University Library. It can be read thru in an evening and few evenings will be more profitably spent than in learning the characteristics and history of the twenty republics of our hemisphere. Professor Shepherd knows how to generalize without being rash or hazy, and he can particularize without filling his pages with confusing figures and details.

From this general survey we turn to our nearest neighbor. Books on Mexico are coming in fast now, mostly from newspaper men. We reviewed a few weeks ago *The Real Mexico*, by Hamilton Fyfe, the correspondent of the *London Times*, and now we have a much larger volume, *Modern Mexico*, by R. J. MacHugh, correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*. It is largely made up, however, of historical and compiled material and is not so interestingly written, because it does not give evidence of so much personal observation of the scenes and actors of the present conflict as does Mr. Fyfe's book. Mr. MacHugh's account of the hydro-electric development of Mexico is, however, better than anything we have seen elsewhere on the subject. Both authors criticize President Wilson, tho not in an unfriendly spirit, for not recognizing Huerta.

In *The Mexican People* we have something very different, an interpretation of Mexican history from the standpoint of a revolutionary Socialist who sees in it a continuous class struggle for the overthrow of ecclesiastical and capitalistic tyranny. The leading author, Gutierrez de Lara, claims that he was arrested without warrant, beaten and thrown in jail in Los Angeles in pursuance

to orders from President Roosevelt, who was determined to crush the revolution in the interests of Diaz. The book contains much else quite as surprising, for instance, that the bulk of the Mexican aborigines were not Indians but highly civilized Aryans; that Santa Ana, President Polk and the Catholic Church were co-conspirators in bringing on our war with Mexico; that Santa Ana, while pretending to offer a patriotic resistance to the American troops, really planned in connivance with the Catholic Church and the United States Government "the deliberate destruction of the Mexican army of 18,000 men"; and that the United States was "in complete diplomatic subservience to the policy of Napoleon III" and was not "even a minor factor"

in the withdrawal of the French troops.

But in spite of its bitter partizanship, or rather because of it, *The Mexican People* is a book which should be read by all who want to become acquainted with the forces involved in the present revolution. We may question whether the insurgent peon is so conscious of his aim as the authors represent him, but certainly they are not altogether wrong in the importance they give to the land question. On this point we must quote a few paragraphs:

As the result of these vast land despoliations the valley of Papantla, which once supported a population of twenty thousand independent farmers, today belongs to one rich family. The entire State of Chihuahua belongs to three families, headed by a man who is reputed the largest single cattle-owner in the world. In the State of Morelos, from which in recent times have sprung the gallant Zapata and his followers, four men, one of them the son-in-law of Diaz, own every inch of agricultural land, and two hundred thousand evicted farmers—now landless peons—till the soil for them at an average wage of 12½ cents a day.

More than a million families, averaging at least five members to the family, and consequently at least a million small traders, craftsmen dependent upon the custom of these families, a total sum of six million working people, at least, were torn from independent modes of livelihood to become the peons of no more than fifty big land-owning families and corporations.

As the Constitutionalist forces advanced from district to district, the landlords fled before them, leaving flourishing estates and ungarnered crops ownerless and unprotected. The revolutionary government—hard pressed for provisions and funds—was compelled to confiscate these lands and their crops for the maintenance of the campaign and the sustenance of the people. The peons—suddenly conscious of their masterless condition—willingly harvested the crops and resowed the land on behalf of their brothers in the field. And, having done so, they consider themselves today the owners of these lands and stand prepared to defend their proprietorship, rifle in hand.

In *The Two Americas*, by a former president of Colombia, we have another view of Latin America from the inside, but of very different tone from the foregoing. South America is the chief subject of description and North America is rather implied by the author as an audience. General Reyes has served as Minister to the United States from the Republic of Colombia, but he fulfils in this book the more general position as press-agent of Latin-America to all the world. He describes in glowing terms the vast natural advantages, the high

THE NEWEST BOOKS

At Bay, by George Scarborough. A detective story full of thrills and tense situations done in a rapid, slender style.

Macaulay \$1.25

Set to Partners, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Humanly written realism involving the triangle. Sparkling with details that provoke smiles of sympathy.

Duffield \$1.25

Russia the Country of Extremes, by N. Jarintzoff. Loyally yet fairly written exposition by a Russian, of the history, religion, education, politics and military organization of her paradoxical country.

Holt \$4

The Seen and the Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon, by William Dean Howells. As amusing, human and sympathetic as most of Howells, with delightful imagination in introducing Shakespeare and Bacon in person into a present-day visit to Stratford.

Harper's \$1

The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd, by D. H. Lawrence. A psychological play involving sex, with a very sordid setting. Written with insight.

Kennerley \$1

The Job, the Man, the Boss, by Katherine M. H. Blackford and Arthur Newcomb. Efficiency suggestion brought into the realm of the concrete by plenty of examples from experience. Done in sprightly style.

Doubleday \$1.50

The Misadventures of Three Good Boys, by Judge Henry Astrute. But not such very good boys, the author adds, conscientiously, in parenthesis. Parents reading it will perforce spare the rod in future, restrained by the personal boyhood reminiscences it invites.

Houghton \$1.25

TO complete your camping and touring parties, to rent or sell your summer real estate, to get the right kind of boys and girls for your school next semester, to increase your hotel business for the summer, use the advertising columns of

The Independent

SIXTEENTH SEASON

WAWONA

A CAMP FOR BOYS ON
SWANZEY LAKE, - N. H.

Unexcelled Equipment and Advantages

SPECIAL FOR 1914

Three weeks (in August) camping, canoeing and fishing in the Maine Woods and Tour of the White Mountains with experienced Guides. Booklet.

O. E. BOURNE, West Swanzezy, N. H.

THE MOHAWK AND TEN COTTAGES

4th Lake, Fulton Chain. Hot and cold water in rooms, electricity, furnace heat, log fires.
C. S. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT—Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me.—Furnished cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths; large piazza and balcony; sea view: among pines and spruces; on hillside; 5 min. from ocean. JOSEPH ALLEN, 9 Myrtle Street, White Plains, N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN For rent, charming small cottage on Whallons Bay, south of Essex. 6 rooms, furnished, secluded. \$150 season. E. W. LEANING, Loudonville, N. Y.

KENNEBUNK BEACH, ME.—To Rent—Fully furnished high-class modern houses. Bathing, boating, golf course, etc. Rental \$300 to \$1,000. For full particulars address C. E. CURRIER, Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

For Sale or to Rent for the Season
Shore Cottage, ten rooms at Sachem's Head, Guilford, Conn., with or without garage.
N. E. WORDIN,
213 Courtland St., Bridgeport, Conn.

patriotic spirit and the recent cultural advance of the leading southern republics and predicts that the opening of the Panama Canal will bring them to the forefront of civilization. As a Colombian he strongly resents the action of the United States in supporting the secession of Panama, but he praises heartily the work of sanitation and engineering by which our country has made the Canal an actuality. Among the many speeches by the author and other representatives of the Pan-American idea included in the book are President Wilson's Mobile address and ex-President Roosevelt's speech at Rio de Janeiro. Not the least interesting portions of the book deal with General Reyes' early explorations in the Amazonian jungles, where the Roosevelt party has lately been. He also penetrated to the remoter parts of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina, so he speaks from personal knowledge of the countries he describes.

The American tourist has of late included Panama in his itinerary, but his ambition rarely extends beyond that, altho the southern continent contains much more of novelty than Europe. One reason for this neglect of this inviting field is that the European tour is so thoroly standardized that the traveler can figure out his route to the minute and the centime, and, if he likes, buy in advance a ticket covering everything. But if he turns southward he embarks upon an uncharted sea where he can no longer guide his course by the stars of Baedeker. He will therefore welcome the large volume, compact with information, on *The South American Tour*, by Annie S. Peck, who contributed to our last Vacation Number, of June 7, an article on that subject. Miss Peck tells what to see in every important city and how to see it with the least expenditure of time and effort, and the details she gives of hotels, railroads and commercial travelers' licenses will be equally useful to those whose purpose in the trip is to make money rather than spend it. That the author's knowledge of South America is not confined to city streets will be understood by the reader who remembers that she holds a gold medal from the Peruvian Government for being the first to climb Mount Huascarán, 1500 feet higher than Mount McKinley.

We have as yet no American works to compare with the valuable South American Series imported from England by Scribners. The eleventh volume of this series deals with *Ecuador*, and is by C. Reginald Enock, who also prepared the volumes on

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Eight-room cottage at seashore; ten acres land; good boating and bathing privilege. Cottage to let. CAPTAIN N. W. THOMPSON, Friendship, Me.

SEASHORE COTTAGE For rent, fully furnished, on Nantucket Island. Send for picture and full particulars. G. H. BRINTON, Siasconset, Mass.

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH

TO RENT—Two 9-room houses, fireplaces and modern improvements. Best of water views. G. S. BAILEY, Egypt, Mass.

IN THE LAKE REGION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rent for summer, cozy and attractive farmhouse, newly furnished and renovated, with charming view of nearby lake, also Mt. Kearsarge. Seven large rooms. Garden and garage. ALLAN BROWN, Concord, Mass.

FOR SALE—An especially good Summer Camp on Lake Sunshine, in Jaffrey. One of the best. Price low. Also one of the best modernized Camps in Mass. Three baths, lights, water, pine woods and everything pleasant. H. W. HAYWARD, Winchendon, Mass.

MT. CHOCORUA

FOR RENT—CAMP PAUGUS, a small furnished house at the foot of Mt. Chocorua, Tamworth, N. H., near all trails; high land, beautiful views, pure water; ideal spot for rest and pleasure; rent \$125 for season. For particulars apply to Miss A. C. HOWES, 136 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—"Lochlea," a large, new, completely furnished residence on Lake George with 8 acres and 500 feet lake front; one mile from R. R. station; twelve bedrooms, main hall 60x10½, drawing room 30x18, dining 24x18, reception 13x18, library 14½x18, billiard 34x16; ten open fireplaces, five bathrooms, electric light, vapor heating. Garage. Pamphlet, pictures, terms, etc., upon application.

Also a smaller brick house, completely furnished. Apply to ESTATE EDWARD M. SHEPARD, 527 Fifth Ave., New York.

FOR RENT—APARTMENT IN BROOKLYN

Family moving to the country will sublet completely furnished eight room apartment, including piano, at a reduced figure, from June to October. Located on Brooklyn Heights, overlooking harbor and near subway. Delightful, cool location and excellent opportunity for family intending to spend the summer in New York. Rent \$55 per month. Address M. L. S., care The Independent.

The Best Summer Resort in the United States is New York City. I will rent for the summer months my furnished apartment of ten rooms and three baths on Riverside Drive, four minutes' walk from the Eighty-sixth street subway station, for \$100 a month, considerably less than the landlord's rent. The apartment house is one of the finest in New York, with electricity and all modern conveniences. Its unsurpassed location makes it cool, airy and quiet. Fine opportunity for the right sort of people. Address X. Y. Z., care The Independent, 119 W. Fortieth St., New York.

A Beautiful Country Estate

of 250 acres with attractive house of 15 rooms, 3 farm houses, barns, stables, etc., at Mt. Carmel, about 7 miles north of New Haven, near trolley and railroad station. Charming views, fine trees and fertile fields. Price \$32,000.

Address P. O. Box 422, New Haven, Conn.

ADIRONDACKS

Camps and cottages in any part of the Adirondacks; write for free illustrated Booklet.

W. F. ROBERTS

Real Estate

Saranac Lake, N. Y.

ASBURY PARK**INFORMATION BUREAU**

Send a stamp to the Municipal Information Bureau, 315 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J., for summer program, hotel directory, list of real estate agents and two color folder descriptive of the

Wonderland of the North Jersey Coast
Fifty miles south of New York where country meets the sea.

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN
Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers
sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.
Sail June 17
Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL,
Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.

EUROPE Send for "The Liberty Way" **ORIENT**
booklet, free. Write today. Mediterranean route
June 18, July 1 and 4. Montreal to Naples, June
23. University Leadership. Party of 15.
UNIVERSAL TOURS—A. St. Thomas, Ontario.

EUROPE Best Way to Travel
at Moderate Cost
Send for Information. J. P. Graham,
Ideal Tours, Box 1055-A Pittsburgh

**THE
IDEAL
WAY**

TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Countries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY."
MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

12 DAY ALL EXPENSE \$60.00 UP
NORTHERN CRUISE

including all essential expenses, visiting Halifax, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, the Norway of America. This cruise to these foreign lands on the new steamers STEPHANO and FLORIZEL of the

Red Cross Line

will prove the most novel, delightful and health-giving vacation you ever experienced. The ships are built especially for tourists; are fitted with every device to insure safety.

Splendid cuisine, orchestra and sea sports. No hotel bills or transfers. You live on the ship. Reduced rates on superior accommodations during May and June. Send now for handsome book 60.
BOWRING & COMPANY, 17 Battery Pl., N.Y.

ALASKA
Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS

A CRUISE AROUND SOUTH AMERICA
78 DAYS FROM NEW YORK JAN 23rd 1915 \$400 AND UP

By specially chartered S. S. LAPLAND. 28,000 tons displacement. Largest steamer to So. America thru Panama Canal.
GATES TOURS, Toledo, O. Send for booklet C-2

Go To Bermuda

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions. Lowest Rates
Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN." 10,518 tons displacement. Submarine signals; Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer. Bermuda tickets good for return by R. M. S. P. Co.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS to Quebec
via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 5th and 19th, August 2d and 16th. From Quebec July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22d. For illustrated pamphlets with information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOPE & SON, 245 and 2081 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel. 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.
Address DR. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, L. I.

Chile, Peru and Mexico. Ecuador is much less known than these and a book upon it is accordingly all the more welcome. With the opening of the Panama Canal Guayaquil will be brought within 2800 miles of New York, instead of 10,200, as it is now. It has at present an unsavory reputation, but will doubtless soon be cleaned up and become an attractive as well as an important port. It is a pity that Ecuador will not consent to sell to us the Galapagos Islands. Lying as they do in the same relative position to the west of the Canal as Porto Rico to the east, they would be of great strategic as well as commercial value to the United States, while they are of no use at all to Ecuador even as a game preserve for the big turtles. Nevertheless that country refused our \$15,000,000 offer for a ninety-nine year lease of the islands. In this volume Mr. Enock covers with his usual thoroughness antiquities and modern opportunities, climate, natural history and people.

Another useful work comes to us from over the ocean, *Guatemala and the States of Central America*, by C. W. Domville-Fife, who has written before of Brazil and other South American lands. He is enthusiastic over the commercial and agricultural opportunities of Central America and strongly urges his countrymen to enter the field before it is monopolized by the Germans and Americans. More than half of the three hundred pages are devoted to the history and geography of Guatemala and a large part of the rest to Nicaragua.

When we turn to the next volume of our group, *To the River Plate and Back*, we perceive at once a different atmosphere. The author, Director Holland, of the Carnegie Museum, is a naturalist, well known also to the public by his *Butterfly Book*. He does not begin the volume with the arrival of Columbus or a reference to the Aztecs or Incas, but several hundred thousand years earlier, with the Jurassic Period, when lived the Diplodocus, "the beast that made paleontology famous." When this eighty-four foot Wyoming lizard had been installed in the museum at Pittsburgh other countries became jealous, and to allay their envy Mr. Carnegie had casts made from it for London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Bologna and at last La Plata, in the Argentine. It was to escort this seventh replica of the gigantic saurian that Mr. Holland undertook the trip. Somewhat to his surprise he had a good time and he knows how to share it with others, for he writes in such a personal and vivacious style that the reader will not realize that incidentally he is learning a lot about the east coast and especially its in-

OCEAN TRAVEL "DE LUXE"

When planning your trip to Europe remember
the new ALLAN LINE steamers

"Alsatian" and "Calgarian"
and Picturesque St. Lawrence

will add vastly to the enjoyment and pleasure of your trip.

Magnificent River Trip—Less than 3½ Days Open Sea
Most Luxurious Accommodations—Excellent Cuisine

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

For reservations, tickets, etc. apply Local Agents or

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL

Hotel Cumberland

NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and
Fireproof

Strictly
First-Class

Rates
Reasonable

\$2.50
with
Bath
and up

Send for
Booklet

10 Minutes
Walk to 40
Theatres

H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial

Land of Best Vacations

Quaint Cape Cod

Seashore, Woods, Country—Fresh Water
Lakes—Fishing, Sailing, Motoring, Golf

Warm Sea-Bathing

"Quaint Cape Cod" or "Buzzards Bay" illustrated booklets sent on request. Advertising Department, Room 580, South Station, Boston.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

THE NORTHFIELD

OPEN ALL THE YEAR EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

AMONG THE FRANKLIN HILLS.

A family hotel equipped for comfort. Steam heat. Sun parlor. Livery and fireproof garage. Send for illustrated booklet.

A. G. MOODY, Manager. H. S. STONE, Ass't Manager.

New Hampshire Mountain Resort Hotel

On New England's finest lake. All amusements. Hotel modern in every way. Accommodates 300. Prices moderate. Write for Indian Head booklet. NEW HOTEL WEIRS, Box 114, Weirs, N. H.



MONOMOCK INN, CALDWELL, N. J.

An exceptional hotel. Most attractive and healthful location. Elevation 500 feet. 20 miles from New York. 22 acres grounds. Golf. Tennis. Opens May 28. Special rates for June.

ALBERT A. LEROY, Manager.

Shoreham Hotel

Washington

European Plan.

Fireproof.

Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

sects and animals. Dr. Holland has eyes all around his head and he misses nothing of interest whether it is politics or paleontology, menus or mosquitos. There are eight full page color plates and many other illustrations.

Latin America, by William R. Shepherd. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

The Real Mexico, by H. Hamilton Fyfe. New York: McBride, Fast & Co. \$1.25 net.

Modern Mexico, by R. J. McHugh. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50.

The Mexican People, by Gutierrez de Lara and Edgcomb Pinchon. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

The Two Americas, by General Rafael Reyes, ex-President of Colombia, translated by Leopold Grahame. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. \$2.50.

The South American Tour, by Annie S. Peck. New York: G. H. Doran. \$2.50.

Ecuador, by C. Reginald Enock. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3 net.

Guatemala and the States of Central America, by C. W. Domville-Fife. New York: James Pott & Co. \$3.

To the River Plate and Back, by W. J. Holland. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Dr. Barnesby is an authority on the care of babies, and it is a fortunate thing for many young mothers with more love than experience to guide them that they can have a simple but authoritative book of advice, as to the physical needs of the baby. *The Mother and the Child*, by Norman Barnesby, M.D.

Mitchell Kennerley, \$1.25.

WORDS IN BUSINESS

Business English, by Rose Buhlig, as its name implies, is devoted to the routine of business correspondence and treats in a live, practical and up-to-date manner of word study, grammar, and composition. The distinctive feature of the volume is the very large number of well contrived tests and exercises.

D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.10.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SINGING

In *The Lost Vocal Art and Its Restoration* W. Warren Shaw maintains with much show of reason that the "Old Italian Method" rested soundly on the science on which all really successful schools of voice culture must stand—the science of psychology, and not on the physiological principle which has obsessed many teachers since the discovery of the laryngoscope.

J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50

IN SUNRISE LAND

Rather better done than the average globe-trotting Englishman's account of his travels is A. H. Exner's *Japan as I Saw It*. The author was interested enough in what he saw to take the pains to write about it all entertainingly and to intersperse among his personal experiences much miscellaneous information on Japanese habits and customs. The whole forms a sort of guide-book to the principal cities of Nippon, prefaced with a long chapter summarizing the history of The Land of the Rising Sun.

Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.50.

Cool, Restful Sleep in Summer at Grove Park Inn

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World
The Altitude Makes It Cool

Absolutely Fireproof: Open All Year

The air is cool and bracing during the hot summer months in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

At Grove Park Inn there's rest, comfort and wholesomeness. It's an old-fashioned Inn—walls five feet thick of granite boulders. Water from the slopes of highest mountain east of the Rockies; milk and cream supplied exclusively by Biltmore Dairies on estate of George W. Vanderbilt.

Finest golf links in the South adjoin hotel. **No mosquitoes.**

Write for literature. Rates \$5.00 a day up.

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain Asheville, N. C.



THE SOUTHGATE

PROUT'S NECK, MAINE

A homelike family hotel, delightfully situated, near surf beach, library and country club. Address J. M. KALER, Proprietor, or BERTHA RUFFNER Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.

"AMONG THE GREEN MOUNTAINS"

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

WOODSTOCK INN

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

THIRTY-SIX PRIVATE BATHROOMS.

Leave Boston 9 a. m. and 11.05 a. m. Take the 9 a. m. Express from New York, arriving at Woodstock at 5 p. m. Beginning later part of June take White Mountain Express. For information and terms address

ARTHUR B. WILDER, Manager.

SCHOOLS

Pacific Theological Seminary

Open to qualified students of both sexes and all denominations. Location and climate unexcelled. Thorough instruction and practical modern training for the ministry. University of California courses and library free.

Opens August 18th, 1914. Address
C. S. NASH, President, Berkeley, California

Abbot Academy

A School for Girls. Founded 1828. 23 miles from Boston. General course with Household Science. College Preparation. Address Miss Bertha Bailey, Principal, Andover, Mass.



Dr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. 250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

Columbia Grammar School

Founded 1764

93rd Street and Central Park West

New Fireproof Building

Boys prepared for all Colleges and Business.
Primary and Outing Classes for Younger Boys
Laboratories—Gymnasium—Playground.
Send for Catalogue. Tel. 3787 Riverside.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High. Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOODLAND ROAD.

Pennsylvania College For Women

Forty-sixth year. Delightful location overlooking the city. Collegiate and special courses. Degrees given. Exceptional advantages in Social Service, Music and Expression. Athletics. DILWORTH HALL. Prepares for leading colleges with certificate. Special courses. Illustrated catalogue.

CORA HELEN COOLIDGE, Acting President.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

VERMONT

Sixth Summer Session, June 30 to August 7

In the Green Mountain region. Charming place for summer study and recreation. Faculty of 24 instructors, 15 departments. Practical courses for teachers. Educators from France in French department. Low cost of living. Write for bulletin. Address

Raymond McFarland, Middlebury, Vermont

SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP OXFORD, OXFORD, ME.

"I commend Camp Oxford, without reserve, as a healthful, happy, helpful summer place for boys."—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes. A booklet will tell you more.

A. F. CALDWELL, A. M.

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Asquam Lake, N. H.

29th SEASON

A camp where boys are busy all the time. Where they learn something worth while. From which they return strong physically and strong in character. Send for booklet.

EDWIN DE MERITTE, Principal De Meritte School, 815 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

KYLE CAMP FOR BOYS

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains. Bathing, swimming, boating; absolutely safe; under supervision of teachers; two baseball diamonds; two lawn tennis courts; rifle range; nature studies under specialist; all sleep in bungalows facing a beautiful grove; no damp tents; large amusement hall; piano and billiards; table supplied from own farm; tutoring if desired; unsurpassed advantages in German. Free courses in English, German, Handicraft and Telegraphy. DR. PAUL KYLE, Kyle Institute, Flushing, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys.

THE MARKET PLACE**NEEDED—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE**

Nearly one-half of the world's railroad mileage is in the United States.

The railroad companies which own and use nearly 250,000 miles of main track in this country are capitalized at more than fifteen billions of dollars in stock and bonds, which are held by hundreds of thousands of investors.

Those who prominently represent them complain that they are unjustly hampered and restricted by recent national and state legislation, and that additional restriction is foreshown in bills now pending at Washington. Some of them predict that this legislation and the regulation authorized by it are hastening the coming of the day when the Government must buy the roads and operate them.

The restrictive legislation as to which complaint is made has been suggested by the sins of railway officers and governing boards. It has been demanded and emphatically approved by the people. Every disclosure of injustice or financial crookedness suggests more stringent laws. The enactment of them can be prevented only by thoro railway reform.

It is deplorable, one of the newspapers says, that the New Haven disclosures should have been made while the Interstate Commerce Commission was about to announce a decision in response to the application for permission to increase freight rates by five per cent. On the contrary, it is deplorable that a searching investigation of the New Haven rottenness has been so long delayed, and that the transactions now brought to light were not prevented by some official authority.

It is unfortunate that the entire railway transportation industry in the United States must suffer in public estimation by reason of the recent revelation of the sins of the Frisco, Rock Island and New Haven managers. It is unfortunate that the entire industry must be subjected to restrictions which may be too severe, on account of the shortcomings of these three corporations. Because of these shortcomings, however, the proposed legislation will have the support of a large majority of the American people.

It would have been profitable for the industry to put its own black sheep under guard. It would be profitable even now for railway interests to subject the black sheep to constant inspection. The companies that own nearly half of the world's railway mileage need a vigilance committee for their own protection.

We suggested some time ago the expediency of creating such a committee. On March 16 we said in The Independent:

"The entire railway industry of the

United States suffers in public estimation at home and abroad by reason of such offenses as have been brought to light by investigation of the affairs of these [the Frisco, Rock Island and New Haven] corporations. It would be profitable for the great industry to protect itself by undertaking the detention and restraint of the guilty by means of a permanent committee appointed for the purpose."

It is a suggestion which deserves the consideration of railway men of the type of the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We hear that it has been the subject of quiet discussion. It should not be laid aside. The railroad companies of the United States need a vigilance committee.

A DECISION DELAYED

There has been unnecessary delay in the consideration of the cases arising under that part of the new tariff law which granted a reduction of five per cent on goods imported in American ships. An order from the Treasury Department has prevented enforcement of this legislation, the department holding that it violates several commercial treaties. Importers have filed many protests, and a large sum is involved in the pending cases. Final arguments before the Court of Customs Appeals were to have been made a week or two ago, but the Government asked for delay, and it has been decided that they shall not be made until September.

This controversy should have been settled long ago, either by a court decision or by act of Congress. The act should have been one repealing the rebate clause of the tariff law. That clause undoubtedly violates our commercial treaties with more than a dozen nations.

EFFECT OF TARIFF CHANGES

The efforts of opponents of the recent reduction of the tariff to make political use of the effect of that reduction have little, if any, support in the facts. As a rule, they point to an effect which is to be shown hereafter—to something that is approaching but has not yet arrived. In the resolutions adopted a few days ago by the association of the manufacturers of knit goods, it was urged that the proposed official inquiry as to the cost of production should be postponed for about six months, because "practically all the manufacturers are still operating on orders taken prior to the passage of the new bill, and hence the adverse effects cannot be felt until old orders have been exhausted."

Those who attack the revision find it difficult to explain the great and continuing volume of exports of American manufactured goods, which are sold in neutral markets on even terms with those of European competitors. We do

not understand that representatives of the steel industry (Mr. Schwab, perhaps, excepted) assert that the prevailing depression in that industry is due to tariff reduction. A considerable quantity of tin plate was imported at San Francisco a few days ago, but this transaction was made profitable by the cost of carrying American tin plate from the Eastern mills to the Pacific Coast. At the same time, these Eastern mills were exporting their product and selling it abroad, where they have no tariff protection, and their exports in the first six months of the new law exceeded 40,000,000 pounds.

TRADE ARBITRATION

Two years ago the work of the commercial arbitration committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce was begun. The committee's report concerning its second year shows that about sixty controversies were settled, some of them by informal conciliation. Much costly litigation was thus avoided. An important part of the report is that which shows the interest taken by many similar organizations, here and abroad, in this experiment. The committee has assisted in establishing arbitration systems and conciliation boards in several prominent Chambers of Commerce or Boards of Trade, which have adopted its rules and regulations. It has received letters expressing approval and offering coöperation from many prominent commercial associations in all parts of the world, and its plans and methods will be considered at the approaching International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, which is to be held in Paris next month.

The New York Chamber's delegates to that congress have been instructed to present a tentative plan for international arbitration of commercial disputes. The committee has been carefully considering the preparation of a bill for a model commercial arbitration law, to be uniform in all the states, and also has had in mind a national law. Its work has been of great value, and the members richly deserve the commendation which they are receiving from trade organizations in their own country and in foreign lands.

Tariff revision has not prevented a Hartford company from securing from the Chinese Government an order for \$1,250,000 worth of machinery, in competition with a German company to which similar orders have been given for several years past.

John F. Jelke, millionaire manufacturer of oleomargarine in Chicago, recently found guilty of violating the Federal revenue laws, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years and required to pay a fine of \$10,000.

The average depreciation of Mexican Government securities since September, 1912, in the European markets has been about forty per cent.

The following dividend is announced: Southern Pacific Company, quarterly, \$1.50 per share, payable July 1.

Why Do 300,000 People read TECHNICAL WORLD MAGAZINE



TECHNICAL WORLD MAGAZINE

"More Fascinating
Than Fiction"

A Popular Monthly, profusely illustrated, telling in a simple and interesting way of the discoveries of scientists, the achievements of inventors, the feats of engineers and explorers, and the opening of every field of human endeavor. Makes real achievements, real events, interesting. Shows that the greatest romance in the World is the story of man's ceaseless fight to conquer and use the myriad forces of nature.

"Built on Brains"

CHICAGO, ILL.
U. S. A.

EVERY MONTH?

Because—

it tells them of something real that has been done by real, living men and women; because it is always more fascinating than fiction.

Get a Copy today

On All News-stands 15c a Copy

By Mail \$1.50 Per Year

CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS

in the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the ranche products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.

TRAIL'S END CAMP FOR GIRLS in the Kentucky mountains. Illustrated booklet. MARY D. SNYDER, 1452 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

CAMP PENN., on Lake Champlain, Valcour, Clinton Co., N. Y. 8th Season.

Camp Penn, unlike most camps, is a real "woods" camp, where the boys do real camping, where, in little groups of three or four, under constant supervision, they establish their little semi-independent camps, and are encouraged to rely upon themselves as much as possible. You will be interested to read about our unusual "group" system, our method of management, and to learn how a camp can develop the highest and best that is in a boy. Junior and Senior branches a mile apart. For particulars, communicate with CHARLES K. TAYLOR, M. A., Director St. Martin's, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTFORD

W. Douglas Mackenzie
President

Theological Seminary
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS

School of Religious Pedagogy
Dean, E. H. Knight

Kennedy School of Missions
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| During its existence the company has insured property to the value of..... | \$27,219,045,826.00 |
| Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... | 282,298,429.80 |
| Paid losses during that period | 141,567,550.30 |
| Issued certificates of profits to dealers..... | 89,740,400.00 |
| Of which there have been redeemed..... | 82,497,340.00 |
| Leaving outstanding at present time..... | 7,243,060.00 |
| Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... | 22,585,640.25 |
| On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to..... | 13,259,024.16 |

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELBERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

DIVIDENDS

Office of International Silver Company,
Meriden, Conn., May 15, 1914.

Coupons No. 31 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due June 1, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEO. M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, June 1, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Checks will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
May 14, 1914.

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 6% | <p>Our First Farm Mortgages</p> <p>are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the pressour NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today.</p> <p>The Banking Corporation of Montana Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00 P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana</p> | 7% |
|-----------|--|-----------|

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

TEACHERS WANTED

Woman with experience for public school music and drawing. Woman for Music and Orchestra work. Lady Principal of College. Many others needed. No registration fee. WESTERN REFERENCE & BOND ASS'N, 672 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

Autograph Letters

of Celebrities Bought and Sold. Send for price lists.

Walter R. Benjamin, 225 5th Av., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

Pub. "THE COLLECTOR," \$1 a year.



WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY

A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 25-page catalogue free.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

OF GREAT GENERAL INTEREST

Reasoning from the premise that if the power of regulation by the state be as extensive as the majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas fire insurance rate case asserts it is, Justice Lamar, in his dissenting opinion (concurring in by Chief Justice White and Justice Devanter) concludes that "then the citizen holds his property and his individual right of contract and of labor under legislative favor rather than under constitutional guaranty."

To those who think they understand the guarantees made in the Constitution and are imbued with the principles of liberty which it is supposed to enunciate, Justice Lamar's conclusion seems incontrovertible. Continuing, he declares that considering the nature of insurance, the intangible character of its operations, from the reasoning on which the majority opinion is based, "it is evident that the decision is not a mere entering wedge, but reaches the end from the beginning and announces a principle which points to the conclusion that the price of every article sold and the price of every service offered can be regulated by statute."

He shows that, in greater or lesser measure during many years, insurance, which is no new thing, has been regulated by statute: that policy conditions were made to conform to a satisfactory standard, that the financial condition of companies was supervised and that numerous other regulatory measures were enacted for the protection of policyholders; but that in all that long period, until now, no effort had been made by any state to fix the price of insurance. "That settled usage," he observes, "is not an accident." Referring to insurance, he continues: "Its use in protecting the owner of property against loss; its value as collateral in securing loans; its method of averages and distributing the risk between many persons widely separated and all contributing small premiums in return for the promise of a large indemnity, has been known for centuries."

A little more than a month previous to the rendering of this decision, the Supreme Court past upon another insurance case involving questions collateral in character, that of New York Life vs. Deer Lodge County, Montana. All the considerations now under discussion in this case were argued before the court in that, in an effort to secure a ruling to the effect that insurance is commerce, the court answering that the size of the business does not change its inherent nature and that the number of transactions gives it no character other than that of magnitude. And yet in the majority opinion before us, after reciting the wide extent of the

business, the court declares: "It is practically a necessity to business activity and enterprise. It is, therefore, essentially different from ordinary commercial transactions, and, as we have seen, according to the sense of the world from the earliest times—certainly the sense of the modern world—is of the greatest public concern." In the Deer Lodge case insurance is pronounced to be neither commerce nor an instrumentality of commerce.

It will probably be conceded that a property owner does not possess the right to demand that an insurance company issue its policy to him. If he does not possess that right, then, declares Justice Lamar, "the business is not public and not within the provision of the Constitution, which only authorizes the taking of property for public purposes—whether the taking be of the fee for a lump sum assessed in condemnation proceedings or whether the use be taken by rate regulation, which is but another method of exercising the same power." Discussing the proposition that the public interest in insurance develops out of the characteristics of the business Justice Lamar says:

"The elements which are said to show that insurance is affected with a public interest do not arise out of the size of any one company, but out of the volume of the aggregate business of all the companies doing business within the state and beyond its borders. If that test be applied, and if the sum of the units is to determine whether or not a business is affected with a public interest (which is said to be the equivalent of a public use), then if the principle of the decision be applied to the business of farming, all can see to what it leads. In view of the amount of property employed and the aggregate number of persons engaged in agriculture and the public's absolute dependence upon that pursuit, it would follow that farming being affected with a broad and definite public interest, the price of wheat and corn; cotton and wools; beef, pork, mutton and poultry; fruit and vegetables, could be fixed. Or if we take the aggregate of those who labor and consider the public's absolute dependence upon labor, it would inevitably follow that it, too, was affected with a broad and definite public interest and that wages in the United States of America in this twentieth century could be fixed by law, just as in England between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. And inasmuch as the prices of agricultural products are dependent on the price of land and labor, and as the price of labor is closely related to the cost of rent and food and clothes and the comforts of life, there would be the power to take the further step and regulate the cost of everything which enters into the cost of living."

Continuing, Justice Lamar argues that if the price of fire insurance can be fixed by statute, the price of all other kinds of insurance can be, and that then there seems to be no escape from the conclusion "that the asserted power to fix the price to be paid by one private person to another private person or private corporation for a private contract of indemnity, or for his product, or his labor, or for his private contracts of any sort, will become the center of a circle of price-making legislation that in its application will destroy the right of private property and break down the barriers which the Constitution has thrown around the citizen to protect him in his right of property—which includes his right of contract to make property, his right to fix the price at which his property shall be used by another."

The principles here enunciated transcend in effect any one line of business; they are of immense importance to every citizen; and it is because of this fact that we have so freely quoted from the dissenting opinion in *Kansas vs. the German-Alliance Insurance Company*.

TO A CRITIC

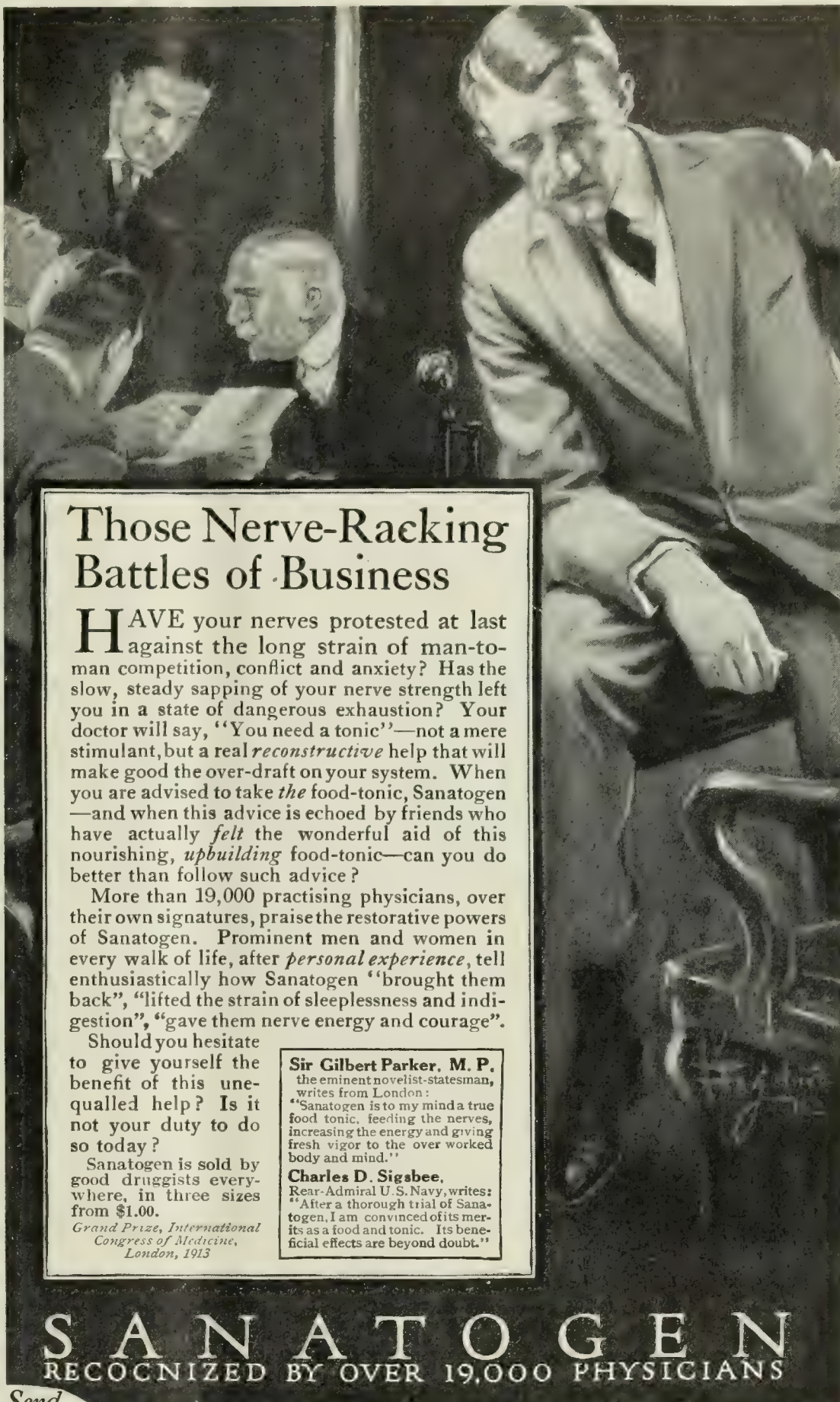
A reader of *The Independent* in Michigan, a gentleman of indubitably sound scientific attainments and, of course, expert in mathematics, sends us a long communication criticizing the conduct of this department, but virtually stipulating that either we print it in full or suppress it wholly. We agree with him on this point: it should be printed in full or not at all. Because it is a criticism, we should like to publish it; but because it would fill about eight-tenths of the space at our command, we are compelled to accept the alternative and omit it.

Under the circumstances, we are not privileged to answer any of our correspondent's allegations, because in doing so we would have to disclose some of them deprived of the setting he gave them, and that would be, in essence, a violation of the conditions respecting publication in full.

However, if by sacrificing all desire to characterize the presumed limitations and motives of this writer, he will confine himself, in five hundred words, to the task of demonstrating the errors we have committed, we will gladly publish his communication in full. Our space is too limited to permit of extended controversies over any single subject connected with one branch of insurance; and especially is this the case when on the face of the alleged criticism the obvious desire of the critic is rather to condemn or discredit his adversary than to refute his errors.

The payments of compensation to Wisconsin workmen under the compensation law, during the month of April, indicate that the disbursements will exceed a million a year.

An aged woman who has just died in Chicago has confessed that she started a fire which caused the great conflagration in that city in October, 1871. Her story will be investigated.



Those Nerve-Racking Battles of Business

HAVE your nerves protested at last against the long strain of man-to-man competition, conflict and anxiety? Has the slow, steady sapping of your nerve strength left you in a state of dangerous exhaustion? Your doctor will say, "You need a tonic"—not a mere stimulant, but a real *reconstructive* help that will make good the over-draft on your system. When you are advised to take *the* food-*tonic*, Sanatogen—and when this advice is echoed by friends who have actually *felt* the wonderful aid of this nourishing, *upbuilding* food-*tonic*—can you do better than follow such advice?

More than 19,000 practising physicians, over their own signatures, praise the restorative powers of Sanatogen. Prominent men and women in every walk of life, after *personal experience*, tell enthusiastically how Sanatogen "brought them back", "lifted the strain of sleeplessness and indigestion", "gave them nerve energy and courage".

Should you hesitate to give yourself the benefit of this unequalled help? Is it not your duty to do so today?

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes from \$1.00.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P.
the eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London:
"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to the over-worked body and mind."

Charles D. Sigsbee,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, writes:
"After a thorough trial of Sanatogen, I am convinced of its merits as a food and tonic. Its beneficial effects are beyond doubt."

SANATOGEN

RECOGNIZED BY OVER 19,000 PHYSICIANS

Send

for *Elbert Hubbard's* new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is free. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26-R Irving Place, New York.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

F. A. RINGLER CO.
DESIGNING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING
AND
ELECTROTYPING
21 & 23 Barclay St. to 26 & 28 Park Place.
NEW YORK.

*Do you know what
this emblem stands
for?*



IT means bigger, better, cleaner business. It is the inspiring insignia of 140 clubs, with a membership of over 10,000 earnest men. Learn what the Associated Advertising Clubs of America are doing for honesty in business; for more systematic, scientific and successful methods of distribution, advertising and salesmanship. Attend the Tenth Annual Convention of the A. A. C. of A.

TORONTO
JUNE 21-25, 1914

Interesting Program

The program for this great convention is comprehensive and diversified, covering every phase of modern merchandising. The sessions will be addressed by able, successful men; open meetings, devoted to a wide range of special topics, will give everybody a chance to ask questions and hear his own problems discussed by the men who have met and solved them.

Edward Mott Woolley

the famous writer on business topics, has made a study of the A. A. C. of A. and their work, as well as of the plans for the Toronto Convention. He has embodied the result in a little book, "The Story of Toronto". This book paints a graphic, inspiring picture of what this great movement signifies.

It will be sent free to all business men asking for it on their business stationery—
together with detailed facts as to the convention program and rates for accommodations

Address

CONVENTION BUREAU

Associated Advertising Clubs of America

Toronto, Canada

PEBBLES

Biz—Had a wagon lunch last night.
Ness—Shoot.

Biz—A la carte.—*Penn State Froth.*

"May I print a kiss upon your lips?"

"Yes, provided you promise not to publish it."—*Judge.*

"Bring me a demi."

Waiter—"Tasse or John?"—*Columbia Jester.*

Fred—So you didn't feel the earthquake a few days ago?

Ned—No. I was riding in a taxi.—*Judge.*

The keenest student it would FAAAA
To know the habits of the JJJJJJJJJ
While any one can learn with EEEEE
The simple secrets of the BBBBBBBB
—*Columbia Jester.*

Mother—What makes the baby cry so, Nettis?

Small Nettis—Oh, he got fussy because I tried to open his mouth wide with your glove stretcher.—*Penn State Froth.*

"Did you make any resolutions for Lent?"

"Yes, I resolved to save up something for a rainy day."

"Well, why didn't you keep it up?"

"It rained the next day."—*Yale Record.*

Gentleman in theater, who has wormed himself out from the middle of the row: "Lady, I am sorry to disturb you so often."

Lady—"That's all right, sir; my husband owns the saloon next door."—*Columbia Jester.*

Little Emma Blasé—I wish you and papa would get divorced.

Her Mother—Divorced? Why, dear?

Little Emma Blasé—Little Myrtle Wayupp's papa and mamma are, and she sees each of them six months in the year, and I don't see you and papa at all.—*Puck.*

Willis—What's the election today for? Anybody happen to know?

Gillis—It is to determine whether we shall have a convention to nominate delegates who will be voted on as to whether they will attend a caucus which will decide whether we shall have a primary to determine whether the people want to vote on this same question again next year.—*Puck.*

She is skilled at calisthenics,

She's an expert in eugenics,

She has studied music, medicine, and law;

She can dance the tango lightly,

And her conversation's sprightly,

But she fails to sparkle brightly

When she's needed in the kitchen to assist her weary ma.

She's a fairly good soprano,

She can thump the grand piano,

She can run a seven-passenger machine;

She has learned a lot of Latin,

She has hands as soft as satin,

And she shuns the foods that fatten,

But her nose is red and snubby and her eyes are small and green.

—*Record-Herald.*

1850 THE 1914 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.



**\$2.00 and We'll
Ship You This
Marvelous
Typewriter**

Think of it! Only \$2.00 on this great offer. You have full ten days free trial. Our factory price is less than other. Ask for second-hand machines. Every sale bears our ten year iron clad guarantee. Settlement for the balance can be made on the **easiest monthly payments**. The first buyer in each locality gets a handsome leatherette carrying case free. Write today. Now. **GALESBURG WRITING MACHINE CO., Dept. 291, Galesburg, Ill.**

Before Deciding on Your Vacation Trip

consult the Vacation Number of The Independent out Monday, June 1st. It will be full of interesting and helpful hints on where and how to go.

File your Letters, Clippings, Notes, etc. VERTICALLY--in the *Weis* Letter File

Quick reference to its classified contents makes it indispensable in office or study.

Built of Solid Seasoned Oak. Each of its 30-frame joints are interlocked, glued and screwed together. We recommend it, not only because its cost is low, but because it is a serviceable, practical file.

\$13.25

Freight Paid. See Note

Drawers on Roller Bearings and fitted with auto-locking follow blocks. These hold contents on edge—marshalled in orderly array—classified so any paper may be quickly filed or found. Holds 5,000 letter size papers in each drawer. You get all the advantages of a higher priced cabinet and we guarantee satisfaction.

Handsomely finished Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak. Also in three drawer height—\$11.25; two drawer height—\$8.00.

Weis Filing Desk Keeps Your Records at Your Finger Tips

You need not leave your chair to refer to index cards, letters, notes, clippings, etc., filed in your choice of the 10 kinds of drawers we can furnish. Extensive choice to meet almost all requirements. All Solid Seasoned Oak, nicely finished. Drawers roll on roller bearings. Top 28x52. Has Slide Shelves and center drawer. You will be interested in this desk when you see the details in Catalogue "F."

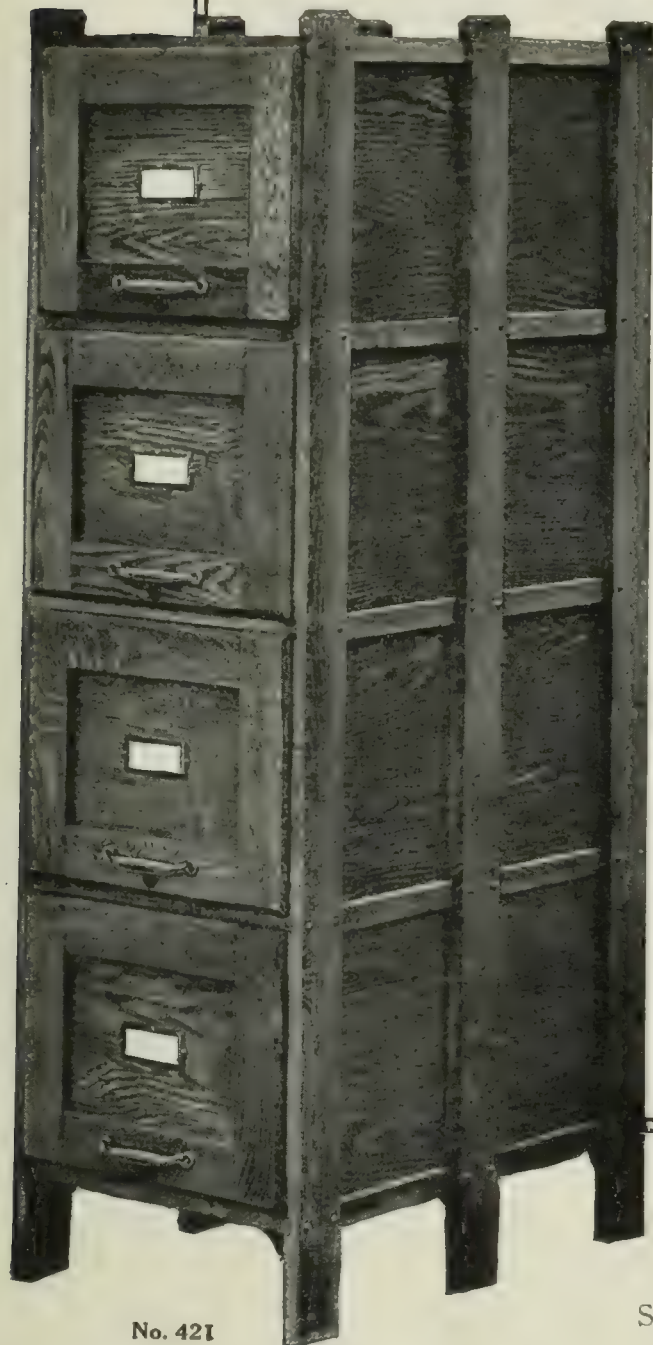


No. 555

\$23.00. Freight Paid. See Note

"Gentlemen:—That desk I bought of you last July is a **splendid servant**. Its built-for-the-purpose filing drawers are much better than the stick-and-bind old-style storage drawers that were part of the desk I used previously. My mail and advertising work is sixty per cent. heavier than when I bought the desk and yet it gives me such assistance that I attend to all this with much less effort.

Although I am ordering additional filing equipment from you, the system will have its headquarters at this desk." Cordially, L. F. E. (Name on request.)



No. 421

"Gentlemen:—

"I am more than satisfied—am delighted with the six file cases just received from your establishment. Their beautiful Golden Oak finish and general style entitle them to rank with the most expensive office furniture manufactured. I congratulate you on your success in making substantial and handsome office goods at moderate prices."

(Name on request)

A Servant at Your Elbow!

Weis Swinging Desk Stand

Swings your Typewriter, Adding Machine, Reference

Books, etc., into instant use. Never in your way. Attachable to either side of any style desk. Adds one-third to your desk space. Locking Device sets or releases the stand by a twist of hanging lever. Does not vibrate or collapse. Strong Black Enamelled metal frame supports. Oak top, 14x18 inches. We pay Parcel Post charges.



\$3.50 Del'd in U. S.

Weis EXPANSIBLE BOOKCASES

combine service and economy. The sections are independent of each other, so a section at a time full of books may be moved in any emergency. Made so they may be packed for K. D. shipment.

\$12.80 for this handsome bookcase in Solid Oak, Golden, Fumed or Weathered finish.

Omission of superfluous parts—not "cheapness" in material or manufacture—makes the prices low.

Metal Framed Glass Doors *slide* horizontally in steel-lined grooves. Dust is excluded. Binding, sticking and noise are elided.

NOTE: Freight paid on \$10.00 orders to Ry. stations in Eastern and Central States. Consistently low prices in West and South.

FREE Helpful Booklet "Filing Suggestions, How to Transfer"—of timely interest—sent with Catalog "F"—90 pages Commercial and Professional Office Devices. Catalog "H" shows two complete lines Sectional Bookcases both kinds in Standard and Mission Designs.

THE *Weis* MANUFACTURING COMPANY 61 UNION STREET MONROE, MICHIGAN

NEW YORK OFFICE, 75 JOHN STREET

Made in Canada by The Knechtel Furniture Company Ltd., Hanover, Ont.



8 feet Book Space and Roomy Drawer

\$12.80

Freight Paid See Note

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

MERGED WITH THE INDEPENDENT, JUNE 1, 1914

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution,
a System of Popular Education, Founded in
1874, by Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent.



JOHN H. VINCENT, Chancellor
GEORGE E. VINCENT, President
ARTHUR E. BESTOR, Director

CHAUTAUQUA CELEBRATING

Fortieth Anniversary Marked by Notable Music Festival and Other Special Events—A Unique Summer Community

SOME fifty thousand persons, representing every state in the Union and various foreign countries, now gather each year at the annual Assembly of Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, to enjoy what Chautauqua offers and to contribute to its unique community life. They are attracted by the healthfulness of an intellectually alert, but not an over tense or too solemn community, where all sections of the country and all shades of sincere opinion mingle and in which there is as much stimulation to wholesome outdoor activities as to study or hearing of lectures. To many, indeed, the whole argument for coming to Chautauqua might be summed up, perhaps, in one word, Golf. To others it might be fishing, or music, or basketry, or merely scenery and the climate. Primarily, Chautauqua is an institution founded upon the idea that a vacation should leave one stronger and better than it found him, recreated in all his forces. It has built up something of the machinery of schools and lecture halls, but whether one submits to their operations or not there is a pervasive something about Chautauqua which finds out everybody to do him good, and which if the figure were wholly new we should call an "atmosphere."

In celebration of its Fortieth Anniversary the Institution announces a program of more than usual interest, a striking feature of which is the Music Festival of July 27-August 1, with Victor Herbert's Orchestra as one of the attractions.

The following are but partial announcements of plans thus far made, and will be supplemented later by bulletins mailed anywhere on request.

ADVANCE ANNOUNCEMENTS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

PREACHERS

Rev. G. Robinson Lees, Vicar of St. Andrews, Lambeth, London, July 5-10.
Dr. Peter Ainslie, Christian Temple, Baltimore, July 12-17.
Dr. Charles F. Wishart, Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, July 19-24.
Dr. Washington Gladden, First Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio, July 26-31.
Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor Chautauqua Institution, August 2-7.
Dean Shailer Mathews, President Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, August 9-14.
Dr. George W. Truett, First Baptist Church, Dallas, Texas, August 16-21.

Dr. John Timothy Stone, Moderator Presbyterian General Assembly, August 23-28.
Prof. J. Hope Moulton, University of Manchester, England, August 24-30.

LECTURES

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, New York City, "The City and the State Convention," July 25.
Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, President General Federation of Women's Clubs, August 8, 14.
Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, New York City, series of 6 lectures on "Dramas of Protest," August 3-8.
Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, Volunteers of America, "New Hopes and Plans for our Country's Prisoners," August 15.

Judge William L. Ransome, Municipal Court, New York City, "Chautauqua County's Contribution to our National Life," July 11.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President International Suffrage Alliance, "Women and the World's Work," August 29.

President George E. Vincent, University of Minnesota and Chautauqua Institution, series of 3 lectures on "The Social Vision," August 17-20.

Mrs. William Cummings Story, President General Daughters of the American Revolution, July 22.

Hon. Burke Cochrane, New York City, "Democracy, not Socialism, the True Solution of all Problems—Social, Political, Industrial,"—August 1.

Mr. Earl Barnes, Philadelphia, author "Woman and Modern Society," series of 6 lectures on "The Education of the American Girl," August 10-14.

Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, New York City, date to be announced.

Mr. Hamilton Holt, Editor The Independent, "The Peace Movement," date to be announced.

Prof. Scott Nearing, University of Pennsylvania, series of 5 lectures on "Reducing the Cost of Living," July 13-17.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Editor The Forerunner, "The Waste of Domestic Industry," July 14.

Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, New York City, series of 4 lectures on "Modern Philosophical Tendencies," August 17-21.

Mr. Raymond Robins, Chicago, series of 5 lectures on "Christianity and Modern Social Problems," August 24-28.

Dr. Lincoln Wirt, Boston, "The Conquest of the Arctic," August 22.

President Lincoln Hulley, John B. Stetson University, series of 5 lectures on "American Popular Poetry," July 20-24.

Mr. William T. Creasy, Master Pennsylvania State Grange, "The High Cost of Living from the Farmer's Standpoint," July 16.

Prof. Francis B. Gummere, Haverford College, series of 4 lectures on "The Ballad," July 6-10.

Mrs. A. W. Smith, Cornell University, "The Ithaca City Market," July 17.

Dr. William A. Colledge, President International Lyceum Association, series of 5 lectures on "Interpretative Studies of Scottish Authors," July 27-31.

Prof. Louis Holmes Boynton, University of Michigan, "The City Practical," July 21, 23.

Prof. Charles F. Kent, Yale University, series of 4 lectures on "The Hebrew Lyrics," July 20-24.

Mrs. Clara Z. Moore, New York City, 6 lectures, July 4, 11, 25, August 1, 8, 22.

Directors of American Forestry Association, conferences and lectures, July 9, 10.

LECTURES WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Ithaca, N. Y., "The Andes of Colombia," June 3.

Directors of American Forestry Association, "Forest Conservation," July 9.

Mr. J. W. Erwin, New York City, "Through the Sunny Southland," July 14; "The Wonders and Glories of California," July 16.

Moving Pictures, Lyman H. Howe Company, July 22, 23.

Mr. Claude N. Bennett, Washington, D. C., "The South Today and Tomorrow," August 10; "The Panama Canal," August 12.

Dr. Frederick V. Fisher, San Francisco, "The City of Dreams—Panama Pacific Exposition," August 29.

READINGS AND RECITALS.

Miss Lucine Finch, Painesville, O., "Her Mammy's Stories," July 2, 3.

Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, New York City, 5 reading hours on "Poetry in the Life of Today," July 6-10; "Milestones," by Arnold Bennett, July 7; "The Yellow Jacket," by Hazelton and Benrimo, August 5.

Mrs. Everett Kemp, Chicago, "That Printer of Udells," by Wright, July 8.

Miss Maud Sutton, Chicago, 5 reading hours, July 13-17.

Miss Vida Atter, New York City, 5 monologs, July 27-31.

Miss Maud Hayes, Moorehead, Minn., 6 recitals of modern drama, August 3-7.

Prof. John A. Lomax, University of Texas, 5 recitals of Folk Poetry, August 10-14.

Miss Anne Irene Larkin, **Miss Henriette Weber**, Chicago, 6 melodramas, August 17-21.

Prof. Percy H. Boynton, University of Chicago, 5 Reading Hours on "Mark Twain and His Friends," August 24-28.

Mr. Phidelah Rice, Boston, August 25, 27.

Plays by Chautauqua Players, July 11, 18, 25, August 3, 8, 15.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

The Chautauqua Summer Schools, founded in 1874 coincident with the Institution, had developed by 1913 to a group of fourteen schools with 112 instructors, over 200 courses and a little over 3,000 students.

The Work of the Schools may be classified under the head of Academic Courses, which include Language and Literature, Mathematics and Science, Psychology and Pedagogy, and Professional Courses, which include the work in Library Training, Domestic Science, Music, Arts and Crafts, Expression, Physical Education, Health and Self-Expression, and Practical Arts. The majority of the 3,000 and more students taking work in these departments are doing so with a view to teaching or practicing the principles involved. At the same time a considerable minority are pursuing courses for the admirable reason that they wish to develop themselves in one or more of the various fields.

The Faculty, which is as permanent in its make-up as that of the average college, is recruited from Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Chicago, Northwestern, Illinois, Minnesota and South Carolina universities and many leading colleges and normal schools.

The Summer School Term is from July 4 to August 14, six weeks in length, the majority of the courses extending through the whole period and meeting five days each week. A special gate fee of \$5.00 for Summer Schools students gives them privileges from July 3 to August 17.

The Fees for Instruction are much lower than in university summer schools. For practically all courses of collegiate nature the charges are \$6.00 for one course of thirty periods, \$11.00 for two, or \$12.00 for three. In the professional training courses the fees vary with the amount and nature of instruction. Full information is contained in the Catalog.

Supplementary to the regular courses, there are at Chautauqua a large number of educational activities for which little or no equivalent is to be found in other summer schools. Among these allied activities, the following are worth brief mention:

The Elementary School, enrolling about twenty-five children of the first, second and third grades, conducted as an operating school, but used for observation by Normal students.

A Kindergarten, enrolling fifty children, in which daily observation is required from kindergarten students.

An Organized Playground, in "The Grove," used primarily for children, but again as an observation point in connection with a specific course in playground work.

An Educational Conference with daily meetings of from 50 to 250 superintendents, principals and teachers, and an organized program for the season.

Series of Parents Conferences at 9:00 o'clock on Saturday mornings, in the Hall of Philosophy, with a succession of discussions conducted by the heads of the Children's Clubs, and the Departments of Pedagogy, Music, Physical Education, and Religious Education.

Departmental Conferences. A number of series of special Saturday morning conferences for teachers especially interested in the pedagogy and subject matter of grammar and high school courses.

A Department of Religious Work concerning which a detailed statement is issued separately on request.

The General Lecture Program, an extensive and elaborate program involving six main features each day and a score or more of supplementary meetings and conferences. Many of these have specific reference to the work in the various courses, and all of them have a general cultural value for teachers and students.

Out-of-door Life as found at Chautauqua has no parallel in the summer schools connected with colleges and universities. The question is not of whether one is fond of out-doors, but what one prefers to do out-doors.

The Community Spirit. As a summer community Chautauqua is unique in the common feeling of interest in intellectual things which pervades but does not unduly dominate the summer life. The social activity of the place is characterized by the existence of flourishing clubs, which provide for every period of maturity. These include the Men's Club, the Woman's Club, the Athletic Club (for men and boys over sixteen), the Outlook Club (for young women), the Boys' Club and Girls' Club, each with its own building and program (for children from eight to sixteen), the Kindergarten, and even the Little Children's Playroom. The Institution offers a general scheme of life, and welcomes all to whom this appeals.

A Spring Triumvirate

"If any contemporary book can be called a classic, surely 'Penrod' may be ranked among the immortals of American boy life in our literature."—*New York Press*.

Penrod

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

Harold MacGrath says:

"Best stuff Tarkington has yet done. Takes you back to 'one old cat' and 'hub' and pilfered grape-arbors."

Ellis Parker Butler says:

"'Tark' has created another immortal boy to stand with Twain's 'Tom Sawyer,' Aldrich's 'Bud' and that's all I can say. But give Booth Tarkington a tip—never let 'Penrod' grow up! We need him immortally boyish—so few immortal boys." Illustrated by Gordon Grant, Net \$1.25.

FRANK NORRIS'S LONG-LOST MANUSCRIPT

Vandover and the Brute

By the author of "The Pit," "The Octopus," "McTeague," etc.

H. L. Mencken says:

"'Vandover and the Brute' has filled me with enthusiasm. Next to 'McTeague,' it seems to me to be the most virile and straightforward thing that Norris ever did. It keeps on a plane of extraordinary reality. It is a long while since a novel has made so powerful an impression on me. . . . And the manner of the conclusion is perhaps the best thing in the book." Net \$1.35.

Third Large Printing of Joseph Conrad's

Chance

By the author of "Lord Jim," "Youth," "Twixt Land and Sea," etc.

"Flora de Barral conquers her place in it by chance, as must be with such sorely wounded souls. Although we never see her face to face throughout the story but only reflected, now in this mirror, now in that, she is one of the most appealing heroines in modern fiction."—*New York Times*.

"The plot of 'Chance' is genuinely dramatic as life is. Lifelike, moreover, is the quiet manner of its outworking expression. Mr. Conrad respects life too deeply to play cheap tricks with it, and he knows that in real life the tragic climax rarely develops in conventionally tragic manner."—*Chicago Record Herald*. Net \$1.35.

Ade's Fables

By GEORGE ADE

New Fables in Slang

Ade has the relentless eye of an acute observer, and in these new fables he dismays the reader by burlesquing his secret foibles in inimitable mock heroics. Mr. Ade is up to the minute with his satire and makes pleasant fun of the tango, the suffragette, and other features of present life. — *Philadelphia North American*. Illustrated by John T. McCutcheon. Net \$1.00.

My Garden Doctor

By FRANCES DUNCAN

The Gospel of Healing Qualities of Mother Earth!

By a mere suggestion she makes you look at life in the perspective and you see visions of a real life overflowing with quiet joy. Read "My Garden Doctor" once and then you will go back to it, as I did, picking out little bits of humor and little human touches that you like to think about.—*New London Telegraph*.

Net \$1.00.

A Son of the Ages

By

STANLEY WATERLOO

Author of "The Story of Ab"

"A remarkable story of the evolution and early history of man, preserving its unity by making each successive stage the reincarnation of a single individual. We may all be glad to refresh our memories with facts presented in Mr. Waterloo's poetic and picturesque style, as well as to enjoy a book which belongs to genuine literature."—*New York Times*.

Illustrated, Net \$1.25.

Second Large Printing

Psychology and Social Sanity

By

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG

Prof. Münsterberg here takes up some of the important problems of the day and shows how the application of psychological principles will help in their solving. Some of the problems discussed are: Women and the jury system, investors and wild cat schemes, publicity and the sex problem, etc.

Net \$1.25.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
GARDEN CITY NEW YORK

Many people can not get books. If there is no bookstore near you, we shall be glad to send books by parcel post on approval.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED AT 119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both the old and the new address must be given.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

Copyright, 1914, by The Independent

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

Calendar 339

EDITORIALS

| | |
|--|-----|
| A Welcome to Our Chautauqua Readers | 341 |
| The Future of the Railroads.... | 341 |
| The New Poetry..... | 342 |
| The Liberation of the Church in in Wales..... | 343 |
| By Order of the People..... | 343 |
| The Cry of the Red Gods, Are You There? | 343 |
| Four Days of the Niagara Peace Conference | 344 |
| By George Griswold Hill | |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Mexican Conference..... | 345 |
| A Commission Proposed..... | 345 |
| Advance of the Revolutionists.. | 345 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 345 |
| Mr. Mellen Completes His Testi- mony | 346 |
| Santo Domingo Revolution..... | 346 |
| The Situation in Peru..... | 347 |
| The Welsh Church Disestablished | 347 |
| The Home Rule Bill..... | 347 |
| The Wild Women..... | 348 |
| The Leading Critic of Europe.. | 348 |
| Essad in Exile..... | 349 |
| A Three Month Reign..... | 349 |
| The President's Influence a Menace | 350 |
| By Albert Baird Cummins | |
| The Child in Summer (Verse).... | 351 |
| By Lyman Bryson | |
| Mists of Niagara (Picture) | 352 |

MY BEST VACATION DAY

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Foolishness of the Sugaring Off | 353 |
| By Minnie Leona Upton | |
| With the Chickens and Stars... 354 | |
| By Clara E. Hamilton | |
| A Capital Way to Enjoy a Fine Day | 354 |
| By Stephen P. Brownell | |
| When Popocatepetl Showed His Face | 355 |
| By Mary H. Howren | |
| An Off-day on the Farm..... 356 | |
| By Mrs. C. W. Cherrington | |
| Fighting King Tarpon..... 356 | |
| By George Francis Howard | |
| Blest Be the Madding Crowd... 357 | |
| By Marie Barton | |
| The One Day..... 358 | |
| By Franklin Bibighaus | |
| Troubles Drowned in Dorchester Bay | 359 |
| By M. Wishart Nickless | |
| Over Mansfield | 359 |
| By J. Pennyroyal | |
| A Story-Telling Vacation..... 360 | |
| By Mattie Lee Hausgen | |
| A Moonlight Night in the Rockies 361 | |
| By Lloyd N. Nichols | |
| Mount Mahomet..... 361 | |
| By M. Roxana Luce | |
| Hoops (Verse) | 362 |
| By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson | |
| A Number of Things..... 365 | |
| By Edwin E. Slosson | |
| Henry James (Picture) | 366 |
| The Story of the Jameses..... 367 | |
| Cities No Longer Man-Consuming. 368 | |
| By William B. Bailey | |
| Back to School from Kansas Sanc- tums | 369 |
| By Ray L. Clapper | |
| When Employers and Employees Coöperate—a Chicago Plan... 370 | |
| Luring the Wild Duck..... 370 | |

LITTLE TRAVELS

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Maine Coast from Portland | 371 |
| The White Mountains..... | 372 |
| Lake George and the Adiron- dacks | 373 |
| The Woods and Lakes of Canada | 373 |
| Glacier National Park..... | 375 |
| The Canadian Rockies and Alaska | 376 |
| The British Isles..... | 377 |
| Central Europe | 379 |
| Many a True Word..... 381 | |
| By the Columbia Jester | |
| Publicity for Congress..... | 382 |
| The Magic Wand..... 382 | |
| Whalers in the South..... | 382 |

VACATION PICTURES

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Faeryland | 383 |
| Out to Sea..... | 384 |
| Pals | 386 |
| The Brooklet..... | 386 |
| The Mingling of Blood..... | 387 |

INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Vanderbilt Case..... | 391 |
| A Radical Spelling Reformer... 394 | |
| Mummies and Democracy..... | 395 |
| The Problem of the Country Church | 396 |
| The Right to Work..... | 397 |
| Always on the Right Side..... | 397 |

THE NEW BOOKS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Vacation Books..... | 398 |
| The Newest Books..... | 398 |
| Ancient History..... | 400 |
| Book Briefs | 401 |
| The Weather | 403 |
| About Music..... | 404 |
| INSURANCE | |
| The San Francisco Incident..... | 406 |
| Mr. Kingsley on Federal Super- vision | 406 |
| Making New Microbes..... | 409 |
| Item: One Dinosaur for New York | 409 |
| The Origin of the Dollar Mark.... | 412 |
| The Religious World..... | 414 |
| The Foreign-Born, Crime and Pa- triotism | 417 |
| Wireless Flashes | 420 |
| Libraries and Librarians..... | 422 |
| The Mothers' Pension in Michigan. 424 | |
| Vocational Guidance | 425 |
| By Stephen S. Colvin | |
| THE MARKET PLACE | |
| Federal and State Commissions at Variance | 430 |
| The Crops | 430 |
| The Profit-Sharing Company... 430 | |
| Private Bank Robberies..... | 432 |
| Out of Doors in June..... | 433 |
| Fifty Years Ago..... | 434 |
| The Field of Art..... | 434 |
| For Wandering Sportsmen..... | 435 |

C A L E N D A R

The international horse show in London will be open from June 4 to 16.

During the week beginning June 8 the second annual International Moving Picture Trades Exposition will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York.

The annual International Congress of Chambers of Commerce will be held in Paris during the week beginning June 8.

The Governors' Conference—dubbed the House of Governors in its earlier meetings—will convene at Madison, Wisconsin, on June 9.

Polo matches for the International Cur are scheduled for June 9 and 13.

The Conference of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, at Stockholm, June 10 to 18, is the fifth quadrennial session.

Beginning June 13, the metropolitan tennis tournament will be held at the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island.

The Yale-Harvard baseball series will be played on June 16, at Yale, June 17, at Harvard, and June 20, at Boston, in case of a tie.

The Northern Baptist Convention meets in Boston from June 17 to 25.

Yale and Harvard meet in their annual regatta on the Thames at New London on June 19.

The tenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will be held at Toronto, June 21-25.

The Middle States championships are to begin at the Orange Lawn Tennis Clubs, South Orange, New Jersey, on June 22.

All the Sunshine of Summer



may be found in this delicious, wholesome, nourishing combination—the choicest product of Northern fields and the most luscious fruit of the American garden—

Shredded Wheat and Strawberries

an ideal dish for the warm days when the body craves relief from heavy foods. All the body-building elements in the whole wheat grain, steam-cooked, shredded and baked in crisp, golden-brown “little loaves.” The only cereal breakfast food that combines naturally and deliciously with fruits, fresh or preserved. An easy solution of “the servant problem” as well as the problem of “the high cost of living.”

Heat one or more Biscuits in the oven to restore crispness; then cover with berries or other fresh fruit; serve with milk or cream and sweeten to suit the taste. Better than soggy, white flour short-cake; contains no yeast, no baking powder, no fats and no chemicals of any kind—just the meat of the golden wheat, steam-cooked, shredded and baked.

“It’s All in the Shreds”

THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1914

NUMBER 3417

A WELCOME TO OUR CHAUTAUQUA READERS

WITH this issue we welcome to the fellowship of Independent readers the thousands of members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. We hope, and indeed we believe, that the association will be mutually agreeable and profitable. From our side, we know that Chautauquans represent the kind of readers that we want for The Independent. People of intelligence, with a broad interest in the affairs of the world, eager to keep abreast of the progress of the times in every department of life, interested in politics, the economic and social welfare of mankind, education, not only of the child but of the man, literature and the fine arts, justice between man and man, peace and solidarity among the nations of the world—these are the people who should read The Independent, these are the readers The Independent has, the readers The Independent wants. It is among just such people that the Chautauqua Circle finds its members.

From the side of the Chautauqua member, how stands the case? The Independent now becomes the magazine element in the reading of the Chautauqua Circle. A regular portion of its contents each week is to be a stipu-

lated part of the required reading of the Circle's members. It is our earnest conviction that Chautauquans will find The Independent a worthy and a valuable adjunct to their other reading. They will find here a weekly history of the affairs of the world, briefly, accurately, intelligently told. They will find the significant movements of present day life interpreted simply, fearlessly, honestly.

It is probable that some of our new readers, like some of our old, will not always agree with us. That should be to them an earnest of our sincerity. We must write that which we believe, or be false not only to ourselves but to the high trust imposed upon us as editorial interpreters of public affairs. We do not ask our readers to approve all that we say, and in return we believe that they should not ask us always to say what they will approve. If they will only believe in our sincerity, our fairness, our desire to be right, and when we disagree, realize that it is only because we are both human, all will be well.

In this spirit and with high hope for a lasting and mutually pleasant relationship, we welcome our Chautauqua friends to The Independent circle.

THE FUTURE OF THE RAILROADS

IT will be many a long day before any novelist will give to the world a tale so abounding in dramatic situations, so real in human interest, and so stimulating to the problem-loving intellect, as the story that Mr. Mellen has been telling to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Big personalities go about in a big way in the chapters of this story; fortunes are made and lost in deals that would have paralyzed the imagination of the Count of Monte Cristo; and tragedies move fatefully on, with the inexorableness of Æschylean drama.

The public has followed it, absorbed, even spellbound, tho not amazed. For little of it has contained the quality of surprise. All the actors were known, and their characters were understood. The circumstances were familiar. The actual events, not always absolutely known, had long been surmised. The muck-rakers of three or four years had hypothetically sketched the plot, with a close approximation to accuracy.

The intensity of the interest in it all must be attributed largely to that profound satisfaction which the human mind takes in verification. The passion to convert speculation into certainty, which is the motive of science, can be counted on also to sustain the interest

of the citizen in any investigation which discloses the actual shaping of practical affairs.

Another element of interest, however, in this particular tale, is the conviction in the minds of its readers that it is the narrative of an era that is closed. Nothing quite like it can ever recur. Already it has the perspective and the picturesqueness of the past. There will never again be a J. Pierpont Morgan, as there will never again be a Napoleon Bonaparte. There will be men of Napoleonic power, and men of Morgan's grasp of affairs, but their genius will be disclosed in activities for which the world is now preparing, not in repetitions of conquests for which the alignment can never again be made, nor in the manipulation of financial transactions which can never again occur within the realm of private business enterprise.

It is these facts of finality that will presently fix attention upon one particular disclosure in Mr. Mellen's testimony which, in a sense, outweighs all the rest in importance. The past will bury its dead, and the story of what happened will take its place as a chapter of history. But the generations of men will succeed one another, and the work of the world will go on, larger in volume, more rational in organization and more benefi-

cent in results. And Mr. Mellen, besides telling the story of what has been, speaking out of the experience of a man who has seen on a large scale the possibilities of wrong and failure in the methods that have been followed, made a prediction of the future. The railroads, he said, if they are to play their proper part in our national development, rendering an efficient and honest service, must become a government monopoly.

This declaration is not the academic contention of a theorist. It is the admission, the disclosure, of the sober conclusion of an intensely practical mind. The actual handling of railroad affairs has demonstrated—so completely that only the tyros in economic science can longer doubt—that the attempt to break down great combinations that have been built up with infinite toil and wrong and to restore an automatic control of railroad business by competition, is astounding folly. Nothing but further waste and wrong can be expected from a disintegrating policy.

But the same actual experience has demonstrated that private enterprise can not and will not handle gigantic combinations with an eye single to the general good. It can not and will not handle them even for the general good of stockholders. The assumption that in these vast undertakings private business management is superior to public ownership and control, has utterly broken down.

The conclusion at which Mr. Mellen has arrived is that to which the whole American people is surely coming. Beyond a doubt the governmental handling of railroad traffic will be attended by disappointments, losses, and abuses. It is not an enterprise to be entered upon lightly, or with any easy-going notion that it will be as simple a matter as distributing the mails, or even the building of the Panama Canal. But in it lies the only possibility of a rational and economical investment of capital in lines and improvements that will actually serve the public need; the only possibility of justice in the apportionment of rates and services; and the only chance of a prudent regard for substantial utilities rather than for spectacular performances and an inordinate indulgence in luxury. The task will not be an easy one to perform; but it is absurd to suppose that the American people lack the political sagacity, the business sense, or the good citizenship to perform it.

THE NEW POETRY

SOME months ago when we asked our readers to say what book they wanted most the only request in the field of poetry was for another volume by Wilfrid Gibson. We come as near as we can to complying with that desire by giving unusual space to a poem which, we are sure, our readers will agree is of unusual merit. Stephen Phillips in the last number of his *Poetry Review* says that "America has become far more than England both the market and the assize of Anglo-Saxon verse," and again, "the writer of modern verse must for the future look to America both for audience and for criticism." Certainly the enthusiastic reception given in the United States to what the English in their quaint way call "Georgian verse" would indicate that Mr. Phillips has good grounds for his assertion. Any one who associates with college students nowadays will have observed that

their tastes and ambitions are turning more in the direction of poetry than for many years past. That their own productions are apt to be unconventional to the limit of absurdity and the college magazine resemble an exhibition of post-impressionist art is really an encouraging sign. For poetry, tho by the very derivation of the word implying originality and creative force, has a tendency to become speedily formulized and fixt. Consequently each new movement in poetics has to begin as a revolt, demanding a greater freedom in the choice of subject, meter and vocabulary. As music has developed from Beethoven thru Wagner to Strauss and Debussy, so poetry has developed from Tennyson thru Kipling to Gibson and Masfield.

At each stage of such a series the conservative says of the new, "It is not music, it is not poetry," but regardless of such definitions the movement goes on and finds a welcome. Periodicals which formerly used an occasional quatrain or sonnet as a "filler" now accept long narrative poems without a protest. The most modern of British magazines, *The English Review*, sold at a shilling, begins each number with eight or ten pages of poetry. New periodicals devoted to verse have appeared in this country and in England and societies for reading and listening to poems are flourishing.

The reason why people are taking more interest in poetry is because poetry is taking more interest in people. It is less concerned now with form and finish and more with the message it has to convey, the emotion it aims to arouse. According to Edmund Gosse the new poetry is distinguished by its "increased study of life in its exhibition of energy." It deals with daily toil and the common lot, with the workingman and the submerged tenth, with the overburdened child and the suffering wife. But poverty is not treated as once it was, in sentimental fashion as something picturesque and touching, or as it has been later in poetical fashion, as an incitement to reform and revolt. It is handled in a more real and therefore more effective way than either of the foregoing, as something human and for that reason not alien to any one of us.

The two figures which together appear foremost in the new movement, John Masfield and Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, are nevertheless quite unlike. Masfield prefers to sing, as he says, of "the dirt and the dross, the dust and the scum of the earth." Gibson is interested in the toiler rather than the tramp, in the miner, the printer, the fisherman, the needle-woman and the mother rather than in the criminal and the outcast. His verse tho colloquial is free from the profane and vulgar phrases which often mar that of Masfield. He knows how to be realistic without being coarse. Then, too, Gibson is by no means so pessimistic as Masfield. In suffering as he shows it there is always the relief of human sympathy and his darkest picture contains some glimmer of light. It is usually thru a child that the bit of hopefulness for the future is brought in at the close.

This characteristic note is not lacking in the poem we publish, tho in other respects it is somewhat unlike his usual verse. It is Browningsque in style without the inversions and involutions of Browning. The truth of its theme every reader will recognize by introspection. We worship what we lack; we idolize our needs. The hunchback, feeling poignantly his deficiency in virility and comeliness, becomes a devotee of physical beauty wherever it is to be found, and is willing to en-

duce the ugliness of the camels if he may feast his eyes on the supple forms of the circus folk.

Mr. Gibson is only thirty-six years old and his first volume of poetry, *Daily Bread*, appeared in 1910. This contained seventeen little dialogs in irregular, unrimed verse, of which "The Night-Shift" is the most impressive. The volume entitled *Fires*, which followed in 1912, showed a greater mastery of his form. These verses tho rimed are as free from the inversions and forced phrasing common to the poetry of the past as the modern drama is free from the soliloquy of the old. They move with the swing and variety of prose, yet are never prosaic. Such poems as "The Shop" and "The Machine" give one a new idea of the possibilities and power of the English language, as well as a new interest in the people we meet every day.

THE LIBERATION OF THE CHURCH IN WALES

At last the British House of Commons has brought it about that the Welsh people shall no longer be subjected to the inequality and indignity of being religiously ruled as they do not wish to be ruled. For many years they have been fighting for ecclesiastical freedom. Ireland obtained it under Gladstone and now Wales has it under the Welshman Lloyd George.

Why is it that England clings to the Erastian heresy of Church enslavement? Her self-ruled colonies have never accepted it. Englishmen came to this country and declared freedom of state control. Englishmen went to Canada and to Australia and to South Africa and they have all done the same things. They have followed our American example. But the conservative British cling to their bishops and archbishops even tho it sometimes means having a prime minister who may be a Presbyterian or a Unitarian or a Jew appoint them.

But the first victory over the House of Lords in passing an act of legislation against its will is a step away from this system and toward religious freedom. Thus religion is allying itself with liberty. Religious freedom is a happy collocation of words. Religion must be its own master. It needs no bossing by civil authority or by ecclesiastical authority. It is a matter of each individual's own judgment and conscience. The freer it is the stronger it is. "Only as Jerusalem which is above is free is she the mother of us all."

BY ORDER OF THE PEOPLE

MAY 19, 1914, is a date that students of English history will probably have to remember, for it marks the opening of a new era in the political development of Great Britain. For the first time since the days of Cromwell the English people have won the legislation they wished without either bribing the Lords by concessions or threatening to overwhelm them by the creation of new peers. For the first time a bill which the Lords have twice rejected and still steadfastly oppose will be presented directly to the King for his signature without regard to what they may think or do. The long struggle between the two Houses of Parliament has at last come to an end. The first skirmish was the passage of the Reform bill in spite of the Peers in 1832; the final victory was the passage of the Welsh Disestablishment bill in 1914.

Six days later this is followed by the Home Rule bill

past by the same majority in the House of Commons; the baffled minority resorting to uproar like the suffragettes because, tho they have votes, they have not enough of them. It does not matter now what the Lords do with the bill, tho they will have the first chance to consider the amending act with which the Premier hopes to placate the irate Ulsterites.

The way is now clear for the comprehensive reforms planned by the Liberal and Labor parties. For all its bishops, the House of Lords was unable to prevent the passage of the Disestablishment bill. For all its landlords the House will not be able to block the agrarian legislation. For all its brewers it cannot prevent the Licensing Acts. For all its capitalists it cannot put a stop to the new Lloyd George budget which taxes them for the benefit of the poor and suffering.

The English have made two great political discoveries; that an hereditary ruler can be made the most powerless of executives and that an hereditary House can be made the least effective of second chambers. Thus the English have attained their aim of achieving democracy by preserving aristocracy, for any non-hereditary check on the House of Commons would for that reason feel free to exert more power. The less the House of Lords is reformed the better it is from the standpoint of the party in power, so it is no wonder that Mr. Asquith is in no hurry to undertake its reconstruction.

THE CRY OF THE RED GODS, ARE YOU THERE?

ASSUMING that all our readers have a deep and serious purpose in life and a carefully worked out scheme for fulfilling it, we are about to advance some highly heretical advice. We are going to ask you to forget your purpose, to detach yourself from your life plan, and to live, for a few weeks, entirely in the present. We are going to ask you to go out and play; play strenuously, but for the sake of playing. You have forgotten how? Then turn to another page of this Vacation Number and read a few "Best Days" written by experts.

Some years ago a Greek gentleman named Heraclitus gave to the world a cosmic theory which, for a philosopher, was naively human. The universe, he said, and everything in it was made of one substance, one primordial element. That element was fire. He chose fire because it symbolized change, which to him was the only reality. Stability was a mere appearance deceiving our senses. The system was essentially human because it attempted to explain the universe by one intensely human craving—the craving for variety, the eternal human restlessness. It is a craving common to us all; some of us gratify it continually, most of us suppress it for all but a few weeks of each year and then give it full sway. That period of weakness we call vacation. In it we do something *different*.

Offices are getting smaller and dustier, the great out-of-doors is growing greater and greener and the birds in the new-green woods are mocking at our discomfort. Somewhere, far away, the Red Gods are trying to get us on their own peculiar long-distance telephone. Shall we send back word that the line is busy? Not we! Not, at any rate, after reading a few of these above-mentioned Best Days! We shall forget, for a time, dust and books and telephones, and the importance of having a purpose, and learn all over again how to play.

FOUR DAYS OF THE NIAGARA PEACE CONFERENCE

BY GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE LONDON TIMES

FOR four days three able South American diplomats, three Mexicans of high repute and two prominent American jurists have wrestled with the most serious and far reaching problem which has confronted American statesmen since the Civil War, and their progress toward a solution has been as amazing as it is gratifying.

Here, beside the most beautiful and stupendous cataract in the New World, in a room overlooking both the American and Canadian falls, and so close that the spray often drifts thru the open windows, these men are devoting their great abilities to the cause of peace with an earnestness and a singleness of purpose which already has compelled from each admiration and respect for the others. If success shall crown their efforts theirs will be the proud achievement of having saved not hundreds but tens of thousands of human lives, of having saved from lifelong sorrow the fathers and mothers, wives and children of those who would have perished by the sword.

It is singularly appropriate that this determined struggle in the cause of peace should be staged here at Niagara Falls, where, one year hence, will be celebrated the anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, marking one hundred years of peace between the great English-speaking nations of the world, and it is natural that here should bud and blossom a movement which may initiate a century of peace among the republics of America. Nor is it less appropriate that this conference, so vital to the peace and happiness of the United States, should take place on the hospitable territory of Canada, perhaps the greatest beneficiary of the Treaty of Ghent.

This new peace movement was initiated by the diplomatic representatives of Brazil, Argentina and Chile, and cordially endorsed by their respective governments. In it President Wilson was quick to perceive the sole avenue of escape from Mexican invasion and all its attendant horrors.

First among the mediators is Dr. Domicio da Gama, Ambassador of Brazil, first not only by reason of his diplomatic rank, but because of his great ability and innate force of character. Dr. da Gama came first to this country in 1893, when he was secretary of the Brazilian commission to the arbitration between Brazil and Argentina, conducted by

President Cleveland. He has served his country as chargé d'affaires in Belgium, as Minister to Peru and Argentina, and as Ambassador to Washington, where he has won the admiration and respect of his colleagues and the confidence of the Administration. With the assistance of his charming American wife he has made the Brazilian Embassy a home invitations to which are highly prized.

The Minister of Argentina, Dr. Romulo S. Naon, is a *summa cum laude* man of the University of Argentina, an expert in international law, a man of cultivation and erudition. His proudest achievement has been the founding, when he was Superintendent of Public Instruction, of a system of schools for laborers.

Don Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Minister of Chile, is a man of wide and varied public experience, having served successively as Assistant Secretary of State, a member of the rational legislature and Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction in his own country, and having been Minister to the United States for three years. He brings to the conference an intimate knowledge of Mexico, where he served as minister for a number of years.

To this, the first all-American peace conference, President Huerta, with a wisdom for which few have been disposed to give him credit, has sent three of the ablest citizens of his country, two of them noted lawyers, one a wealthy financier. No one of them has been engaged in politics. No one of them has the slightest connection with any foreign concession. And no one of them has been closely identified with the Huerta Administration.

Señors Emilio Rabasa and Augustin Rodriguez are prominent lawyers and lecturers in the Free School of Law of Mexico, an institution not associated with the government. The former is an expert on international law and author of the ablest Mexican work on that subject, the latter makes a specialty of civic law. The third delegate, Señor Luis Elguero, is a wealthy financier, a director of the National Bank and the National Railways of Mexico, and a promoter of the Agrarian Bank, designed to enable thrifty peons to become owners of their own farms.

The first of the American delegates is Joseph Rucker Lamar, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a Demo-

crat appointed to that high office by President Taft. His colleague is Frederick H. Lehmann, who as Solicitor-General of the United States in the last administration added to the laurels he had previously won before the bar. Both men are well and favorably known to the American people.

So great has been the progress made that on this, the fourth day of the conference, the personnel of the proposed provisional government is being discussed. Briefly, the plan submitted by the mediators contemplates the establishment in Mexico City of a provisional government, pledged to restore law and order, to carry into effect those fundamental reforms advocated by the various groups of revolutionists, and, when feasible, to conduct a fair and free election for the selection of a president of the republic. The indications are that this government will take the form of a commission. This, of course, involves the retirement of President Huerta and the at least temporary elimination of Generals Carranza, Villa, Obregon, Zapata and others. While no announcement of the approval of this plan by the interested governments has been made, the fact that the mediators and the delegates are discussing the personnel of the provisional government seems clearly to indicate such approval. By this plan President Wilson gains his cardinal contentions, the elimination of Huerta, the initiation of those economic reforms which he regards as essential to permanent peace in Mexico, and ultimately the holding of a general, constitutional election. Mexico gains a long respite from outlawry and internecine strife, a government which will enjoy the moral support and financial confidence of the great American republics and presumably of the nations of the world, and thus a new start on the high road to tranquillity and prosperity. Both countries are saved from the horrors of war, with its terrible toll of blood and treasure. And finally, the ability of the American nations to control their own affairs is demonstrated to all the world and the Monroe Doctrine is conserved and developed to a point where it is as applicable to the mature nations of South America as it once was in the days of their infancy. Thru the success of this conference the Monroe Doctrine may easily evolve into the Concert of America.

Niagara Falls, May 23, 1914



THE STORY OF THE WEEK



The Mexican Conference

The proceedings of the conference at Niagara Falls began on the 20th, when the conciliators and the delegates assembled and an address was made by the Brazilian ambassador. There were brief responses from Judge Lamar and Señor Rabasa. Afterward the discussions were withheld from the public. It became known that President Wilson had impressed upon the American delegates the importance of a permanent pacification in Mexico, to be promoted by a settlement of the land question. Villa and Zapata, he said, had been fighting for a just distribution of the land among the common people. It had been taken from them and had past into the hands of a few men. He would not recognize a Government which had not undertaken land reform; he could not assist such a Government in negotiating loans. Our troops would not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until after the establishment of a strong provisional Government (pending a general election) committed to a solution of this agrarian problem. Nothing but a solution of it would prevent other revolutions.

Huerta denied that he had authorized the Mexican delegates to offer his resignation under any conditions. From the beginning of the conference it was seen that much would depend upon the attitude and acts of the Carranza revolutionists. Mr. Bryan was in communication with the rebel leader, but the latter persistently refused to take part in the conference or to be affected by the result of its proceedings. He held that the revolution was about to be successful; that reforms should be undertaken only by the Mexican people; and that the United States had no right to attempt pacification.

A Commission Proposed

The conference considered a proposition providing for temporary government by a commission of three persons, one to be appointed by the Mexican Federals, one by Carranza, and one by the three conciliators. This was said to be approved by Mr. Bryan. Carranza opposed it, saying it would be a violation of the constitution, would involve foreign interference with Mexico's domestic affairs, and would deprive the revolutionists of the fruit of their victories. It was said to have the disapproval of the three conciliators also, who held, it was reported, that

they had authority only to accomplish conciliation and were not empowered to determine how Mexico should be ruled. This was asserted to be their attitude also toward the proposition for a settlement of the land question. It was reported that the Mexican delegates would not consider this proposition and that two of them would withdraw from the conference if it should be approved by their associates.

Mexico's delegates held that the

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were Panama tolls, the diplomatic and agricultural appropriation bills, the trust bills, and a bill to revise the judicial code. The diplomatic and urgent deficiency bills were past. The latter appropriates \$6,000,000, mainly on account of expenses due to the controversy with Mexico.

In the House thirty-two hours were allotted for general debate on the trust bills, and provision was made for night sessions. Senate sessions now begin at 11 a. m. Some say that Congress will be at work until September if the trust bills are carried to final action in the Senate.

Chairman Henry, of the House Rules Committee, said to delegations of women that the suffrage amendment could not be taken up unless the House caucus, reconvened, should direct that it be considered. Friends of the prohibition amendment will make no further effort to get a vote in the House at this session.

The Senate ratified renewals of general arbitration treaties with Austria, The Netherlands and Salvador; also the treaty, approved by twelve nations, against the production and circulation of obscene literature.

The Senate adopted a resolution for an inquiry as to the relation of coastwise steamship companies to the transcontinental railroads.

A bill for the creation of an aviation section of the army's Signal Corps was approved in committee.

Mr. Clayton, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who retires from Congress to become a judge, is succeeded as chairman by Mr. Webb, of North Carolina.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the following:

Federal censorship of moving picture films.

Pipe lines as common carriers.

Municipal ownership of street railways in the District of Columbia.

Impeachment charges against Judges Wright and Dayton.

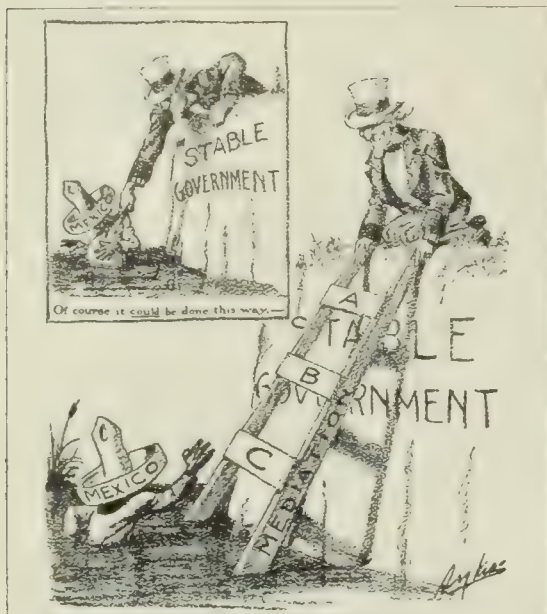
United States should at once withdraw from Vera Cruz; that sufficient reparation for the insult to the flag had been given or offered, and that the revolution would have ended long ago if it had not been promoted and aided by the United States. Ecuador's Minister at Washington went to Niagara Falls, and three representatives of Felix Diaz are there.

Advance of the Revolutionists

When Villa approached Saltillo, after defeating the Federals at Paredon, he found that the town had been evacuated. Before their departure the Federals had wrecked the cathedral and other prominent buildings with dynamite. They had before them a journey of 200 miles thru the desert, and would be in danger of attack before arriving at San Luis Potosi. Villa returned to Torreon and prepared to move against Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi and Queretaro. After the battle at Paredon he had put to death thirty-two captive Federal officers. This did not commend him to those in Washington who favored his cause.

On the west coast the revolutionists captured Tepic and San Blas, the first of these after a battle in which they lost 400 men. They sought to cripple the railroad leading to Manzanillo. At Tampico the victorious rebels were forcing loans from all who had money. Our Government, to which foreign nations had complained, gave them a warning, objecting to the taxes imposed upon oil. In the vicinity of Vera Cruz 3000 rebels menaced Puebla, the town where, it had been said, Huerta would make his last stand.

John R. Silliman, vice-consul at Saltillo, and a classmate of President Wilson, arrived safely at the capital and proceeded to Vera Cruz. He had been in jail, and it was feared that he was dead. Dr. Saunders, another American resident of Saltillo, escaped after being in jail fifteen days, in each of which he was told that he would be shot. It is known that Samuel Parks, the American soldier who wandered away from Vera Cruz, was shot by a firing squad, at the command of General Maas. Dr. Urrutia, formerly in Huerta's Cabinet, fled from the capital in disguise to Vera Cruz, where he was saved by the marines from a mob of Mexicans who hate him because he ordered the execution of several well known men. He no longer enjoys Huerta's favor.



Philadelphia Public Ledger

BUT THIS IS MORE PLEASANT TO ALL CONCERNED

Archbishop Mora sailed from Vera Cruz, having been driven from the capital because he advised Huerta to resign. José Lozano, formerly in Huerta's Cabinet, attempted to escape for a similar reason, but was captured twenty miles from the capital. Huerta, fearing assassination, is always accompanied by a strong guard.

Mr. Mellen Completes His Testimony Charles S. Mellen continued and completed last week his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the affairs of the New Haven Railroads. Testifying with perfect willingness, great good humor and interjections of wit and sprightliness, he was an excellent witness. He seemed perfectly ready to tell all he knew and it was apparent that he knew a good deal. Many of the operations about which he told were so complicated that not even his willing testimony was sufficient to unravel them into simplicity for the mind of the wayfaring man. But enough stands out clearly from his evidence to astound even the casual observer. Among his revelations were these: Practically the entire board of directors of the New Haven did whatever Mr. Morgan desired without daring or at least being willing to object. Mr. Morgan bought a railroad from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which he was an influential figure, and sold it without inquiry or cavil on the part of the other New Haven directors, to the New Haven. The New Haven bought for \$20,000,000 the consolidated trolley lines of Rhode Island in which United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich was largely interested, the lines being worth at that time only \$8,000,000.

The New Haven had upon its payroll at good salaries as "legislative

agents" the political bosses of Rhode Island and of Connecticut and prominent politicians in other New England states. The New Haven had no legislative agent in New York State, in that state "hiding under the shadow," to use Mr. Mellen's picturesque phrase, of the other great railroads there.

These are only a few of the more vivid high lights in the former president's testimony. His entire evidence tended to confirm the general impression which has long been prevalent that the affairs of the New Haven have been scandalously mismanaged, or, more accurately, managed with scandalous adroitness in the interests of every one except its stockholders and the public.

Mr. Mellen made two interesting observations while on the stand, one of which his evidence does little to support, the other of which finds strong confirmation in the mass of facts which he set forth. He declared his belief that if the elder Mr. Morgan had lived, the New Haven would have paid dividends within a few years. The present price of New Ha-



© International News

THE VICTOR OF TAMPICO

General Pablo Gonzales, "Commander of the Army of the Northeast," who took the port for Villa. The rapid progress of the revolutionists' campaign makes them loth to surrender any part of their prospects to satisfy the plans of the mediators and conferees at Niagara



Philadelphia Record

VACATION TIME

ven stock, hardly a third of the high-level price of a few years ago, affords little indication that the road's affairs could have been brought to such a happy condition even by the hand of the master wizard himself.

Mr. Mellen declared further that government ownership of railroads is the direction in which relief must be sought from such exploitation as has brought the New Haven to its present lowly estate.

Santo Domingo's Revolution Owing to our fiscal protectorate, the progress of the revolution in Santo Domingo has demanded some attention at Washington, where reports have been received daily from the commanders of American warships stationed at Dominican ports. The revolutionists and others who have not taken up arms assert that President Bordas has usurped both legislative and judicial powers and has treated his opponents with much harshness. Last week there were indications that the revolutionists were making gains. They had not been dislodged from Puerto Plata, where several foreign residents were injured by a reckless bombardment, and they had captured two or three towns in the interior. They had proposed to stop fighting until the result of an election should be announced, if an election should be held, but this offer the Bordas Government rejected.

Bordas decided, however, to yield, so far as an election was concerned. A decree was issued, calling for the election of the members of an electoral college on June 7, and the election of a president on June 15. His opponents probably will ask for supervision of the voting by the United States. They assert that a recent election of members of Congress was not a fair one, because the voting was controlled by Bordas.

The Situation in Peru

After Colonel Benavides, leader of the military revolt in Peru, had deposed President Billinghurst and sent him into exile, Vice-President Roberto E. Leguia, who had been in Europe, returned to Peru, asserting that he ought to be recognized as President. But he was excluded from the succession. Benavides was made Provisional President, and the country was governed by him and a committee or board. There was talk about a general election, but Benavides and his supporters preferred to rely upon Congress and the army. Two or three weeks ago Congress elected Benavides President. But it appears that the votes were cast by a minority. Leguia, who feared Benavides and the army, found refuge and protection in the Italian legation. On the 18th, a quorum of Congress, composed of thirty-eight Senators and eighty-three Representatives, held a secret meeting, voted for Leguia, and declared that he was the lawful head of the Government. He took the oath of office and issued a manifesto, but remained in seclusion. The members who voted for him say that at the time of the election of Benavides they were excluded from the chamber and the session by soldiers. On account of this the Ministers of Justice and Finance resigned.

Peru's Supreme Court has recognized the Government of Benavides. He had the formal recognition of our Government when he was Provisional President, not long after the overthrow and expulsion of Billinghurst. Roberto Leguia's brother, formerly President, now in London, has sent to Secretary Bryan a protest against this recognition. It was granted upon the recommendation of our Minister, Benton McMillin, who asserted that Benavides was supported by all the political factions.

He now says to the State Department that Benavides has the support of substantially all the business interests. There is said to be no sign of a revolution. Benavides controls the army.

The Welsh Church Disestablished

The bill for disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales was past on its third reading and the third time by a majority of 77. This is a remarkable evidence of the way the Government holds together the forces of the coalition, for when the bill was first introduced, on April 23, 1912, it past its first reading by a vote of 78. Since then the Church of England has put forth all its efforts to defeat the bill. Delegations, monster petitions, mass meetings, religious services and Hyde Park demonstrations continued for two years have left the Government's majority unshaken. The opposition was directed more against disendowment than disestablishment. It was argued that the Established Church in Wales, tho its adherents were in a minority, was growing and doing more effective work than ever before; that on the other hand the free churches were, by their own admission, losing ground; that the diversion to secular uses of funds given for religious purposes was robbery and sacrilege; and that to weaken the Anglican Church would not benefit its nonconformist rivals, but that it would be a blow to all religion. A considerable number of Welsh dissenters were found who were willing to sign petitions against the bill, but while the feeling in Wales against the Established Church is probably not as bitter as it used to be, it is still sufficiently insistent to make it impossible for the Government to drop or modify the bill, especially since the strongest man in the ministry is a Welshman, David Lloyd George.

According to the terms of the bill the four Welsh bishops will cease to be members of the House of Lords, and the cathedrals, churches, palaces and other property left to the Church will be placed in charge of three commissioners for three years, until a representative body of the Church is organized to receive them. The income bearing property is divided between Church and State, the more modern endowments being left to the Church, while the ancient endowments, being regarded as national rather than ecclesiastical, are devoted partly to the University of Wales and partly to local uses.

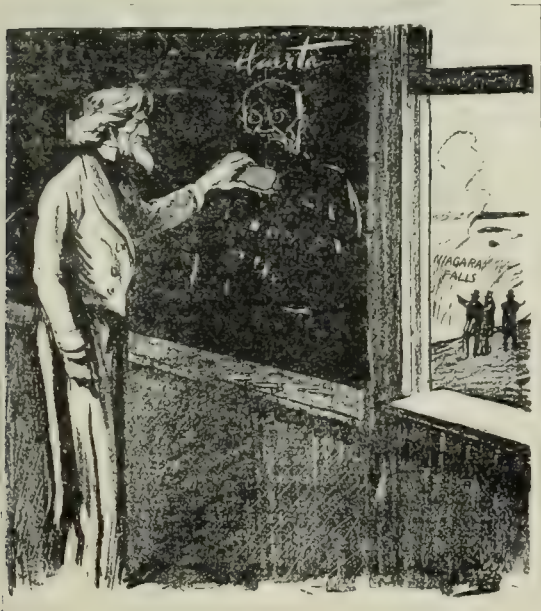
The disestablishment bill has been twice rejected by the House of Lords, but under the new Parlia-

ment act, any bill that has been past three times by the same Parliament, with an interval of two years between the first and last passage, may be presented to the King for his signature without the approval of the Lords. This will probably be the first bill to thus evade the Lords' veto, and was closely followed by the Home Rule bill, which past its second reading May 9, 1912, and finally past on May 25th.

The Home Rule Bill

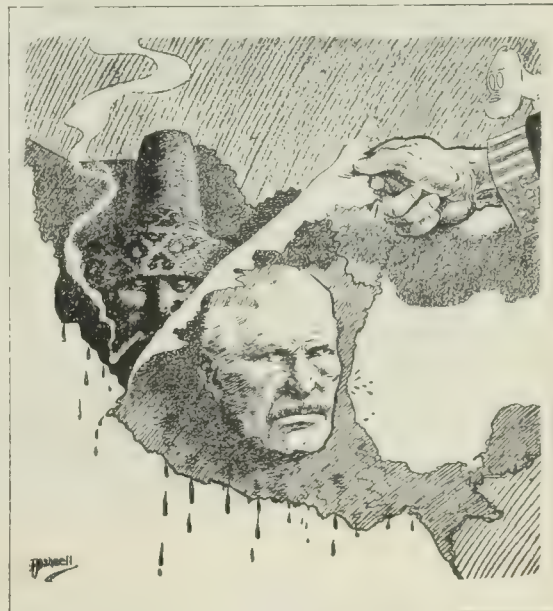
The British Parliament, like the British people, is growing more disorderly in recent years and several times the Speaker has had to suspend the session because of systematic uproar on the part of the Opposition. The long strain of the Irish struggle has been too much for the temper of the members and the friendly relations between opposing parties which used to be the pride of British politics have now been ruptured and even the parliamentary golf games have had to be called off in consequence. When the third and final vote on the Home Rule bill in its third and final passage was set for May 25 the Opposition was roused to fury at the realization of its impotence.

In the session of May 21 the Prime Minister maintained an impassive attitude in the face of the denunciations of Bonar Law and other Unionist speakers and refused to reveal in advance any of the provisions of the amending measure, which, he said, would be introduced into the House of Lords after the bill had past its third reading. Then a group of about forty Unionists on the back benches set up a continuous chorus of shouts of "Adjourn!" which put a stop to the proceedings. The Speaker, Mr. Lowther, finding himself powerless to quiet the House, inquired of the leader of the Opposition if he ap-



New York World

THE BEGINNING OF MEDIATION



Arkansas Democrat

AFTER HUERTA—WHAT?

proved of the conduct of his supporters. Mr. Law answered angrily: "I do not presume, Mr. Speaker, to criticize what you consider your duty, but I know mine. It is not to answer such a question." The Speaker then declared the sitting suspended.

The session of May 25 opened with an explanation by Mr. Lowther admitting that he was wrong to put such a question to the leader of the Opposition. Mr. Law frankly accepted the apology and then demanded the third reading and division on the bill, declaring that it would be futile and ridiculous to debate it without knowing what amendments the Government intended to propose. The vote on the Home Rule bill was 351 for and 274 against. The followers of O'Brien declined to vote.

The Wild Women The suffraget demonstrations are increasing in violence and are now being directed toward the King. The announced purpose of the militants to pay a visit to Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon brought out fifteen hundred policemen to guard it and a large crowd to witness the affray. The suffragets, who numbered about two hundred, attacked

from various quarters, but were kept back by the police, altho Mrs. Pankhurst being let into the park thru a private house came near to reaching the palace. Mrs. Pankhurst and fifty-six others were arrested.

It does little good to arrest them, however, for their new tactics of abstaining from both food and water secures their speedy release, for the Government is unwilling to suffer the odium of a death in prison. General Flora Drummond, who was kept in prison until the authorities were afraid to risk it any longer, and then taken away in an ambulance, was discovered four hours later stationed on the doorstep of the Home Secretary Reginald McKenna.

The following afternoon, at a charity matinee attended by the King and Queen, a woman began shouting, "You Russian Czar!" As she was chained to the seat, it was some time before she could be carried off. Then other women in the audience took up the shrieking and had to be removed by a similar slow process.

In the National Gallery five old Venetian paintings were slashed by a woman with a loaded cane. A picture of King George, in Edinburgh, was cut by a hatchet. In the British Museum a mummy case was smashed.

More serious than these, however, was the attempt to blow up by means of a bomb the aqueduct supplying the city of Glasgow with water from Loch Katrine. On Sunday, Sylvia Pankhurst appeared in Victoria Park with twenty other women, all chained together, in the midst of her army of East End hoodlums, but the police captured them. The insult to the King has excited more indignation than any of the former outrages and the suffragets are roughly handled by the crowds wherever they appear.

The Leading Critic of Europe The career of Professor Georg Morris Cohen Brandes, of Copenhagen, is a striking example of personal ability triumphing over the obstacles of circumstance. In spite of the prejudice against him on account of his Jewish blood and his radical opinions, he has, by his critical accuracy, wide reading and brilliant style, attained a unique position in European letters. His study of Shakespeare is recognized as the most authoritative of foreign work. Ibsen and Nietzsche owed much of their early success to his friendship and support. In 1872 the first volume of his *Main Currents in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century* appeared, and ever

since he has exerted a strong influence over the literary ideals of Germany and Russia as well as Scandinavia.

Mr. Brandes has come to this country to lecture at Yale, and the accompanying photograph was taken on the deck of the "Vaterland." Altho he is now in his seventy-third year he wields as sharp a pen as when, at the age of twenty-three, he entered the lists in defense of realism and attacked the established institutions of Church and State and their underlying philosophy and ethics.

It has been frequently prophesied that Prince William of Wied would have trouble with his Minister of War, Essad Pasha, but it was hardly anticipated that it would be so serious or so soon. Essad Pasha is as treacherous as he is ambitious and having once made himself ruler of Albania it was not to be expected that he would give loyal service to the foreign and Christian prince whom the powers had placed over him. He has the backing of the Mohammedan majority of the population while Prince William, as a Protestant, is disliked equally by the Greek and Roman Catholics who constitute the Christian portion of his



© International News

BACK

The Colonel lost no time in getting into conference with Progressive Party leaders, denying flatly and with emphasis that he would run for the governorship of New York



© International News

GEORG BRANDES

A distinguished visitor from Denmark, who arrived on the "Vaterland," critic, Shakespearean scholar, insurgent, and apostle of realism. He will lecture at Yale



© Underwood & Underwood

THE GIANT "VATERLAND" DOCKING AT NEW YORK

The world's greatest ship required the service of twenty-five tugs for four hours to get her warped into her berth, owing to interference by small harbor craft and a strong ebb tide

realm. Essad Pasha defended Skutari against the Montenegrins but he is suspected of being bribed by King Nicholas to surrender the city in the end.

He then established a provisional government at Durazzo but was induced in some way to head the delegation to Neuwied offering the crown of Albania to the prince chosen by the powers. As Minister of War he set himself about the task of organizing an army, which would seem the proper thing to do for a man in that position, but his sovereign doubtless viewed his efforts with suspicion and when Essad wished to raise a force of twenty thousand to crush out the Epirote rebellion in the south Prince William refused, preferring to treat directly with the insurgents rather than to entrust such a weapon to his hands.

His caution now appears justified for on the occasion of a Mohammedan rising at Tirana to the west of Durazzo, Essad Pasha went to the palace and handed in his resignation. Then openly joining the insurgent movement he led an attack upon the palace and himself aimed the first gun. Prince William appealed for help to representatives of the powers and the Italian and Austrian warships in Durazzo harbor landed troops for his protection. The Dutch gendarmerie which has had charge of the policing of the capital trained machine guns on the palace of Essad Pasha and after a fight with his bodyguard arrested him and put him and his wife on board the Austrian warship "Szigetvar." Here he was forced to sign a promise that he

would never return to Albania without the permission of the Prince, and then he was put on board a boat bound for Brindisi.

Such at least is the account of the affair coming to us by way of Vienna. Essad Pasha, who is now in Rome, tells a very different story. He claims Italian sympathy on the ground that he is the victim of Austrian intrigue having for its object the annexation of Albania.

A Three Month Reign

Just three months after his arrival at Durazzo as ruler of Albania Prince William is obliged to take refuge upon a foreign vessel. It may be said that he had an impossible task to gain the regard or respect of his subjects in so short a time, but it must be confessed that he does not seem to have even attempted it.

The seizure of Essad Pasha did not put a stop to the insurrection. On the contrary, a force of five thousand Mohammedans advanced on Durazzo from Tirana, on the west, while at Kavaia, twelve miles to the south, another center of insurgency was formed. The Prince and Princess with their suite then fled to the Italian warship "Misurata." The international commission representing the powers has charge of the capital. The Prince went ashore on the following day under escort of the Italian admiral to confer with the leaders of the insurrection, and after having promised them immunity and the release of the imprisoned insurgents they assumed a more pacific attitude, and Prince William thought it safe to return to his palace. But by his hasty flight to foreign protection he has largely forfeited the respect of the Albanians, for they hold courage as the chief of virtues. The chief danger of the situation lies in the liability that Italy and Austria may become involved in a conflict over the possession or control of Albania.



© International News

THE ENGLISH CHALLENGERS FOR THE POLO CUP

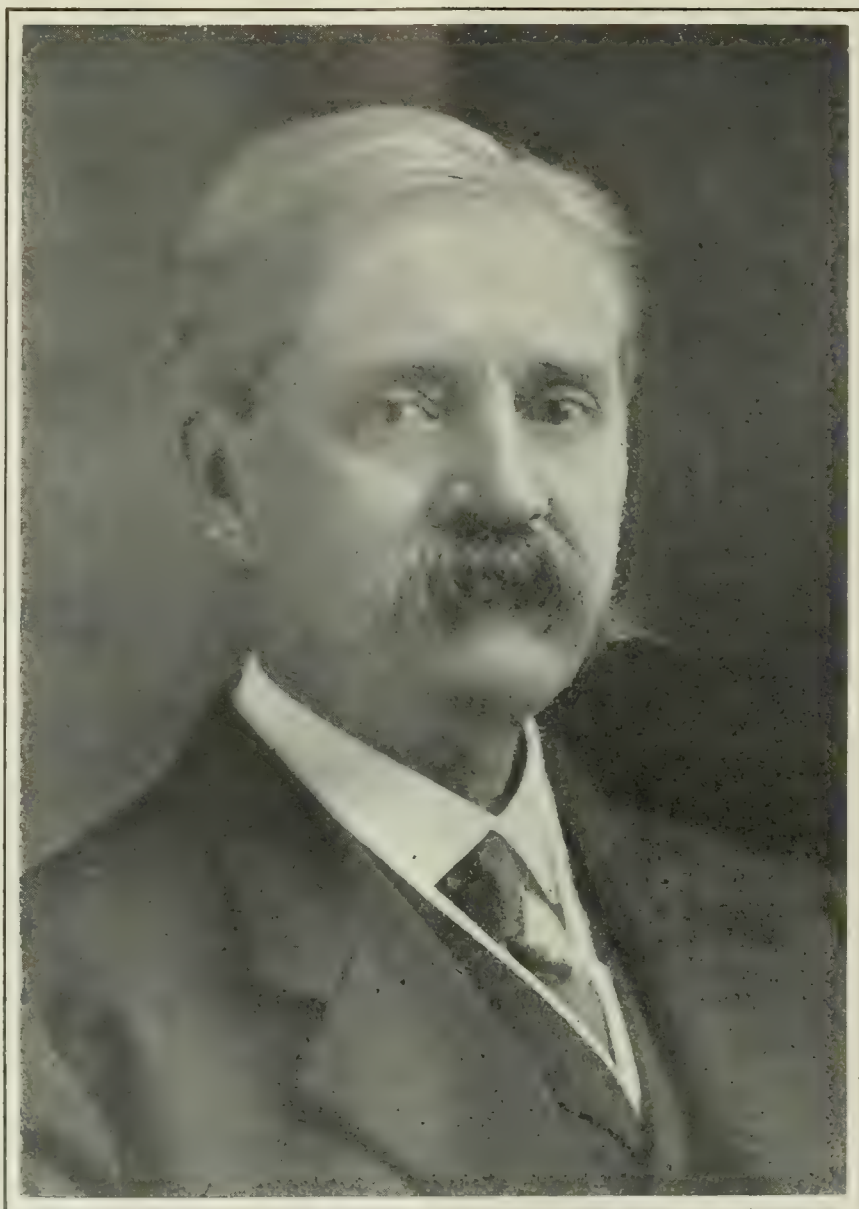
After it had been rumored that the challenge for this year would be withdrawn, a strong team sailed for the United States on May 23. The party included Lord Wimborne, Major F. W. Barrett, Capt. L. St. C. Cheape, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson and Capt. V. N. Lockett. At the same time the makeup of the American team was uncertain. The first game is to be played on June 9

THE PRESIDENT'S INFLUENCE A MENACE

BY ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA

MUCH has been said about our governmental structure; that is to say, of the Congress, the judiciary and the President of the United States. Much has also been said about either the power or the influence of those three governmental branches. Not a few of us have been unable to decide where influence ended and where power began. But looking at the subject from this standpoint, I set forth my opinion unhesitatingly, unequivocally and emphatically. The influence of the legislative department of the government in the affairs of the people is not lessening, as compared with the judicial department. It is lessening as compared with the executive department. Ours is the only great country in the world in which a court can and does overthrow an act of the legislative branch of the government because the act is without constitutional authority, or in violation of a constitutional command. If,



© Harris & Ewing

SENATOR ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS

therefore, the question submitted for discussion related to the power of the courts over Congress, as compared with the power of the courts of other nations over their law-creating bodies, it would necessarily require the admission that we have given our judicial tribunals vastly more authority than is given such tribunals elsewhere; but I assume that the comparison just suggested is not to be instituted, and that the pertinent inquiry is whether—taking the Constitution as it came from the hands of the forefathers—the courts have made inroads upon the legislative power that could not have been fairly anticipated by the men who have established our form of government.

I know that there are a great many profound and thoughtful men who protest against the exercise of judicial authority in nullifying legislative acts, but I have always believed that these protests were lodged rather against our form of government than against judicial usurpation, for it is utterly impossible to imagine a division of sovereignty brought about thru the

grants of the Federal Constitution, with the residue left in the states, without reaching the conclusion that there must be some authority other than Congress itself to determine whether a given legislative act is within the domain which the states created for the exercise of federal sovereignty.

Taking it for granted that this was understood from the beginning, I assert that the constant effort of the judges has been to sustain, rather than to overthrow, the acts of Congress. Here and there can be found an opinion of which it can be justly said that it is based upon a narrow and illiberal interpretation of the Constitution; but as I view our judicial literature, with a knowledge growing out of forty years of study of the decisions of the federal courts, where one such decision can be found it can be surrounded with twenty in which judges have gone to the uttermost limits of construction in order to uphold the legislative power.

I have no patience with and little tolerance for those passionate critics who so constantly and vocifer-

ously denounce the courts of the United States for invading the legislative field. The truth is, that had it not been for the patriotic willingness of the courts to strain the inadequate and insufficient language of the Constitution to meet the imperious necessities of our unforeseen and unforeseeable development, and to confirm laws which would have stricken the men who made the Constitution dumb with surprise and terror, our government would long ago have miserably failed to accomplish its high purpose.

Taking, however, the next point, the executive power is brought into view. The Constitution has centered it in the President. It is not my purpose to discuss the strength or weakness, the fidelity or infidelity, the virtues or delinquencies of any man who has occupied that high office, or of the man who now holds it. I adhere, for the present, to the office itself, and to its potentialities and possibilities.

The presidential office is capable of exercising an influence in directing legislation which, if foreseen by the Constitutional Convention, or by the colonies which adopted the work of that convention, would have resulted in the instant rejection of the whole plan. The statesmen of the convention recognized even more clearly than we do the necessity of separating the three branches of the government and of preserving, in so far as it was possible, the complete independence of each. The members of the convention were deeply concerned lest the President might fall under the influence of Congress and become the mere tool of that body. On all sides it was agreed that the President should be independent of Congress so far as the performance of his duties is concerned, and after a long controversy respecting the manner in which he should be selected, the system of presidential electors was adopted for two reasons. First, it provided for an election in which Congress could not participate, and second, it provided for an election by a representative body which satisfied the great ma-

jority of the convention, who gravely distrusted the capacity of the people to elect a President by direct vote.

I need hardly remark that it was the expectation of the members of the convention that each presidential elector would exercise his individual judgment with respect to the duty imposed upon him and vote for the man whom he believed best fitted for the office. They did not dream of the revolution in political affairs which thereafter occurred, reducing the presidential electors to automatons.

If the plan which our forefathers conceived and adopted had not been wholly destroyed thru the intervention of political organizations and the consequent withdrawal of discretion on the part of the electors, the President would not only have been independent of Congress, but Congress would have been independent of the President in a vastly greater degree than it is now.

Under the present party system the election of a President is by far the most important political event which occurs in our governmental affairs. The party candidates for President become the chief objects of interest and the successful candidate is naturally promoted to a commanding leadership. His position upon the legislation to which his party is pledged is often more potent with the members of his party than reason or conscience. He becomes infinitely more than any other man the interpreter of his party platform and the expounder of his party's policies. No matter how delicately or appropriately he conducts himself, he will have an influence upon legislation which is not only contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, but which is subversive of the fundamental principles of representative government.

When, however, we elect a President who is not inclined scrupulously and at all times to regard the demarcation between legislative and executive authority that must always exist in a free and representative government, and he is inherently strong and avaricious of power, we witness, as we have witnessed, an invasion of the legislative domain which makes those who care more for the perpetuity of free institutions among men than for party supremacy or popularity shudder for the future. It is not strange, therefore, that the peace and the tranquillity which ought always to reign in the hearts of patriotic philosophers are disturbed and that fear

and apprehension take the place of composure and confidence.

While this may not be the most opportune time to review the Democratic administration which for more than a year has been in full possession of the Government, I must be permitted a brief comment upon its attempt to conduct the public affairs of the people of the United States. In dealing with this subject, it is unnecessary to speak of Congress, for the President has for the time being obliterated that once powerful department of the Government.

It cannot be said, as I have already pointed out, that the judicial branch of public authority has become obsolete, but it is the only relic or survivor of our time-honored system. In every other field of power the President reigns supreme. When, therefore, I speak of the Democratic administration I mean Woodrow Wilson, for he is all there is of it.

I do not conceal my apprehensions of the dangers that are involved in the complete subordination of the legislative to the executive power. It is full of peril. The overthrow of representative government does not seem to have excited alarm, but the day will come when the people of the country will understand better than they do now how vital it is to preserve independence of legislative authority. I have neither the intention nor the desire to disparage the President. He is a strong, determined man, and I believe that he has at heart the welfare of the people, but unfortunately he seems to be of the opinion that he alone is competent to promote the public interest, and therefore he must exercise all the prerogatives of organized society.

So that if mistakes have been made they are his mistakes, and when the voters are reckoning this year with Democratic senators and members of the House of Representatives, they should remember that

these senators and these representatives are not responsible for the laws they have passed. Their only responsibility lies in their abject surrender of the powers and privileges which the Constitution they have sworn to observe bestowed upon them, and their unpatriotic and indefensible evasion of the duties they have sworn to perform.

The President passed the tariff law. The President passed the currency bill. The President is now summoning all his power to compel Congress to repeal so much of the Panama Canal Act as exempts our coastwise trade from the payment of tolls for passage thru the waterway. It is highly probable that he will succeed in accomplishing his purpose, for while there is some independence still left in the Democratic majority, it is not strong enough to resist the power of the presidential office.

Congress will never again be as free as it should be until we devise some other plan for the appointment of the officers and agents of the Government who are to carry into effect the laws which Congress enacts. The patronage of any President has become a menace to legislative independence and gives the executive a power over legislation that no executive ought to possess.

The Constitution gives to the President the sole authority to appoint the officers who are to administer federal affairs. Originally this was not considered a serious matter. The people who adopted the Constitution had no conception of our future growth and development. The mere physical transformation of a hundred and twenty-five years bewilders the most comprehensive mind, but multiplied population, wealth and commerce do not half tell the story of the increased activities and powers of the Government. I cannot even suggest the expansion which this generation has witnessed. It has not only added and added again to the number of officers and employees, but has in geometrical ratio added to their importance and influence in the lives of the people. With the exception of minor employees the President selects all these aides, and every member of Congress, for reasons which need not be named, is highly concerned in the selections that are made.

To use the familiar term, it is patronage, and it has become a menace to the free action of the Congress.

Washington, D. C.

THE CHILD IN SUMMER

BY LYMAN BRYSON

I wonder why the wind runs on the hedge
In just the way I'd have it run,
And why it moves among the friendly trees
As if it had no one but me to please.
Everything I see the breezes do
Seems always just the way I want it done.

Whenever all the flowers droop and die
And I make blossoms of my own,
I'll make them just like these a-growing now;
I love them so, I will remember how.
And if there's no one else to call them sweet
They'll still keep growing sweet for me alone.



MISTS OF NIAGARA

BY RUPERT BRIDGE, NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS

MY BEST VACATION DAY

THE PRIZE STORIES—AND SOME OTHERS—BY INDEPENDENT READERS

Once again our confidence in our readers is justified. We begged a day apiece from them, not any old day but the very best of all the vacation days stored away in their memories, and we got them, many more than we can use, of course; and yet as we read them all over and realize how much of pure human enjoyment the mass of them represented we wished more than ever that we had an accordion magazine which could be indefinitely extended to include them all. But when we looked at the big pile of rejected manuscripts, a monument to disappointed hopes, we had one consoling thought, that the authors who failed to get a prize or even "leave to print" had, nevertheless, got some compensation in the pleasure of recollecting these past delights and putting them down upon paper. We know they enjoyed the telling by the way we enjoyed the reading.

As the final result of this sifting process we are enabled to present to our readers a coöperative vacation of a fortnight's duration, allowing half a day for the coming and the going. This is longer than most of our readers get; many of them, we know, get no vacation at all, and certainly none of them will have such a variety of experiences packed into two weeks. What is more, these thirteen days are all hand-picked, each one chosen for some unique attractiveness, the most perfect days of thirteen lifetimes. In any ordinary individual vacation there are some dull days, some even of downright discomfort and distress. Even if the barometer stays at

"Fair" and the thermometer never rises above seventy and the food holds out and the mosquitoes stay away and nobody grumbles and the trains make connections, it is still impossible to keep one's spirits keen so as to enjoy a whole vacation as much as some one particular day is enjoyed. But in this composite vacation all such imperfections are culled out.

One thing we are sure of, that no tourist agency can offer an outing that will cover so much ground at such slight cost. The reader can put in three days fishing, one in Dorchester Bay, another catching 8½ pound trout in Vermont, and with this preliminary practise tackle a six-foot tarpon in the Gulf of Mexico. Then he may indulge in four days of mountain climbing, beginning with Mount Mahomet, an easy feat; then up Mount Mansfield, and with rising ambition spending a night on the crest of the continent and ending with a look at Popocatepetl. After this strenuous week the reader will naturally be disposed to spend the next in more quiet pleasures; he will be content to float with the current and watch the world go by; find enjoyment in a rustic picnic, where the reading of back numbers of *The Independent* is the chief excitement; taste the delights of sugaring off in the maple woods; tell stories to the Fresh Air children of mingling races; drive forty-five miles to town for the mail; or feed the chickens under the Californian sky which has the marvelous power to soften the conscience of a New England housewife and let her neglect her work.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF THE SUGARING OFF

BY MINNIE LEONA UPTON

First Prize

HOME once more for a day in "maple sugar time"! The first time since a child! It *did* seem foolish to go so far just to help "sugar off," and "scrape the pan," on a late-March afternoon. But the home-folks were insistent; there wasn't any real objection to the trip, *except* that it was foolish—and so I went!

Such a glorious morning as I awoke to in the old home, with the sun shining from a radiant blue sky, and robins, and song-sparrows, and bluebirds singing from the tiptops of the very trees where their great-great-great-great-greats had sung in the old happy, carefree days. Care, indeed, seemed very far away on that blithe, blue, breezy March morning, as, with my brother and sister, and a select assortment of nieces and nephews, I "galumphed" over the spongy cradle-knolls of the west-side maple grove (the east-side had been tapped the year before) and sank with soggy slumps thru the nonchalantly deceptive crust that glistened over the unknown depths of snow between the knolls.

Checkerberries (but don't you like the name "bob'ryplums" bet-

ter?), partridge berries, frost-red-dened-and-wrinkled False Solomon's Seal berries, stayed my steps, for memory vividly recalled their tangy spring flavor; and they tempted me—and I did eat! But not long, for the fragrance of boiling sap, mingled with the sweet birchwood smoke, that rose in soft lavender clouds, and tangled in the treetops, made a lure too strong to be resisted.

"Tinkle-te-tum, tinkle-te-tum, tinkle-te-tum," rang the crystal-clear sap in some freshly emptied tin buckets, dropping eagerly, for the night had been keen, and it was "a good sap day."

I must have a drink of this purest of Nature's nectar, but not too much, for I want to be in good trim for the biscuit and chicken, the doughnuts and pie, the eggs boiled in the sap, that at noon will be the portion of the faithful sap-gatherer.

And now the sugar-house, set in its cosy little grove of maple and pine and birch and beech, is reached, and I assist a muscular young nephew to thrust some long logs under the brick arch where bubble and heave two pans of sap—a long one, in which the sugaring-off will be done, and a short feeder-pan, frequently refilled as the sap is dipped from it into the big pan, boiling so not to check the rapid evaporation.

And now I am handed a pail, and told, "He—or she, as the case may be—that will not work, neither shall he eat"! So, perforce, I plunge off over the hillocks, accompanied by an encouraging small nephew, and further cheered on by a hilarious pair of bluebirds, and a tuneful bachelor song-sparrow! Presently I return, with a pail from which I have not spilled more than half the contents in negotiating the cradle-knolls. Pouring it into the sap tank, I return, to repeat the process, *ad lib*.

"Dinner-r-r-r!" comes a clear call, and we all hasten to camp, and drop on logs, and stumps, and rocks, sniffing unabashed and joyously. And soon we create in that mammoth lunch basket an aching void. How indescribably "frabjous" the coffee smells in this clear, ozone-filled air. Nectar and ambrosia disposed of, we turn again to our work.

About five o'clock a cheerful call comes floating over to the far corner of the grove, to which small nephew and I have dauntlessly penetrated: "Going to sugar ooooooff—and scrape the paaaaaan!"

Lightly laden, we hike across the hillocks, and sink on a log by the sugar-house, while three stalwart nephews and their father lift the long pan, and pour the amber stream into two shining twelve-quart pails.



BLUE AND GRAY—A VACATION AT GETTYSBURG

BY GEORGE W. BARBER
COXSACKIE, NEW YORK

"A big five gallons—and thick, at that!" But we stay not to gaze into the golden-brown depths, for the generous quota of syrup left in the pan is sizzling and thickening and crinkling in a way to tempt an anchorite. By grace of small-nephew's skill with his jack-knife we all are well supplied with wooden paddles, or spades, on which the cooling syrup heaps up, crinkly, fragrant amber!

Oooooooh! Was ever anything like it? And one who has tasted many sweets, in many lands, responds with conviction, "No—never!"

And now the sun is low; the lone, but buoyantly anticipatory sparrow is singing a song of joy, and love, and courage, and hope, from the top of a big old maple that sturdily supports six buckets; and we sniff our last sniff of the wonderful air, take a final regretful peep into the snug little sugar-house, where the fire has sunk to jewel-like coals, and, turning resolutely away, climb the hill, in the sunset glow, thrilling with the glad memory of a perfect day!

No, it really wasn't so foolish, after all!

Boston, Massachusetts

WITH THE CHICKENS AND STARS

BY CLARA E. HAMILTON
Second Prize

BEING merely a woman, I have always believed that a summer vacation meant a pleasurable outing. Last summer I learned that this is not necessarily the case. I was temporarily the family breadwinner and I had to stay at home to hold my "job." But I had my vacation, and I broadened my horizon more effectively than I have done during some other summers spent in a more orthodox way.

In the first place, my family were all away, and I was released from

itself. Of course, my family never learned this, but the bliss of the experience has helped me to understand the mental processes of my two sons. I know now just why they leave their shoes in the middle of the floor when they take them off, and why they never put away their books. I do not tell them that I respect them for not submitting to the tyranny of Things, but the fact, nevertheless, makes for better comradeship between us.

Heretofore, each summer away from home, I have had a piece of embroidery that I wanted to finish, two or three books that I thought I ought to read, and a number of vacation parties and "restful" games of bridge that I had to participate in. Last summer there were no inflictions of that sort. I was working all day, and for that reason my Puritan conscience let me off from sewing or improving my mind in the evening. I did only what happened to appeal to me. Mostly it was lying in the hammock and watching the fading sunlight among the leaves of the

apricot and fig trees. It was wonderful, that light in the vivid, joyous green of the bearing trees. My little absent daughter had eight chickens which I always let out of their yard at five o'clock, and they generally stood in a respectful but exasperating semi-circle and watched me enjoy my supper in the garden, looking at me

housework. This may seem like a small thing, but I had been planning three meals every day in the week, and every week in the year, and I felt like a prisoner just out of a dungeon. Moreover, I went a step further, and learned the joys of untidiness. I, who was brought up in New England, let my house

take care of first with one eye and then turning their heads to scrutinize me with the other. They were a silly group, but companionable, and before the summer was over I grew to recognize their human likeness and named them each after friends of mine whose traits or expression they displayed. Chickens are restful vacation acquaintances, for they are affable, but not exacting in conversation. Birds, too, I found have the same good qualities. But the stars of heaven were my real friends. I did not go anywhere in the evenings, for I was afraid to come home to an empty house. So I stayed in the garden and made the acquaintance of the stars which shone, bright and friendly and serene, in the clear arch of the California sky. Even now at night when I look upward I feel a throb of the warm understanding which we established between ourselves last summer.

I am satisfied with my vacation because I am taking its pleasures thru the year. I enjoy more the things of everyday life. Birds and boys and beasts are more comprehensible to me, and so, too, are the stars, the sunlight, the trees and even the ridiculous chickens. I established communication with them, somehow, and we still keep up an understanding. Whenever I feel tired or hurried or worried I look out into the quiet garden where I found so much vacation peace last summer, and the cares slip away from my spirit.

Orosi, California

A CAPITAL WAY TO ENJOY A FINE DAY

BY STEPHEN P. BROWNELL

ON the 3d of July, the past few years, my family and I lay aside our cares. An outing we take on our beautiful lake, and of luncheon and air we freely partake.



THE CAMP-FIRE

BY DONALD H. HOOVER
DENVER, COLORADO

Our lovely lake loses much of its zest for us who delight in silence and rest, when the crowds on the "Fourth" its precincts invade, and boom their loud crackers 'mid sunshine and shade. So, "early we go," as oft you have heard, "to avoid the rush" keep the Fourth on the third.

Thus early one morning with lunch baskets gay, we make ready to start on a glorious day. "No fishing for us," says the suffragist lady; "just a nice, quiet row, and keep the boat steady." "As you wish," we reply, with a wink of the eye, but slip in our pocket the line on the sly. Swift passes the day of sweetest delight. The lunch was well cooked and everything right. We step in the boat; place Bill at the oars; and steer toward our home from the vanishing shores. In the stern seat of honor the wife reads her book; while concealing my action, I first bait my hook. Unwinding my line I fling over the bait, and the boat manned by Bill strikes a fair, steady gait. The line pays out quickly for some six score feet, and the bait spinning lively bids trout to a treat.

Our boat had scarce gone a half of a mile, when a tug on my line wreathed my face in a smile. "I've got him!" I cried, as I sprung to my feet. My wife dropt her book and her joy was complete. "'Tis a monster," I said, when I'd pulled in some line. "If this one is landed, oh, won't it be fine!" When into the boat I'd drawn most of the trawl, and the tugs of the fish made the boat almost roll, I gave Billy the line—his face was hard set—and said, "Now haul gently while I get the net." A few minutes more that seemed like an age, at the side of the boat came the trout in a rage. I reached down the net with an artful side dip, and the gamey old fish came aboard with a flip.

Some campers on shore who had witnessed the capture, from over the water called out in their rapture: "Now that was well done. Just tell us, we pray, how big is that fish, how much will it weigh?" Most humble and modest, I make them reply: "Near ten or twelve pounds, to

judge with my eye." But when we got home, weighed the fish out of water, the trout we had caught shrunk to eight and a quarter.

West Barnet, Vermont

WHEN POPOCATEPETL SHOWED HIS FACE

BY MARY H. HOWREN

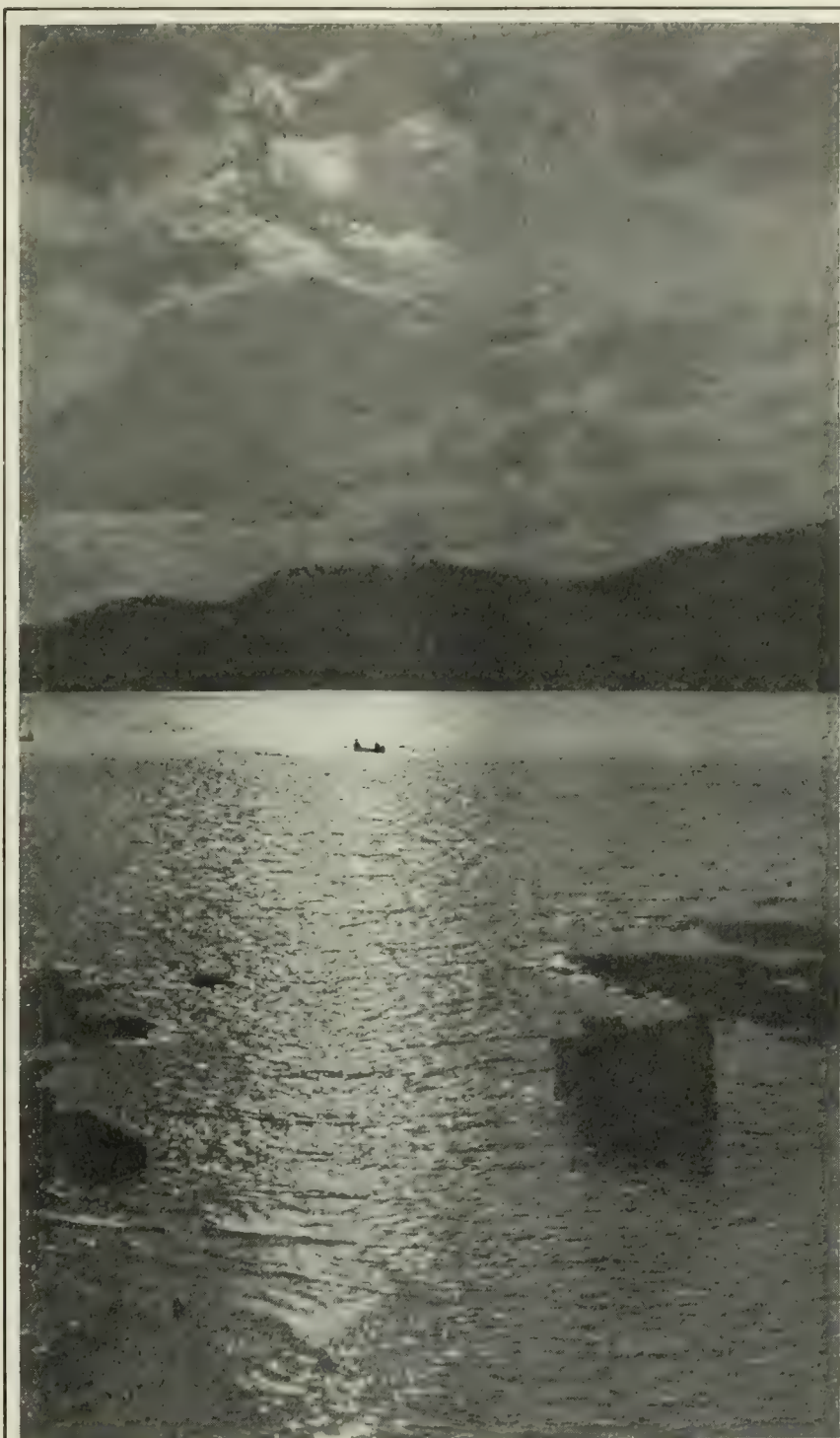
WHILE spending a summer vacation in Mexico City a few years ago, a small party of us were eager to journey to the foot of Popocatepetl for a nearer view of this great snow-capped volcano that looms into the sky forty miles east of the city. But it was the rainy season, and day after day the clouds hung about the tops of the mountains, entirely obliterating them from view. At last, however, the rains ceased for a time, and we caught occasional fascinating views of old "Popo" and Ixtaccihuatl—the

latter known as "The Sleeping Bride." Hence one morning, the rising sun found us well on our way to Amecameca, a little village that nestles at the foot of Popocatepetl. But alas, as the day advanced, the clouds gathered, and when we stepped from the train only a seething mass of gray and white beyond the edge of the village rewarded our gaze.

While we stood overwhelmed with disappointment, an exclamation drew our attention to the opposite direction. There a steep cliff, as picturesque as any Rhine-crag, rose almost perpendicularly from the plain, and upon its top stood an old cathedral to which a winding stairway of worn and broken stone steps ascended. With eager interest we began to climb the stairs where thru a hundred years or more many a sufferer had crawled on hands and knees to the church above of *Los Remedios*, "The Remedies." Overhead the luxuriant tropical trees interlaced, and splashes of cool, clear sunlight fell upon the moss-grown steps; at regular intervals thirteen shrines bade the wayfarer pause and read in Latin of the thirteen stages of Christ's sufferings as he mounted

Golgotha. The quiet hush of the ascending green lane, the beauty of the vale below, the medieval atmosphere of the old church, with its damp, unlighted chapel and shabby waxen images, and its dozens and dozens of tiny silver hands and feet and limbs, bearing testimony to miraculous cures, the cemetery, with broken headstones lying in the deep shadows of the trees, wrought a soothing spell upon our minds and bodies worn with city conflicts. Yet we did not forget always to look across the valley toward our mountain that refused to show its face.

At the head of the stairs we spread our lunch. We photographed each other, the streets below, the village and surrounding plain, and groups of smiling natives passing up and down the hill. Thus time past and the hour drew near for the return of the train that was to bear us back into the twentieth century. With reluc-



AN ADIRONDACK SUNSET

BY ALICE M. SHELDRAKE
NEW YORK CITY



FORDING THE STREAM

BY STEPHEN P. BROWNELL
WEST BARNET, VERMONT

tance we began our descent, when some one shouted:

"Oh look, look!"

And suddenly the clouds had divided themselves "and cleared away into the open air" and snow-crowned Popocatepetl, thrusting his head into heaven itself, "stood forth and shone in the clear light like a god as to his face and shoulders," wonderful, awful, in his towering majesty! Breathlessly we gazed upon his beauty; silently and worshipfully we descended into the plain, countenances and heart aglow, for we had seen a god face to face.

Georgetown, Texas

AN OFF-DAY ON THE FARM

BY MRS. C. W. CHERRINGTON

BEFORE the strenuous harvest days came on, my husband and I decided to spend a day in some picturesque spot on the farm. So, on a June Sunday, after the chores were done, I packed a lun-

cheon embodying such goodies as fried chicken, cherry pie and hickory-nut cookies, and we started for Oak Grove, a hilltop spot from which we could see nearly every acre of our fields.

The trip thru the ripening wheat was exhilarating. How cool and refreshing the grove seemed, too, when we settled ourselves on the heavy blue grass which was so luxuriant that it had fallen down and formed a mat rivaling any treasure of the Orient.

After we had enjoyed the view for awhile we read some back numbers of *The Independent* and some verses from Riley's *Afterwhiles*. Then came dinner. As we ate we could see in one field the gentle-eyed Jerseys, and in another the faithful farm horses enjoying their well-earned day of rest, and in still another the sheep and the lambs. We could hear Chanticleer's lusty crow and the cackle of the hens in our barnyard, and the

call of Bob White in the meadow nearby.

Just as we were finishing our meal, old puss came leading her kittens up the hill. They were no doubt taking a lesson in catching young field mice and young rabbits, and seemed very hot and tired. The good man made a trough of a piece of bark and gave them some milk, and you may be sure they shared our bread and chicken.

Next among our informalities was a heart-to-heart talk. We reviewed the past, leaving out the dark scenes, and planned some things for the future, among them the home we expect to have when we are old. The good man is sixty-three years young now, and I am keeping pace a short distance in the rear—no matter just how far.

By this time the sun was nearing the western horizon, and as the lengthening shadows fell the good man read from a pocket Testament, "The Heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork," and the Sermon on the Mount, after which we started home.

As we sat together on the porch that night, the peace and quiet seemed to settle down upon us like a benediction, and we felt as if we had enjoyed a vacation of several days instead of a few hours.

Alice, Ohio

FIGHTING KING TARPON

BY GEORGE FRANCIS HOWARD

THE waters of the Gulf, streaked with phosphorescence, lay blue black under the shimmering stars. The bosom of Corpus Christi Bay pulsated and heaved like the breast of a woman in the throes of a great emotion. The sun rose, a copper disk against the dark horizon, and the blue-green bronzes of the billowing waves were shot with tints of rose and gold. The wind, sweet with the perfume of oleander and magnolia blossoms, whispered softly in my ear. Salt spray splashed over my bare feet, the blood raced thru my tingling veins, as, with the reckless abandon of long-gone boyish days, I scrambled across the moss encrusted rocks—supremely happy.

Schools of mullet tore thru the water, leaving in their wake ripples which scattered and spread and disappeared. Tarpon, like steel clad submarines, sped in hot pursuit of their finny prey. A lunge, a flash, a terrific splash, and the Silver King churned the water into seething foam.

With rod of trusty lancewood and line of nine thread Irish flax, I angled for a rise. Splash! A six-foot

tarpon "broke" a short fifty yards away. Armored in silver mail he glistened in the rays of the morning sun, his broadsides iridescent as mother of pearl. A strike! The fierce rush of him as he took the lure turned the rod into a curving arc which shivered and shook from the strain. *Buzz-bizz-bing* went the humming reel, while the cuttyhunk sizzled thru the guides. Digging my bare toes into the yielding moss, I gave him the "butt." Slap! A shake and a lunge and my bulldog of the seas hurtled thru the blue like a trained acrobat, landing with a splash that sounded like a stick of dynamite—and had the same effect.

Then he was off. The leathern thumb piece smoked as I tried to check his rush. The resilient lance-wood whipped and bent like a piece of whalebone, and the line sawed the water in frantic zigzags. Sweat gathered in great globules on my forehead and trickled in a thin stream down my neck. My arms ached from the unaccustomed strain. Four long hours the battle lasted, while the sun moved toward the zenith blistering hot.

Dying—he fought like a warrior bold, to the last gasp. Inch by inch,

foot by foot, I reeled him in, until he was within easy reach of the gaff. With one hand I made a grab—and bang! He was off like a ten-pound shell, in a last desperate, maddened dash, and it required all of my skill to stop his vicious charges. Again I played him near the rocks, and this time the gaff held—and so did the fish. A mighty flop! My feet flew out from under me, and I made a head-long dive into the Gulf after my victim. But that buccaneer of the deep seas had led his last foray against the festive mullet, and so he died like a prince of the blood royal, fighting against odds, and dead game.

I hauled the six feet of him onto the jetty and stopped to count the cost of victory. Soaked to the skin, hungry and dead tired—I was supremely happy. Go out and bring a two hundred pound tarpon to gaff in four hours, and you'll realize that it's no child's play, as "any as knows can say." Exhausted but satisfied, I sought the shade of a rock and sat me down to rest, and there the boatman found me at three o'clock—dead to the world.

I have spent many vacation days here and there and yon, but that

morning when I matched my skill with rod and line against the fighting demon of the changing tides and broke the season's record stands out in red letters among my experiences, and I shall not forget.

Cleburne, Texas

BLEST BE THE MADDING CROWD

BY MARIE BARTON

VACATION enjoyment is largely gaged by contrast. This is why December 24—the day I went to the post office—stands out as the reddest of my red-letter days.

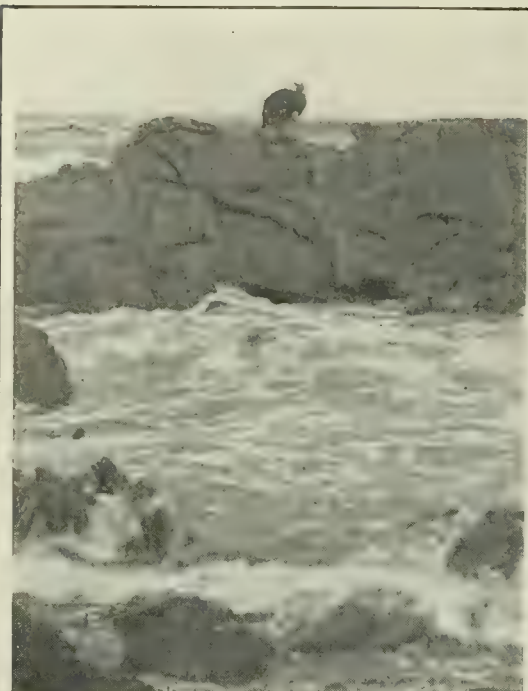
I was teaching on a ranch forty-five miles beyond the jumping-off place. I found the home life congenial, my three pupils adorable, and as for the great outdoors—one silent sweep of hills and sky—I loved it with a love akin to worship. But the isolation of it all—had my tent been pitched on Mars I could hardly have felt more remote from the outside world, *my* world of paved streets, electric lights and picture shows, my noisy, pulsing, people-filled world.

The unexpected break in my five months' exile was preceded by a



WHERE THE SURGES ROLL

BY GEORGE G. MCLEAN
CARPINTERIA, CALIFORNIA



A KANGAROO MAROONED

BY A. J. LEE
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

night of joyous sleeplessness. Before sun-up we were bumping down the long, long road to civilization, my spirits rising audibly with every jolty mile.

By noon the hills lagged behind us. Later the mesquite cactus country flattened into prairie. Toward evening we met a burro cart. Then a house stood before us—prim, angular and unbeautiful, but a human abode nevertheless, and I could have hugged it. Next a whistle shrieked, smoke poured into my eager nostrils, and faces returned my hungry gaze—faces from the outside world.

Now clouds focused in the west, and beneath a blue sunset, where the mist rose blue from the river, began to appear spires and chimneys and hazy outlines of a blue-print town. From the soldiers' barracks rang forth, clear and full on my music-starved ear, a silver bugle call.

We now entered a street. There were houses and people and vehicles. There was rush and push and merry clatter. In the hotel were more people and I was mingling with them, dining with them, jostling against them. I pinched myself to make sure I was I.

Outside we fell in step with the crowd and presently found ourselves shoved bodily into a festive hall. Here was hubbub and music and a trio of Christmas trees, and in the faces around me I read "Good will to men."

Back at the hotel waited a bulging townsack—the month's accumulation of mail. My share was forty-five pieces—one for each mile of that rock-strewn road. Planting myself in the middle of the bed, I assorted my treasures. Those labeled *Do not open 'till Christmas* could wait.

The others I devoured. Just as I finished this stack, the town clock struck twelve. Intoxicated with Christmas joy, I promptly stuck my finger into the bulkier half of my Christmas pie.

Del Rio, Texas

THE ONE DAY

BY FRANKLIN BIBIGHAUS

THE sun was not far up when we pushed off that morning and for a few strokes we paddled rather briskly. Then suddenly the magic of the clear light, the air, the stillness, the beauty of flowing river, slumbering woods and peaceful hills seized on us. "Let's float,"



"LAUGHING-JACKS" IN AUSTRALIA

BY A. J. LEE
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

said she, and quietly we shipped our paddles and drifted as in a dream, hushed by wondrous Nature.

On that wide water we seemed alone; yet life was all about us. With a sudden crack and splash a bass leaped eagerly at a straying fly quite near us, and a startled bird flapped heavily along the shore. Presently a farmer's wagon rumbled slowly across the wooden bridge upstream; while from far down the distant tow-path came the faint tinkling of mule bells. We heaved a sigh of sheer content. "How beautiful it is," I heard her murmur, and then she seemed to lose herself in revery.

So, now drifting, now paddling, we floated slowly on. Gradually the sun rose higher and the various noises of the day increased. There came the clicking rattle of a harvester; a whistle called; a school bell rang. Once a train rushed past us on its way to the feverish city and we listened as the hills took up the harsh noises of its passage, bandying them about in mockery till by some subtle alchemy they died away, transmuted into echoes of haunting loveliness. "The city," she said then; "the city! How can there be a city when God made this?"



HOME-GROWN PRODUCTS

BY HELEN WILCOX
NEW YORK CITY

Toward noon, in a little wooded eddy we sought shelter from the too ardent friendliness of the sun. There on a green-clad bank we ate our frugal lunch. "A jug of wine, a loaf of bread," I smiled, "and thou"—and how she laughed. "Here is your wine," she cried, and quickly dipped her cup and held it, filled with sparkling water, toward me. "Wine?" I said; "it's nectar." And then she laughed again, while from a tree nearby a little squirrel scolded briskly at our happiness.

Thus, in smiles, in dreamy reveries, in words that in themselves meant little but which were magic in their undertone of perfect understanding, the hours but too soon past. Then we left our shelter, turned our prow and, paddling easily against the gentle current, drew near home at last.

What a change from morning! The bass no longer leaped, the light was not so eager, the air less clear. Over land and water hung a pervading languorous hush that grew and deepened as the sun sank lower. Gradually the light turned mealy golden, the river put on a robe of shimmering opalescence—and then the sun slipt gently behind the western hill. And, as tho to ease the sadness of its passing, it threw back on clouds and sky a wondrous riot of glowing, ever changing color. Unbidden there came to mind a verse of Whitman's:

The soft, voluptuous, opiate shades,
The sun just gone, the eager light dispelled,
(I, too, will soon be gone, dispelled)
A haze—nirvana; rest and night—oblivion.

She shivered. "Please, let's go home. I'm tired," she said. And thru the gathering darkness we paddled

silently toward the landing place. The perfect day was done.

Merchantville, New Jersey

TROUBLES DROWNED IN DORCHESTER BAY

BY M. WISHART NICKLESS

A HOLIDAY—and I had been too discouraged to make any plans! Everything had gone wrong for six weeks: I had been shoved down to make a place for my boss's son, my only chum had taken a job in Chicago, and my landlady had gone up on the board.

Mechanically I took my camera and sauntered forth. The tang of the ocean was in the air and my lagging footsteps were drawn to City Point. Here all was life and play-time. Gay crowds were promenading the pier and fakers were busy with air balloons and humming tops. I, too, walked along the pier listening to the babel of tongues.

Attracted by a merry shout below me I went to the rail and leaned over. Down on the piles and pier-beams were scores of men and boys from every nation under the sun, intent on one thing—fishing. Heaven only knows what they were catching—surely not black bass. I stood there and watched and watched, until a little chap in a pink shirt noticed my interest and shouted, "Come on down. I'll let you have a line. They're running great." And I—well, I forgot my serge suit and my tan shoes and I climbed down. I accepted the proffered hook and line and a chunk of salt pork for bait and went to work. Say, I had the time of my life! All day long my little pink-shirted friend and I fished and ate doughnuts out of a brown paper bag, and listened to tales of the Bay of Naples from the dark Italian on my left. We watched the distant sails and trails of steamer smoke and discussed the relative merits of T Wharf and Constitution Pier as fishing grounds. We talked about the habits of flounders and pollock and porgies, and the merits of the President of the United States. We told what we would choose if some one gave us three wishes and spoke at length on the durability, economy and effi-

ciency of the Ford touring cars. And thus the day wore on.

When the sun got down behind the towers and spires of the city all my motley companions and I wended our way back to the electric cars, jabbering about our "catch" and the big fish that got away. My shoes were soaked with slimy water and my suit was spotted and torn. But I had drowned my troubles in Dorchester Bay.

Meriden, Connecticut

OVER MANSFIELD

BY J. PENNYROYAL

IT began at night, our best vacation day. Indeed if the night had not been such a very dark one it would never have begun at all. We had been climbing most of the afternoon from the odd, forlorn Vermont hamlets that lie at the foot of Mount Mansfield up the west side of the mountain. Mist hung over the summit all day; it crept down as we climbed up, and turned to a light rain as the wagon road faded into a trail. The woods in turn scattered where the boulders began to poke themselves into the path. Six, seven

o'clock past, and we began to think rather hungrily of the little inn which we should find at the summit. Eight o'clock, and it was by no means light. One of the persistent boulders offered a scramble of six or eight feet over its unmarked surface—and we were at the top.

There was wind there—a splendid cold, dry, rushing wind that blew the wet out of clothes and the warmth out of the marrow. There were dripping scrubby bushes and glacial boulders—but no inn. The wet darkness closed in on us, and we could pick our way over the rough hilltop only with difficulty. Suddenly we saw thru the fog an outline that might be an empty hut. Was the inn we expected only a hiker's shelter? We worked our way around to it. It was just a bigger boulder than the others.

It was too dark to prowl further. We called and shouted and strained our eyes for possible lights. Nothing happened. Whereupon we proceeded to make the best of it. Under the overhang of the big rock we found a half-hollow which sheltered a respectable share of our persons—

there were three of us—and with our knapsacks stacked against our defenseless legs we hunched up and prepared to make a night of it. A fire was out of the question.

Cold? One of the crowd—he's a bit of a genius—started to quote poetry in a couple of hours or so, and the man without a sweater swore that his teeth rattled a castanets accompaniment to every line. Out of our soggy knapsacks we drew pajamas, towels, whatever our light marching order provided, and draped them around our necks, over our shoulders, wherever we could make them feel half way comforting. We attempted to sleep after both conversation and poetry were exhausted, and after infinite experimentation, grinding my particular hip into the little rocks beneath us at each experiment (I was the bottom man), we arranged a sardine formation that got us as far from the drizzle as possible and as warm as we had any right to expect, and now and then we slumbered. So past the night till, in the wee



FRIENDLY FISHING IN DORCHESTER BAY

BY M. WISHART NICKLESS
MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT



PASTURE

BY RUPERT BRIDGE
NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS

small hours, a glory was vouchsafed to us. The rain stopped, and slowly the skies above us began to break. Then we were flooded in the most splendid moonlight I shall ever see. Down below the mists still hung thick. Just over the brow of the mountain they rested, shutting us in with that wonder of brightness, and throwing it back from their gray soft surfaces.

Then the clouds gathered again and it was dark. But not for long: the mists began to thin and the day glimmered and at last it was light enough for us to see our footing. We hit the trail eagerly—in the wrong direction—but before long worked our way to the inn. The path was clear enough: the last boulder had led us astray, and the night before we had lost the trail just at its crest.

A minute or two brought us to the house. Our explanations were brief and to the point; the folk led us promptly to the kitchen and up to the mouth of a blessedly warm oven. Feet inside, and a big kettle boiling on the top—we could almost have hugged the stove. Hot tea in vast quantities, bath, a regulation breakfast and a bright sunny morning were exhilarating. Back over our trail along the ridge and then on our way we went in the gayest mood—fairly intoxicated by the reaction from the gray night.

Down the east side of the mountain—this is a secret worth knowing—the road is lined for a full mile and more with the best raspberries

in all New England. But it was not only the berries that made us lag: when the road came to a level on the valley floor our spirits kept right on sinking, and as we struck out for Stowe we each resolved privately that no matter what the other fellows said we should firmly call a halt at the first excuse. The miles dragged wearily on before we reached a stopping place, and then at the turn of the road there rose a hostelry that fairly exuded rest. We gloated over its rambling roof-line and its comfortable color, but we lost no time outside it. Straight to a hot bath and a soft mattress we urged our way, leaving the fine old village oracle who kept the place to converse with himself, and dropping off to sleep with a satisfaction that did not altogether depend on the conviction that it had been, after all, the best day of the vacation.

New York City

A STORY-TELLING VACATION

BY MATTIE LEE HAUSGEN

ALACK of necessary funds forbade a trip, so I glanced around for diversion at hand. A Fresh Air Home for poor children had been opened a mile away, I was fond of telling stories, so I telephoned the matron, offering my one little "talent" to entertain the children. She was delighted and asked me for two afternoons each week.

Altho the "home" was in the country, there were no flowers. I had quantities, so I always took a large

box full, carrying this box back filled with mending to do for the "home."

I soon discovered that the children noticed the appearance of their "Story Teller," as they called me (sometimes "Miss Story Teller!"). This meant that I must be immaculately neat.

The crowd changed every fortnight, but special provision was made for unfortunates to remain all summer, so I felt I must always have new stories. I sometimes told three, five, often six and seven, and once some of the children followed me to the trolley station, still calling for more! I told *three* while waiting for the car. When it appeared in the distance the children lined up on the platform, waving hands in the direction of the car and shouting, "Don't come!" "Stay back!"

The mothers loved the stories, too! I sat upon the ground with the children in circles around me. I have seen mothers sit as tho hypnotized—when they did not know a word of English!

Supper was served out of doors. I stayed to assist. It was an opportunity to help teach the waifs the niceties of life, altho carrying a huge tray filled with mugs of milk, sandwiches and cakes, around a large circle of children, reminding each to say "please" and "thank you," gave your arms something to remember!

As to the stories—I found them anywhere, everywhere! The American Indian, however, reigned supreme, with all nationalities and both sexes. I can still see the circle of eager faces—Syrians, Jews, Italians—feel the sticky little hands clasp mine, while voices beg "Just one more, Story Teller, please." When they *do* learn to say please, they deem it invested with magic charm, a veritable *Open sesame* to every cherished wish. On story-telling days I could do little else. It took all morning to gather flowers, put clothes in order and find stories. After lunch, a few minutes of relaxation were necessary to leave me fresh for *telling* the stories.

Many asked me, "How can you go so often, when it is so hot?" But when I recall the mothers that poured certified milk upon clabber in unwashed bottles, and others who fed boiled cabbage to five months old infants, in spite of repeated entreaties of greatly overworked matrons and helpers, the laborers, truly, seemed few!

It was *not* hard to go, but desperately hard to come away!

Anchorage, Kentucky

A MOONLIGHT NIGHT IN THE ROCKIES

BY LLOYD N. NICHOLS

WE sat panting on a ledge of rock under pines, hot and tired from our long, hard climb. A valley lay below us, forming, with its long, sweeping lines, an oval basin in which cows were grazing. The sun came warm and serious on the glowing red of the cattle as if recognizing their evening hues; and everything appeared full of that quiet spirit of consciousness with which Nature seems rewarded at close of its day labors.

We were going to spend the night atop the Craggs, a rugged and barren promontory far back in the continental divide and much off the beaten path. We had crost quiet alleys, splashed thru rushing trout streams, followed old game trails, and now we were resting at the base of the almost perpendicular wall, up which we would be compelled to climb to reach our destination.

A glorious sunset was our reward for a quick ascent, and in the crisp evening air we drew our blankets about us, to watch the mass of cloud-filled sky melt into deep-toned gold and orange, and then fade into the purple of the rugged skyline. As the camp fire burned low and the cries of the bobcat and coyote came up to us from the valley below, cries sharpened by the stillness, the moon rose over the first lower ridges of the foothills, flooding the prospect with a soft and magical light, changing our valley from a grim and terrific mass of color to a fairyland of light and deep shadows.

There where that great mass of shapeless rock was bloody red with the dying sun's last rays stood Klingsor's enchanted palace, and in the white moonlight danced the Flower Maidens. Yonder a gnarled and twisted pine turned witch and was baking gingerbread for the babes in the woods. Sometimes music poured in, as from a hundred fountains; and sometimes a goddess called. Not a leaf then stirred; but the silence trembled. I heard Venus speak; which was as if there should never be sorrow more.

A night is much too short a time in which to crowd so many glorious aspects of nature; the ordinary mind can retain only a small portion of it all, but enough to engage its imagination and furnish food for many retrospective hours.

As we lay by the slowly dying fire, in the center of this great theater, conscious of the beauty and mystery of it all, the moon past on, and from out the east came the first tender shafts of returning day. And he that

had departed in a burst of gold and red and purple came back to us in robes of chastened silver and glorified gray.

Trevillian, Virginia

MOUNT MAHOMET

BY M. ROXANA LUCE

A MOLEHILL!" I said, winking back the last rebellious tears; "a molehill, and I want a mountain!"

I had stamped up the stairs to my little attic room, had "let go" of my temper, and then made myself accept the fact that I could have no vacation. I had lost my last position and used my vacation savings to tide me over the enforced idleness, and was trying to feel duly grateful that I was to begin work in another office the next day. I had gone to the window, looked beyond the city roofs, trying to see, hundreds of miles away, the real mountain where I had planned to spend my vacation. All I saw was a little wooded undulation on the skyline.

"Yes, it's a molehill," I repeated sternly to myself; "but your summer must be spent right here in sight of that molehill—and you can't very well make a mountain out of it."

Suddenly there popped into my mind the old saying about making a mountain out of a molehill. My imagination rose to the possibilities.

"I can't go to the mountain," I reflected, "but I have certainly made the mountain come to me." So I

named it Mt. Mahomet for the prophet who did likewise.

"Of course," I mused, trying to jolly myself into the proper spirit, "that lump of land has its limitations as a mountain. But I won't think of that. Hight is relative—merely a matter of perspective. Mt. Mahomet *may* be so far away that it seems small, and it *may* be so high that it shuts off views of innumerable ranges behind it. On the whole, Mt. Mahomet, you'll do."

I was up early the next day. "Good morning, Mt. Mahomet," ran my greeting, "don't you hope all will go well with me in my new office?"

That evening, after supper, I sank wearily down on my window seat. Pale pink and purple cloud banked up around my mountain, then separated and drifted out of my corner of the sky. I freighted one of these cloud-ships with my cares and worries and unrest, and watched it float away, and away, out of sight. Then at peace with the world and with myself, I dreamed dreams until the stars shone. A little German verse came to mind:

Ueber allen Gipfeln

Ist Ruh,

In allen Wipfeln

Spürest du

Kaum einen Hauch;

Die Vögelein sveigen im Walde.

Warte nur! balde

Ruhest du auch.

Then I slipt into bed for a dreamless night's sleep, confident that on the morrow Mt. Mahomet would be waiting to greet me.



SHADOWS

BY BEATRICE B. BELL
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

HOOPS

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

SCENE: The big tent-stable of a traveling circus. On the ground near the entrance, GENTLEMAN JOHN, stableman and general odd-job man, lies smoking beside MERRY ANDREW, the clown. GENTLEMAN JOHN is a little hunched man with a sensitive face and dreamy eyes. MERRY ANDREW, who is resting between the afternoon and evening performances, with his clown's hat lying beside him, wears a crimson wig, and a baggy suit of orange-colored cotton, patterned with purple cats. His face is chalked dead white and painted with a set grin, so that it is impossible to see what manner of man he is. In the background are camels and elephants feeding, dimly visible in the steamy dusk of the tent.

GENTLEMAN JOHN

And then consider camels: only think
Of camels long enough, and you'd go mad—
With all their humps and lumps; their knobbly
knees,

Splay feet and straddle legs; their sagging necks,
Flat flanks, and scraggy tails, and monstrous teeth.
I've not forgotten the first fiend I met,
'Twas in a lane in Smyrna, just a ditch
Between the shuttered houses, and so narrow
The brute's bulk blocked the road; the huge green
stack

Of dewy fodder that it slouched beneath
Brushing the yellow walls on either hand,
And shutting out the strip of burning blue:
And I'd to face that vicious bobbing head
With evil eyes, slack lips, and nightmare teeth,
And duck beneath the snaky, squirming neck,
Pranked with its silly string of bright blue beads,
That seemed to wriggle every way at once,
As tho it were a hydra. Allah's beard!
But I was scared and nearly turned and ran:
I felt that muzzle take me by the scruff
And heard those murderous teeth crunching my
spine,

Before I stooped—tho I dodged safely under.
I've always been afraid of ugliness.
I'm such a toad myself, I hate all toads;
And the camel is the ugliest toad of all
To my mind: and it's just my devil's luck
I've come to this—to be a camel's lackey,
To fetch and carry for original sin,
For the camel's, sure enough, old evil incarnate.
Blue beads and amulets to ward off evil!
No eye's more evil than a camel's eye.

The elephant is quite a comely beast,
Compared with Satan camel,—trunk and all,
His floppy ears and his preposterous tail.
He's stolid, but, at least a gentleman.
It doesn't hurt my pride to valet him,
And bring his shaving-water. He's a lord.
Only the bluest blood that has come down
Thru generations from the mastodon
Could carry off that tail with dignity,
That tail and trunk. He cannot look absurd,
For all the monkey tricks you put him thru,
Your paper hoops and popguns. He just makes
His masters look ridiculous, when his pomp's
Butchered to make a bumpkin's holiday.
He's dignity itself, and proper pride,
That stands serenely in a circus-world
Of mountebanks and monkeys. He has weight
Behind him: eons of primeval power
Have shaped that pillared bulk; and he stands sure,
Solid, substantial on the world's foundations.
And he has form, form that's too big a thing
To be called beauty, or to bear the label
Of schools of artistry, essential form,

That is, and has been from the first, and will be,
World-without-end-everlasting. Once I thought
To be a poet, and shape words, and mold
A poem like an elephant, huge, sublime,
To front oblivion: and because I failed,
And all my rimes were gawky, shambling camels,
Or else obscene, blue-buttocked apes, I'm doomed
To fetch and carry for the things I've made,
Till one of them crunches my back-bone with his
teeth,

Or knocks my wind out with a forthright kick
Clean in the midriff; crumpling up in death
The hunched and stunted body that was me.
John, the apostle of the Perfect Form!
Jerusalem! I'm talking, like a book,
As you would say: and a bad book at that,
A maundering, kiss-mammy book—The Hunch-
back's End,

Or The Camel-Keeper's Reward—would be its title.
I froth and bubble like a new-broached cask.
No wonder you look glum for all your grin.
What makes you mope? You've naught to growse
about.

You've got no hump. Your body's brave and
straight—

So shapely even that you can afford
To trick it in fantastic shapelessness,
Knowing that there's a clean-limbed man beneath
Preposterous pantaloons and purple cats.
I would have been a poet, if I could:
But better than shaping poems, 'twould have been
To have had a comely body and clean limbs
Obedient to my bidding.

MERRY ANDREW

I missed a hoop

This afternoon.

GENTLEMAN JOHN

You missed a hoop? You mean . . .

MERRY ANDREW

That I am done, used up, scrapped, on the shelf,
Out of the running,—only that, no more.

GENTLEMAN JOHN

Well, I've been missing hoops my whole life long;
Tho, when I come to think of it, perhaps
There's little consolation to be chewed
From crumbs that I can offer.

MERRY ANDREW

I've not missed

A hoop since I was six. I'm forty-two.
This is the first time that my body's failed me:
But 'twill not be the last. And . . .

GENTLEMAN JOHN

Such is life!

You're going to say. You see I've got it pat,
Your jaded wheeze. Lord, what a wit I'd make
If I'd a set grin painted on my face.
And such is life, I'd say a hundred times,

And each time set the world aroar afresh
At my original humor. Missed a hoop!
Why, man alive, you've naught to grumble at.
I've boggled every hoop since I was six.
I'm fifty-five; and I've run round a ring
Would make this potty circus seem a pinhole.
I wasn't born to sawdust. I'd the world
For circus . . .

MERRY ANDREW

It's no time for crowing now.
I know a gentleman, and take on trust
The silver spoon and all. My teeth were cut
Upon a horseshoe: and I wasn't born
To purple and fine linen—but to sawdust,
To sawdust, as you say—brought up on sawdust.
I've had to make my daily bread of sawdust:
Aye, and my children's—children's, that's the rub,
As Shakespear says . . .

GENTLEMAN JOHN

Ah, there you go again!
What a rare wit to set the ring aroar—
As Shakespear says! Crowing? A gentleman?
Man, didn't you say you'd never missed a hoop?
It's only gentlemen who miss no hoops,
Clean-livers, easy lords of life who take
Each obstacle at a leap, who never fail.
You are the gentleman.

MERRY ANDREW

Now don't you try
Being funny at my expense; or you'll soon find
I'm not quite done for yet—not quite snuffed out.
There's still a spark of life. You may have words:
But I've a fist will be a match for them.
Words slaver feebly from a broken jaw.
I've always lived straight, as a man must do
In my profession, if he'd keep in fettle:
But I'm no gentleman, for I fail to see
There's any sport in baiting a poor man
Because he's losing grip at forty-two,
And sees his livelihood slipping from his grasp—
Aye, and his children's bread.

GENTLEMAN JOHN

Why man alive,
Who's baiting you? This winded, broken cur,
That limps thru life, to bait a bull like you!
You don't want pity, man? The beaten bull,
Even when the dogs are tearing at his gullet,
Turns no eye up for pity. I, myself,
Crippled and hunched and twisted as I am,
Would make a brave fend to stand up to you
Until you swallowed your words, if you should
slobber
Your pity over me. A bull! Nay, man,
You're nothing but a bear with a sore head.
A bee has stung you—you who've lived on honey.
Sawdust, forsooth! You've had the sweet of life:
You've munched the honeycomb till . . .

MERRY ANDREW

Aye: talk's cheap.
But you've no children. You don't understand.

GENTLEMAN JOHN

I have no children: I don't understand!

MERRY ANDREW

It's children make the difference.

GENTLEMAN JOHN

Man alive—
Alive and kicking, tho you're shamming dead—
You've hit the truth at last. It's that, just that,
Makes all the difference. If you hadn't children,
I'd find it in my heart to pity you,

Granted you'd let me. I don't understand!
I've seen you stripped. I've seen your children
stripped.

You've never seen me naked; but you can guess
The misstitched, gnarled, and crooked thing I am.
Now, do you understand? I may have words:
But you, man, do you never burn with pride
That you've begotten those six limber bodies,
Firm flesh, and supple sinew, and lithe limb—
Six nimble lads, each like young Absalom,
With red blood running lively in his veins,
Bone of your bone, your very flesh and blood?
It's you don't understand: God, what I'd give
This moment to be you, just as you are,
Preposterous pantaloons, and purple cats,
And painted leer, and crimson curls, and all,
To be you now, with only one missed hoop,
If I'd six clean-limbed children of my loins,
Born of the ecstasy of life within me,
To keep it quick and valiant in the ring
When I . . . but I . . . Man, man, you've missed a
hoop:—

But they'll take every hoop like blooded colts:
And 'twill be you in them that leaps thru life,
And in their children, and their children's children.
God! doesn't it make you hold your breath to think
There'll always be an Andrew in the ring,
The very spit and image of you stripped,
While life's old circus lasts? And I . . . at least,
There is no twisted thing of my begetting
To keep my shame alive: and that's the most
That I've to pride myself upon. But, God,
I'm proud, aye, proud as Lucifer, of that.
Think what it means with all the urge and sting,
When such a lust of life runs in the veins.
You, with your six sons, and your one missed hoop,
Put that thought in your pipe and smoke it. Well?
And how d'you like the flavor? Something bitter?
And burns the tongue a trifle? That's the brand
That I must smoke while I've the breath to puff.

(Pause)

I've always worshipped the body, all my life—
The body, quick with the perfect health which is
beauty,
Lively, lissom, alert, and taking its way
Thru the world with the easy gait of the early gods.
The only moments I've lived my life to the full
And that live again in remembrance unfaded are
those

When I've seen life compact in some perfect body,
The living God made manifest in man:
A diver in the Mediterranean, resting,
With sleeked black hair, and glistening salt-tanned
skin,
Gripping the quivering gunwale with tense hands,
His torso lifted out of the peacock sea,
Like Neptune, carved in amber, come to life:
A stark Egyptian on the Nile's marge poised
Like a bronze Osiris against the lush, rank green:
A fisherman dancing reels, on New Year's Eve,
In a hall of shadowy rafters and flickering lights,
At St. Abbs on the Berwickshire Coast, to the skirl
of the pipes,
The lift of the wave in his heels, the sea in his veins:
A Cherokee Indian, as tho he were one with his
horse,
His coppery shoulders agleam, his feathers aflame
With the last of the sun, descending a gulch in
Alaska:

A brawny Cleveland puddler, stripped to the loins,
On the cauldron's brink, stirring the molten iron
In the white-hot glow, a man of white-hot metal:

A Cornish ploughboy driving an easy share
Thru the grey, light soil of a headland, against a sea
Of sapphire, gay in his new white corduroys,
Blue-eyed, dark-haired, and whistling a careless
tune:

Jack Johnson, stripped for the ring, in his swarthy
pride
Of sleek and rippling muscle . . .

MERRY ANDREW

Jack's the boy!

Aye, he's the proper figure of a man,
But he'll grow fat and flabby and scant of breath.
He'll miss his hoop some day.

GENTLEMAN JOHN

But what are words

To shape the joy of form. The Greeks did best
To cut in marble or to cast in bronze
Their ecstasy of living. I remember
A marvellous Hermes that I saw in Athens,
Fished from the very bottom of the deep
Where he had lain, two thousand years or more,
Wrecked with a galley-full of Roman pirates,
Among the white bones of his plunderers
Whose flesh had fed the fishes as they sank,
Serene in cold imperishable beauty,
Biding his time, till he should rise again,
Exultant from the wave, for all men's worship,
The morning-spring of life, the youth of the world,
Shaped in sea-colored bronze for everlasting.
Aye, the Greeks knew: but men have forgotten now.
Not easily do we meet beauty walking
The world today in all the body's pride.
That's why I'm here—a stable-boy to camels—
For in the circus-ring there's more delight
Of seemly bodies, goodly in sheer health,
Bodies trained and tuned to the perfect pitch,
Eager, blithe, debonair, from head to heel
Aglow and alive in every pulse, than elsewhere
In this machine-ridden land of grimy, glum,
Round-shouldered, coughing mechanics. Once I lived
In London, in a slum called Devonshire Street,
Sickened to see the greasy pavements crawling
With puny, flabby babies, thick as maggots.
Poor brats! I'd soon go mad, if I'd to live
In London, with its stunted men and women
But little better to look on than myself.
Yet, there's an island where the men keep fit—
St. Kilda's, a stark fastness of high crag:
They must keep fit or famish: their main food
The Solan goose; and it's a chancy job
To climb down a sheer face of slippery granite
And drop a noose over the sentinel bird
Ere he can squawk to rouse the sleeping flock.
They must keep fit—their bodies taut and trim—
To have the nerve: and they're like tempered steel,
Suppled and 'fined. But even they've grown slacker
Thru traffic with the mainland, in these days.
A hundred years ago, the custom held
That none should be allowed to wed till he
Had braved the marriage-ordeal, and had hung,
His left heel on the dizziest point of crag,
His right leg and both arms stretched in mid air,
Above the sea: three hundred feet to drop
To death, if he should fail—a Spartan test.
But any man who could have failed, would scarce
Have earned his livelihood, or his children's bread
On that bleak rock.

MERRY ANDREW (*drowsily*)

Aye, children—that's it, children!

GENTLEMAN JOHN

St. Kilda's children had a chance, at least,
With none begotten idly of weakling fathers.

A Spartan test for fatherhood! Should they miss
Their hoop, 'twas death, and childless. You have still
Six lives to take unending hoops for you,
And you yourself are not done yet. . . .

MERRY ANDREW (*more drowsily*)

Not yet.

And there's much comfort in the thought of children.
They're bonnie boys enough; and should do well,
If I can but keep going a little while,
A little longer till . . .

GENTLEMAN JOHN

Six strapping sons!

And I have naught but camels. (*Pause*)

Yet, I've seen

A vision in this stable that puts to shame
Each ecstasy of mortal flesh and blood
That's been my eyes' delight. I never breathed
A word of it to man or woman yet:
I couldn't whisper it now to you, if you looked
Like any human being this side of death.
'Twas on the night I stumbled on the circus.
I'd wandered all day, lost among the fells,
Over snow-smothered hills, thru blinding blizzard,
Whipped by a wind that seemed to strip and skin me,
Till I was one numb ache of sodden ice.
Quite done, and drunk with cold, I'd soon have dropt
Dead in a ditch; when suddenly a lantern
Dazzled my eyes. I smelt a queer, warm smell;
And felt a hot puff in my face; and blundered
Out of the flurry of snow and raking wind
Dizzily into a glowing Arabian night
Of elephants and camels having supper.
I thought that I'd gone mad, stark, staring mad:
But I was much too sleepy to mind just then—
Dropt dead asleep upon a truss of hay;
And lay, a log, till—well, I cannot tell
How long I lay unconscious. I but know
I slept, and awakened: and that it was no dream.
I heard a rustle in the hay beside me;
And opening sleepy eyes, scarce marveling,
I saw her, standing naked in the lamplight,
Beneath the huge tent's cavernous canopy,
Against the throng of elephants and camels
That champed unwondering in the golden dusk,
Moon-white Diana, mettled Artemis—
Her body, quick and tense as her own bowstring—
Her spirit, an arrow barbed and strung for flight—
White snow-flakes melting on her night-black hair,
And on her glistening breasts and supple thighs:
Her red lips parted, her keen eyes alive
With fierce, far-ranging hungers of the chase
Over the hills of morn. . . . The lantern guttered:
And I was left alone in the outer darkness
Among the champing elephants and camels.
And I'll be a camel-keeper to the end:
Tho never again my eyes . . . (*Pause*)

So, you can sleep,

You merry Andrew, for all you missed your hoop.
It's just as well, perhaps. Now I can hold
My secret to the end. Ah, here they come!

(*Six lads, between the ages of three and
twelve, clad in pink tights covered with
silver spangles, tumble into the tent.*)

THE ELDEST BOY

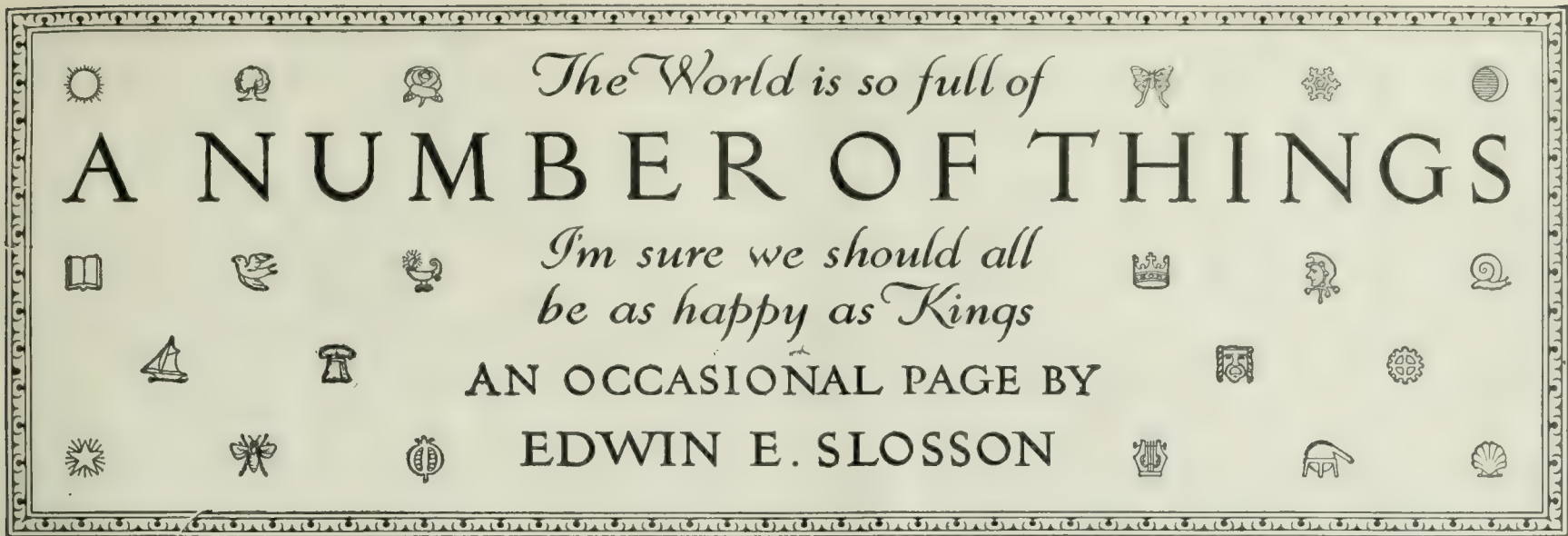
Daddy, the bell's rung and . . .

GENTLEMAN JOHN

He's snoozing sound.

(*to the youngest boy*)

You just creep quietly, and take tight hold
Of the crimson curls, and tug, and you will hear
The purple pussies all caterwaul at once.



THE average student, tho as mythical as the centaur—let us say rather, the sphinx—figures largely in educational theory and volumes are written on what to teach him and how to make him mind. The course he takes in college has been the subject of statistical investigation by Dean Ferry and Professor Stevens in *Science* of October 24, 1913, and January 16, 1914, and the result is put into such a neat and compact form that any of us can grasp it. The eighteen colleges analyzed are Amherst, Bowdoin, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Princeton, Smith, Stanford, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin and Yale.

THE AVERAGE COLLEGE COURSE

| | Per Cent of Time |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| LANGUAGES | 24 |
| Greek | 2 |
| Latin | 5 |
| Germanic | 8 |
| Romance | 9 |
| HUMANITIES | 47 |
| English | 16 |
| History | 9 |
| Political Science | 5 |
| Economics | 7 |
| Philosophy | 6 |
| Bible | 4 |
| SCIENCES | 26 |
| Mathematics | 8 |
| Astronomy | 1 |
| Physics | 4 |
| Chemistry | 6 |
| Biology | 5 |
| Geology | 2 |
| | 97 97 |

The missing three per cent is made up of Sanskrit, music, art and such like knick-knacks.

This cannot be taken as representing the relative popularity of studies with the undergraduate, for like everything else in the world, it is the result of continual compromise between free will and determinism, the colleges differing in the latitude of election they allow. English and mathematics, for instance, are prescribed to a certain extent in almost all, while astronomy and geology are mostly optional. But even in the colleges that ostensibly offer freedom

of election the senior who has followed his fancy in earlier years is likely to find himself very rigidly restricted and may have to take industrial chemistry when he wants French poetry.

Taken as a whole—if anybody did take it as a whole—it would be what is called a “well-balanced course,” that is, a little of everything and not too much of anything. In round numbers we may say students devote a quarter of their time to the sciences, a quarter to foreign languages and a half to English, philosophy and social sciences.

Considered in detail the statistical tables bring out some interesting variations in the characteristics of the colleges. The Wellesley girls devote 8.01 per cent of their time to bible study. In Presbyterian Princeton the boys devote only 0.06 per cent to the bible. Perhaps their compulsory chapel makes up for it. In Greek, Yale is strongest of the eighteen colleges (3.91 per cent) and Wisconsin weakest (0.41 per cent). In Latin Bryn Mawr leads (12.87 per cent) and Harvard brings up the rear (1.89 per cent). Wesleyan has most biology (13.35 per cent) and Bowdoin least (2.55 per cent). Cornell stands at the head in the proportion of political science taken (12.75 per cent) and Oberlin at the foot (2.02 per cent). Columbia goes in for philosophy (12.59 per cent), which Stanford mostly ignores (2.92 per cent).

But after all such figures can only state what the students are taught. What the students learn is another question and quite beyond the reach of the statisticians.

Headlines are not as interesting as they used to be in the days when the editor was under the double obligation of making them alliterative as well as of the proper length. I can remember when a St. Jo paper reported the execution of Guiteau under the head of “Sent to Satan” and a criminal converted on the scaffold was put under “Jerked to Jesus.” Perhaps these two shocking exam-

ples contributed to the decline of alliteration, which is now tabooed in most offices. Still it is sometimes irresistible. For instance, a Tokyo paper in publishing its Peking cable that General Tuan Chi-jui and General Tuan Chi-kwei have been appointed to the post of Tutuh or Military Governor heads it

TWO TUTUH TUANS

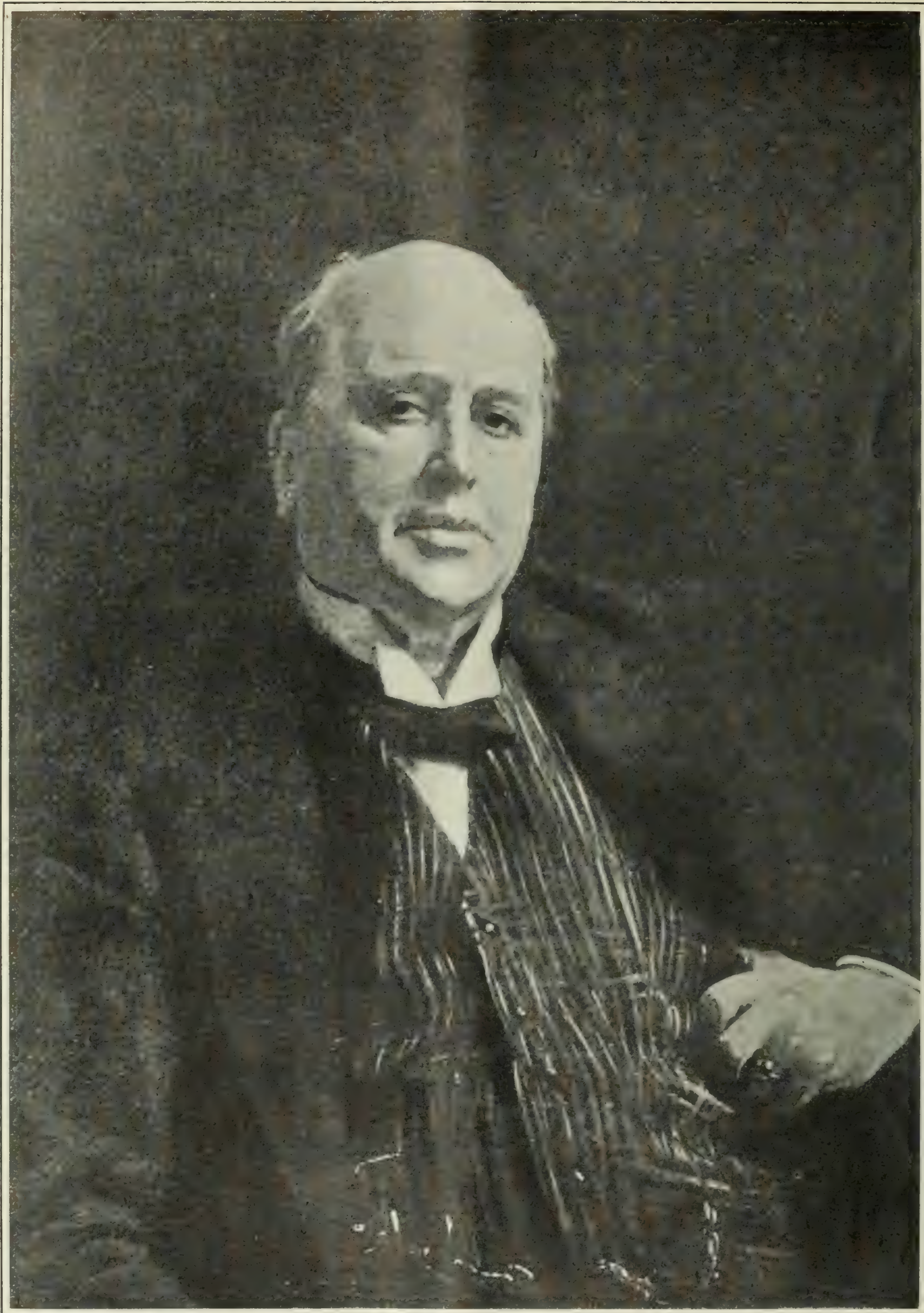
The brightest paper on the Missouri River recently printed the line
SUFF SLASHED A VENUS

But I don't mind that. A woman who thinks she can get the vote by attempting an operation for appendicitis on the Velasquez Venus deserves the monosyllabic insult.

The following sub-head from a New York paper suggests that the conversation between the Brigs of Ayr, reported by Burns, has been repeated on the Hudson:

AUTOMOBILE ORGANIZATIONS TO HEAR
TUBE AND BRIDGE TALK

If your Welsbach does not give a good light, try whistling to it. This may brighten it up and encourage it to do better work. Lord Rayleigh reports that an incandescent mantle at his house gives a much better light when he rattles the fire irons, out of jealousy, I presume. If he hisses it flares up like an actress. A very human mantle obviously. Something might be made of these sensitive flames. Why not adjust gas-jets at a bridge party or political club to the critical point as is done in the familiar laboratory experiment. Then when voices are raised in an angry parl the lights would flare and roar. This would serve as an automatic talk extinguisher working on the same principle as the water pipes which run along the ceiling of our offices and, if an editorial discussion gets too hot, sprinkle us with cold Croton. Or why not adjust the gas-flames of a concert room so they will hiss whenever the vocalist gets off the key and so express the feelings of the audience without giving rise to the suspicion of mistaken judgment or personal prejudice.



Underwood & Underwood

HENRY JAMES

FROM THE SARGENT PORTRAIT EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND DAMAGED BY A SUFFRACET

THE STORY OF THE JAMESES

A BOOK OF LETTERS AND MEMORIES OF TWO FAMOUS MEN, BY A THIRD

HENRY JAMES having found that he can exercise his talent for psychological analysis on real characters as well as fictional is engaged on what might be called a continued or serial autobiography. The first volume, *A Small Boy and Others*, published last year, is now followed by a second, *Notes of a Son and Brother*.^{*} How many more there are to be is not prophesied, certainly several if the present leisurely pace of narration is to be maintained, for the five hundred pages in hand cover only a decade of the author's life. It begins about 1860, when the author was a schoolboy at Geneva, and leaves off when he was fairly launched in his career, having definitely abandoned the Harvard Law School on that happy day when he held in his hand twelve dollars in greenbacks received from Charles Eliot Norton for a contribution to the *North American Review*.

His elder brother, William James, had meanwhile also found himself. After going bird-hunting in Brazil with Agassiz and having nearly ruined his health in the dissection room, he dropped ornithology and medicine to take an instructorship in psychology, highly elated not only at

time reading up. Agassiz is evidently a great favorite with his Boston audience and feels it himself. But he's an admirable earnest lecturer, clear as day, and his accent is fascinating. Jeffries Wyman's lectures on Comp. Anatomy of Verts. promise to be very good; prosy perhaps a little and monotonous, but plain and well-arranged and nourris. Eliot I have not seen much more of; I don't believe he is a *very* accomplished chemist, but I can't tell yet. We are only about 12 in the Laboratory, so that we have a very cosy time.

The letters of Henry James, senior, are full of unconventional portraiture of his associates at home and abroad, sometimes so frankly critical that his son has thought best to substitute dashes for the names, thus giving the reader an opportunity of engaging in a missing word contest. Carlyle's character, however, has been so thoroly discussed from all sides that what is said of him in letters to Emerson can be put into plain print:

Never was anything more false than this worship of sorrow by Carlyle; he has picked it up as out of past history and spouts it for mere display, as a virtuoso delights in the style of his grandfather. It is the merest babble in him, as everyone who has ever talked an hour with him will acquit him of the least grain of humility. A man who has once uttered a cry of despair should ever after clothe himself in sackcloth and ashes.

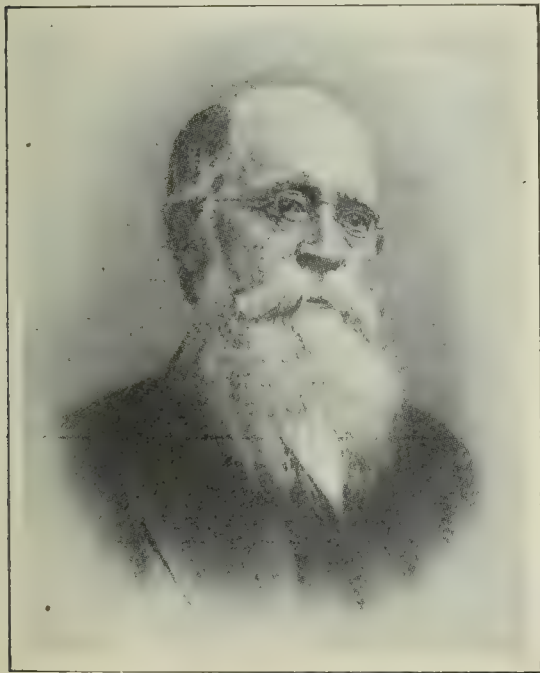
Carlyle is the same old sausage, fizing and sputtering in his own grease, only infinitely *more* unreconciled to the blest Providence which guides human affairs. He names God frequently and alludes to the highest things as if they were realities, but all only as for a picturesque effect, so completely does he seem to regard them as habitually circumvented and set at naught by the politicians. I took our friend M. to see him, and he came away greatly distressed and *désillusionné*, Carlyle having taken the utmost pains to deny and descry and deride the idea of his having done the least good to anybody, and to profess indeed the utmost contempt for everybody who thought he had, and poor M. being intent on giving him a plenary assurance of this fact in his own case.

Carlyle nowadays is a palpable nuisance, if he holds to his present mouth-ing ways to the end he will find no showman *là-bas* to match him, for I hold Barnum a much more innocent personage. I shouldn't wonder if Barnum grew regenerate in some far off day by mere force of his democracy. But Carlyle's intellectual pride is so stupid that one can hardly imagine anything able to cope with it.

But if the elder Henry James seems harsh in his characterization of Carlyle we may restore the balance by quoting his appreciation of Hawthorne and Channing in the following account of a dinner:

I go to Concord in the morning, but shall have barely time to see you there, even if I do as much as that; so that I can't forbear to say to you now the word I wanted as to my impression of

yesterday about Hawthorne and Ellery Channing. Hawthorne isn't to me a prepossessing figure, nor apparently at all an *enjoying* person in any way; he has all the while the look—or would have to the unknowing—of a rogue who suddenly finds himself in a company of detectives. But in spite of his rusticity I felt a sympathy for him fairly amounting to anguish, and couldn't take my eyes off him all dinner, nor my rapt attention. . . . It was so pathetic to see him, contented sprawling Concord owl that he was and always has been, brought blindfold into that brilliant daylight and expected to wink and be lively, like some dapper Tommy Titmouse. I felt him bury his eyes in his plate and eat with such voracity that no one should dare to speak to him. My heart broke for him as his attenuated left-hand neighbor kept putting forth his long antennae to stroke his face and try whether his eyes were open. It was heavenly to see him persist in ignoring the spectral smiles—in eating his dinner and doing nothing *but* that, and then go home to his Concord den to fall upon his knees and ask his heavenly Father why it was that an owl couldn't remain an owl and not be forced into the diversions of a canary. I have no doubt that all the tenderest angels saw to his case that night and poured oil into his wounds more soothing than gentlemen ever know. W. Ellery Channing too seemed so human and good—sweet as summer and fragrant as pine-woods. He is more sophisticated than Hawthorne of course, but still he was kin; and I felt the world richer by two



HENRY JAMES, SR.

From a steel engraving, frontispiece to the *Literary Remains of Henry James*, edited by William James in 1884

his success in teaching (a class of fifty-seven at the start), but still more because his reading of Renouvier had vindicated for him the freedom of the will. William James's letters when he first went to Harvard seven years before, show how Eliot, Wyman and Agassiz looked from the student point of view.

This chemical analysis is so bewildering at first that I am "muddled and bet" and have to employ almost all my



WILLIAM JAMES

From a pencil sketch by himself made about 1866. Reproduced by courtesy of the publishers from *Notes of a Son and Brother*

men, who had not yet lost themselves in mere members of society. This is what I suspect—that we are fast getting so fearful one to another, we "members of society" that we shall ere long begin to kill one another in self-defense and give place in that way at last to a more veracious state of things. The old world is breaking up on all hands; the glimpse of the everlasting granite I caught in H. and W. E. shows me that there is stock enough left for fifty better. Let the old impostors go, bag and baggage, for a very real and substantial one is aching to come in, in which the churl shall not be exalted to

^{*}New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

a place of dignity, in which innocence shall never be tarnished nor trafficked in, in which every man's freedom shall be respected down to its feeblest filament as the radiant altar of God. To the angels, says Swedenborg, death means resurrection to life; by that necessary rule of inversion which keeps them separate from us and us from them, and so prevents our being mutual nuisances. Let us then accept political and all other distraction that chooses to come, because what is disorder and wrath and contention on the surface is sure to be the greatest peace at the centre, working its way thus to a surface that shall never be disorderly.

These quotations must suffice to indicate the fascinating glimpses of interesting people which the reader gets thru the breaks in Mr. James's cloudy style. It is delightful reading, of course, and especially adapted for reading aloud, but he has gone so in cutting out the bones of biography, the dates, names and external events, that unless the reader keeps constantly on the alert he will sometimes be at a loss to know whom the author is talking about—or what. Here for instance is a sentence from Henry James's characterization of his father, the full meaning of which the careless reader would not be likely to catch "at the first intention" as doctors say:

The only thing was that our father had a wonderful way of being essentially right without being practically or, as it were, vulgarly, determinant, and that this relegation of his grounds of contention to the sphere of the non-immediate, the but indirectly urgent, from the point of view of the thing really to do, couldn't but often cause impatience in young breasts conscious of gifts or desires or ideals of which the very sign and warrant, the truth they were known by, was that they were susceptible of application.

Prominent among the memories of the youthful environment of the author are two bookshelves, one filled with the yellow-covered numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the other with the red-bound volumes of Swedenborg's works. Wherever he went and however short the trip the elder Henry James insisted upon taking along his set of Swedenborg. He was always an ardent defender of the great Emanuel, altho he never could agree with the church that bears his name. When somebody inquired of Henry James, senior, if he did not find Swedenborg somewhat incredible he declared that on the contrary he found him fairly "insipid with veracity." It is not difficult to detect in the philosophy of William James, particularly in the essays of the later years of his life, the influence of his father's devotion to Swedenborg. The sketch of the wounded G. W. James shows us also whence Professor James derived his inspiration for his peace tract, *On the Moral Equivalent of War*.

CITIES NO LONGER MAN-CONSUMING

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, YALE UNIVERSITY

IN the chart is given a representation of the comparative mortality of the period 1881-1885 with that of 1910 in the European and American cities having a population of over a million. The annual deaths per 1000 population upon which this chart is based are as follows:

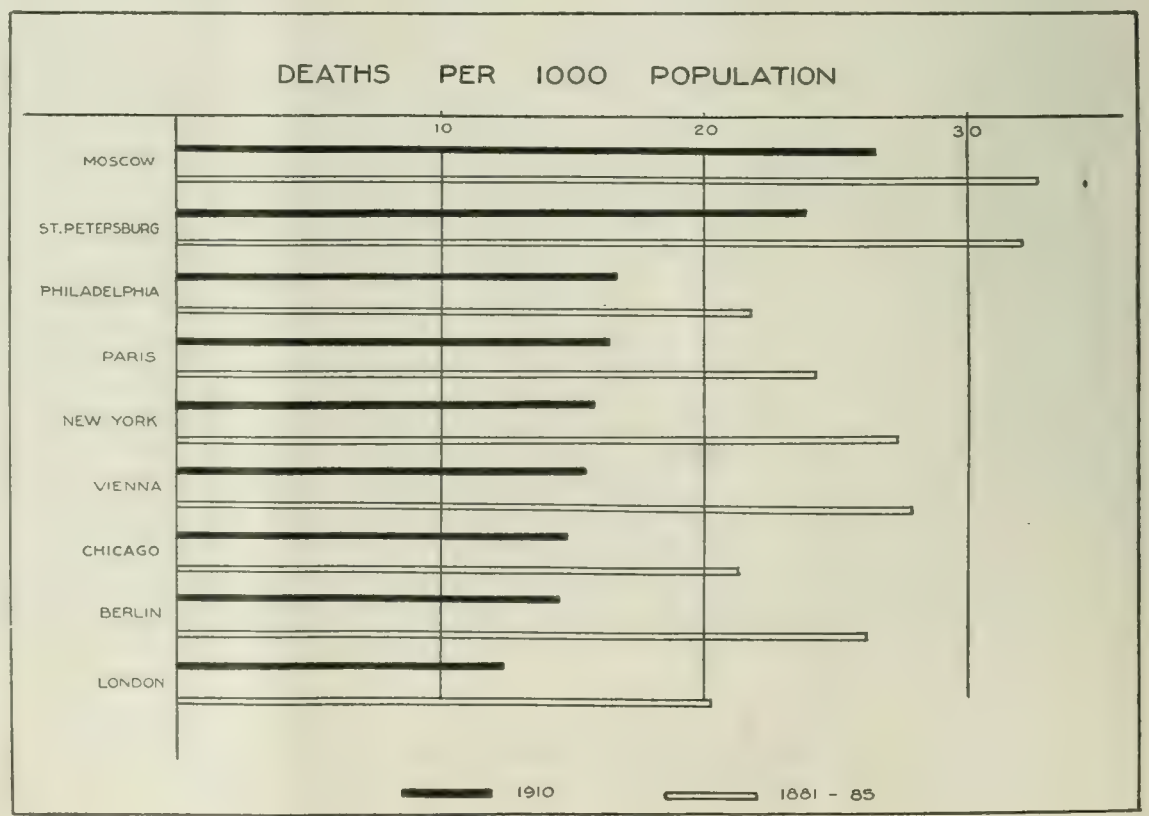
| City | 1881 to 1885 | 1910 |
|---------------------|--------------|------|
| Moscow | 33.3 | 26.9 |
| St. Petersburg..... | 32.8 | 24.1 |
| Philadelphia | 22.3 | 16.8 |
| Paris | 24.4 | 16.7 |
| New York..... | 27.5 | 16.0 |
| Vienna | 28.2 | 15.8 |
| Chicago | 21.5 | 15.1 |
| Berlin | 26.5 | 14.7 |
| London | 20.9 | 12.7 |

During the period of about a quarter of a century all of these cities have shown a very decided decrease in mortality. In the case of Berlin this has amounted to 41.5 per cent an in no case with the exception of Moscow has the decrease been less than twenty per cent. London and Berlin are the only European cities in this class with lower rates than the American cities, while Vienna and Paris are about on an equality with our large cities. The extent of these differences is more apparent when we consider that the rate in London in 1910 was only about one-third as great as that of Moscow from 1881 to 1885, and the rate in Moscow in 1910 was more than twice as high as that of London in the same year.

During the middle ages these urban centers were referred to as "man-consuming" cities. This was because the population of the cities

was not self-maintaining. The only way in which the population was kept from decreasing was by continued migration from the rural districts. The unhealthfulness of city life used up the urban population, and in this way the cities became an agency for social degeneration. It was only during the nineteenth century that most of the large European cities became self-maintaining. During the last few decades the attempts to reduce the rate of mortality have been extremely successful. In the last fifty years many of these large European cities have reduced their death rate one-half. The gain in duration of life and the saving in suffering has been almost incredible. The attempt to reduce mortality has been more successful in cities than in the rural districts and at present the urban is slowly approaching the lower rural rate of mortality.

I believe it was an Englishman who once said that since the cities were so much more unhealthful than the country districts, he wondered why people had never thought of building their cities in the country. That is what we are trying to do at present. We are making parks and playgrounds in our cities, we are building tenement houses in which the light and air can enter every room, and we are trying to give the people of the cities some of the advantages of country life. At the same time by means of trolleys and social centers we are trying to bring to the people of the country some of the advantages of city life.





KANSAS EDITORS AT SCHOOL—NEWSPAPER WEEK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

BACK TO SCHOOL FROM KANSAS' SANCTUMS

BY RAY L. CLAPPER

This account of Newspaper Week at the University of Kansas—an institute for editors of the state and a national conference of newspaper men—was written by a student of journalism at the University in competition for a prize offered by The Independent.—THE EDITOR.

HAD a university announced ten years ago that it would conduct a four-day school where editors might come to be taught the principles of newspaper administration, advertising and the handling of rural news, every editorial ink bottle in the country would have immediately boiled over in wrathful contempt of the perverted efforts of meddlesome institutions.

Even today such a suggestion might be considered an impertinence in any other state than Kansas, but out here, where men have with impunity proposed blue-sky laws, woman's suffrage and commission government for states, it is not surprising that the University of Kansas should be bold enough to pass along the word that it would endeavor to teach newspaper men the principles of journalism. The eagerness of the editors to receive instruction and advice was so great that 251 of them gave their shops into the keeping of their respective devils last week and came to Lawrence to attend the short courses for editors.

Fourteen Kansas editors opened Newspaper Week by speaking at the Sunday services of Lawrence churches. They set forth the ideal of service as the mission of the press and church alike, and it was this note of responsibility which dominated the conference.

With a list of speakers including James Melvin Lee, head of the School of Journalism at New York Uni-

versity; Dr. Washington Gladden; Hamilton Holt, editor of *The Independent*; Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press; Richard H. Waldo, business manager of *Good Housekeeping*; Oswald Harrison Villard, of the *New York Evening Post*; and with papers sent by such men as Harrison Grey Otis, of the *Los Angeles Times*; Prof. E. A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; Frank B. Noyes, of the *Washington Star*; Herbert S. Houston, of *World's Work*; Lyman Abbott, of the *Outlook*; and Norman Hapgood, of *Harper's Weekly*, it is easy to understand how the discussions transformed editorial opportunity into social duty, and how they changed the courses designed to teach the editors to make money into lectures on the ethics of publishing.

That the conference sought to probe for causes is evidenced by the list of questions discussed, which included these: "Should newspaper men be licensed as doctors are, for the protection of the public?" "Is advertising destroying the thrift of the nation?" "Should newspapers be compelled to guarantee the public against fraudulent advertising?" "Must the newspaper give the public what it wants?"

But the editors did not content themselves with listening passively to these discussions, and to absorbing the good advice which was so excellently distributed. Before the last session ended they drew up several resolutions which, if carried out in the spirit with which they were written and adopted, will lift the ethical practise of the Kansas newspaper fraternity far above those of any other similar group.

The most important of these resolutions was the one providing for the establishment of a bureau of adver-

tising censorship under the direction of the department of journalism at the University of Kansas. This bureau will examine all advertisements coming from without the state for insertion in Kansas newspapers. The university will maintain experts who will investigate the claims made in such advertisements as the editors submit for examination, and who will endeavor to discover any false statements which they may contain. A record of the financial responsibility of all these advertising firms will be kept by the bureau for the use of publishers.

The establishment of fair play bureaus in every newspaper thruout the state was also recommended. Each paper adopting the plan which has been tried out successfully on the *New York World* would agree to correct errors appearing in its news columns by printing the correction with the same prominence as was given to the original article.

The whole meeting was a protest against the haphazard business methods of country editors, a denouncement of the falsifying policy which undermines permanent advertising success, and a repudiation of colored and sensational journalism; but it was more than that: it taught the country editor how to be efficient, it fought for honesty in the advertising columns, and it inspired the editors to continue their labor as guardians of the public conscience.

"The conference was a crystallization of an ethical progress among newspaper men which would have been undreamed of a few years ago," said Prof. Merle Thorpe, who directed the meeting, "and I think it marks the awakening of a professional consciousness among journalists."

University of Kansas

WHEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES CO-OPERATE—A CHICAGO PLAN

AN experiment in industrial peace—an unusual plan evolved to bring about in a great tailoring plant the same intimate relationship between employers and the 6000 employees as exists in the small shop between employer and his half dozen men—has had a three years' trial in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx plant in Chicago. How successful it has been may be judged from a ball attended by 1400 needle workers, which Local 39 of the Garment Workers' Union recently gave in the Hull House district. The unique feature was the presence, as guests of honor, of the general officers of the company and some of their wives.

It was inevitable that this event, manifesting as it did a state of harmony and cordial feeling between the employees and employers, should be contrasted with the state of affairs three years ago. A four months' strike had just ended. Inexperienced in organization, embittered with a sense of unadjusted grievances, and misled by self-seeking leaders, the strikers had been induced to hold out for the closed union shop. Finally the employees accepted the thrice-repeated offer to arbitrate. The employees were given an increase in wages, a minimum wage scale and better working conditions, but this was not enough. The officers knew that settlement on this basis would only be temporary.

To find the real ulcer in the situation Earl Dean Howard, assistant professor of economics of Northwestern University, was set at work. He found that the great trouble was discontent—a constant agitation over unadjusted grievances. To meet this a complaint department was organized providing a system by which any person feeling aggrieved might have an opportunity to present his complaint and have it heard and carefully attended to. Thus was re-established the lost personal contact between the proprietors of the business and the employees.

The next step, which has proved to be of vital importance, was the centralization of all discipline. The foremen and superintendents, who formerly were allotted this task, were relieved of this responsibility and it was assumed by the manager of the labor department. Whenever there is any delinquency the offender is suspended from his position and given a memorandum for immediate presentation to the discipline officer, who is able to dispose of the matter

in an impartial manner. There is a growing tendency at present to refer many matters of discipline to the workers' organization.

Under the original agreement, an arbitrator was chosen by each side, but after a year it became apparent that a board of arbitration composed of two lawyers unfamiliar with the technical details of tailoring could not possibly hear satisfactorily all the cases which the workers desired to have adjusted. By mutual agreement another adjusting body was organized, called the "Trade Board," the members of which were foremen representing the company and union members representing the employees. This board was created to hear trivial and technical cases and to adjust piece-work prices whenever changes were required. Appeal might be taken to the board of arbitration. Deputies were chosen by each side to carry on the business of the trade board and to assume charge of all the relations of the two parties.

At the beginning the sittings were numerous and prolonged, but gradually the decisions became precedents, and the deputies were able to adjust many cases on this basis without recourse to the trade board.

The two-years' agreement expired on April 1, 1913. The unions, feeling they could not maintain their efficiency under the open-shop agreement, demanded a strictly union shop. The company felt the time was not yet ripe for this step and refused to negotiate upon that basis. The two chief deputies and a third arbitrator produced an agreement, the central feature of which was the preferential shop. This was so devised as not to interfere with the productive efficiency of the shop, while it created an inducement for the employees to become members of the union.

Unconsciously the new agreement provided for what has become the crowning feature of the whole system. Many boards of arbitration and trade boards have failed because they were cumbersome, slow-moving and ill-adapted to constructive work. In this situation the board of arbitration, finding itself unable to formulate an agreement under the authority conferred upon it, appointed a committee composed of the chairman of the board and the two chief deputies, who were able to produce a workable and mutually satisfactory code of rules. This discovery of the possibilities of constructive effort led to the substitution of this com-

mittee for both boards; these boards are held in reserve, however, for cases where the ingenuity of this committee fails.

How the plan works out to the financial interest of both the employees and employer can be judged from the books of the company. The employees are paid on the piece-work plan. Last year's records show that the pay envelopes held ten per cent more than in previous years. This was due to more efficient work and closer interest in the affairs of the company. A huge overhead expense to the company, incurred formerly thru constant hiring and discharging of employees, was reduced to a fraction. In addition the company was assured better work and uninterrupted operation of its plant.

LURING THE WILD DUCK

PROBLEMS of providing sport for the hunter and food for the connoisseur are increasing in perplexity with the unfortunate tendency on the part of the hunted to decrease when shot in large quantities. There is also difficulty in getting the birds to gather in great numbers, in convenient places.

The Department of Agriculture has noticed that certain localities are particularly popular among wild ducks, and that the cause of this attraction is the presence of certain plants on which they feed. These have been found to be the delta duck potato, the wapato, the chufa, the wild millet and the banana water-lily. Most of these can be readily propagated, and their cultivation will result in rapid aggregation by the ducks.

While the delta duck potato, one of the favorite foods of the far famed canvas back has so far been found mostly in the ponds and shallow lakes of the lower Mississippi Valley, it is a plant which can easily be transplanted and which grows rapidly in any soil possessing excessive moisture. The wapato is more widespread in its distribution and can be grown either from seeds or bulbs. The chufa can be cultivated anywhere except in the higher parts of the Rocky Mountain region. Its seed can be obtained for a song from most seedsmen. Wild millet possesses the helpful property of reseeding itself.

Flocks of wild duck, then, may be gathered on any farm or country place in which are shallow bodies of water. One may locate a pond full of ducks' food outside one's bedroom window, and, lazily turning over in bed, shoot enough birds in the early morning to supply the larder for the day.

LITTLE TRAVELS

A SERIES OF PRACTICAL VACATION JOURNEYS, FROM A FORTNIGHT TO TWELVE WEEKS IN LENGTH, AMONG THE MOUNTAINS, BY THE SEA, ACROSS THE WATER, RANGING FROM SWITZERLAND TO ALASKA, FROM THE RUINS, THE PICTURE GALLERIES, THE CIVILIZATION OF THE OLD WORLD, TO THE GLACIERS, THE FORESTS, THE LAKES, THE UNSPOILED NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE NEW. ACCURATE ITINERARIES ARE GIVEN, BUT THE MATTER OF COST IS NOT SO EASY TO SET FORTH WITH PRECISION, FOR THE TRAVELER MUST NEEDS CUT HIS COAT ACCORDING TO HIS CLOTH, CURB HIS APPETITE, FOR PLEASURE AS FOR FOOD, ACCORDING TO HIS PURSE. THE BASIC FACTS IN REGARD TO COST ARE GIVEN, HOWEVER, SO THAT THE INTENDING TRAVELER MAY HAVE, APPROPRIATELY ENOUGH, AT LEAST A POINT OF DEPARTURE

THE MAINE COAST
LAKE GEORGE AND THE ADIRONDACKS
THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
THE ROCKIES OF COLORADO

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES AND ALASKA
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
THE WOODS AND LAKES OF CANADA
THE BRITISH ISLES

CENTRAL EUROPE



© Detroit Publishing Co.
HEARTS OF OAK—VESSELS IN PORTLAND HARBOR

THE MAINE COAST FROM PORTLAND
Time—Thirteen Days—From New York

What does Maine suggest? The boyhood home of poets, infinite solitudes of pines, chains of forest-bound lakes, tortuous rivers, and the sea. And, to descend suddenly to the vulgar material, shore dinners of broiled live lobster, big island hotels, cold sea bathing and trolley rides. A marvelous variety, from the primeval to the summer resort, and all the intermediate stages; hence, an ideal vacation, for to the tired worker vacation means, primarily, change. And to the city dweller sick of oven streets with melting pavements, Maine promises perpetual coolness. In short, as Whittier says:

They seek for happier shores in vain
Who leave the summer isles of Maine.

| | | |
|-----|------------------|---|
| Day | | |
| 1 | Lv. New York | in the evening via steamer. |
| 2 | Arr. Portland | in the afternoon. Hotels \$4 up per day A. P. Boarding houses \$2 up per day A. P. |
| 3 | At Portland | May be spent in going about the city, visiting the home of Longfellow, then by trolley to the Eastern Promenade, where you obtain a wonderful view of Portland Harbor with its hundreds of islands and miles of sparkling water. Then to the Western Promenade, where from the broad walk at an elevation of one hundred and seventy-five feet you look across an arm of the sea and to the rolling farmlands beyond and the foothills leading up to the White Mountains in the far distance. |
| 4 | Cushing's Island | Spend the day roaming over Cushing's Island, reached by ferry, with its fort, and thru the woods to White Head, a perpendicular cliff |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| | | 150 feet high at the entrance to Casco Bay, which commands a view of bay and ocean. Round trip, 25 cents. |
| 5 | Songo River | Leave Portland 9 A. M. by train to Sebago Lake Station, for Songo River trip. Steamers meet train and from 9:40 A. M. until 1:15 P. M., when the steamer arrives at Harrison, the sail is one of ever-varying delight. Across Sebago Lake and up the winding Songo River, made famous by Longfellow, Hawthorne and Whittier, thru the Canal Lock into the Bay of Naples and on for about 12 miles thru beautiful Long Lake. Leaving Harrison a few moments after landing for the return trip one reaches Portland at 5:50 P. M. Fare for round trip \$2.50. |
| 6 | Poland Spring | Trip to the celebrated Poland Spring. Trains leave the city in the morning for Danville Junction, where automobiles are in waiting for the six mile drive to the Spring. Cost of trip including auto \$3.50. |
| 7 | A sail | A sail among the islands with a shore dinner, returning in the late afternoon. Cost of round trip 75 cents. |
| 8 | At Portland | Trolley trip to Yarmouth in the morning. Organ recital in the auditorium in the City Hall, in the afternoon. This is a wonderful organ and the recital is an attractive feature of summer life in Portland. In the evening a trip to Peak's Island with its theater, where excellent companies produce musical comedies. Cost to Yarmouth 30 cents round trip. Admission to recital 25 cents. Cost to Peak's Island 10 cents round trip. |
| 9 | Crawford Notch | By train to Bretton Woods in the White Mountains going thru the famous Crawford Notch, returning same day. Approximate cost \$4.70. |
| 10 | Old Orchard | By trolley to Old Orchard Beach, the finest bathing beach on the Atlantic seaboard. Cost about 50 cents. |
| 11 | Trolley Trips | In the morning go by trolley to Cape Elizabeth and in the afternoon by trolley to Riverton or Underwood Spring or both. Cost about 10 cents to each. |
| 12 | Lv. Portland | in the evening. |
| 13 | Arr. New York | in the evening. |
| New York to Portland and return..... | | \$10.00 |
| Stateroom on steamer, both ways..... | | 6.00 |
| Meals à la carte. | | |



© Detroit Publishing Co.
FRANCONIA NOTCH IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Time—One Month—From New York

The White Mountains combine pure air, atmosphere so exhilarating that one never feels tired, and the most beautiful mountain scenery in the east. There are long, winding roads down the mountain sides, there are deep valleys in which the sun sets at four and the moon comes up very late, and there is a strange, long, gray twilight between; there are little lakes and narrow cañons with cascades, and there are the best of hotels, with plenty of supplies for big appetites.

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|
| Day | | |
| 1 | Lv. New York Arr. Bethlehem | in the morning (by train). in time for evening dinner. Cost at hotels from \$2 up per day A. P. Walk to Maplewood about one mile and get an uninterrupted view of the entire Presidential Range with Mt. Washington, the highest of the White Mountain peaks, in the center. Walk to the summit of Mt. Agassiz with its new observatory at an elevation of 25,000 feet, from which a fine view of the mountain region is obtained. The following drives should not be omitted: To Cherry Valley; Littleton, via Franconia and Sugar Hill. |
| 5 | Lv. Bethlehem Arr. Profile House | about noon. about one hour. Rates \$5 per day up. Here one may sally forth over fine trails to Echo Lake, Profile Lake; climb over trails equally good to Mt. Cannon or Mt. Lafayette, where the world renowned Profile, the great stone face conceded to be the most wonderful rock formation in the world, is seen 1200 feet above the lake. Take one day for the trip to the Flume, five miles from Profile. This is wonderfully attractive with its pool, basin and beautiful cascades. |
| 8 | Lv. Profile House Arr. Jefferson | in the morning and, in two hours, Rates at hotels from \$2 up A. P. This village nestling in the mountains is full of scenic charm. Starr King is one of the features of the landscape as well as Cherry Mountain. Walking, driving and, in fact, all out door sports can be indulged in here. |
| 10 | Lv. Jefferson Arr. Bretton Woods | in the morning and in about two hours Rates at hotels \$4 and \$5 per day A. P. Take one day for a trip to |

the summit of Mt. Washington. Trains leave Bretton Woods in the morning and at the base of the mountain change is made to the cog railway. Return in the afternoon. The ever changing views, the differentiations in air and in vegetation, the stop at the brink of a great chasm and the final landing at the summit, nearly a mile and a quarter above the sea, form a series of impressions not easily forgotten. Luncheon is served in the old Tip Top House and after allowing sufficient time to view the wonderful panorama the train departs for the base. Cost of the trip \$4. There are many miles of beautiful bridle trails thru the balsam forests for those fond of horseback riding. Mountain climbing, tennis and golf may also be indulged in.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day | | |
| 13 | Lv. Bretton Woods Arr. at Crawford House | in the morning and in about half an hour Rates \$4.50 up per day A. P. Here one may enjoy the novelty of a burro trip to the top of Mt. Willard with a pack burro loaded with delicacies for your luncheon above the clouds. Drive thru the Notch to the Willey House, which was destroyed and the members of the family killed by the historic land slide many years ago. No White Mountain drive is more delightful. |
| 15 | Lv. Crawford House | in the morning by observation train, for one must see Crawford Notch thru which the train passes. This is one of the greatest of Nature's wonders in this section of the country. The Notch is fifteen miles long and the train winds around the edge of gigantic cliffs, recalling a trip thru the Rockies. |
| 15 | Arr. Intervale | about noon. Hotel rates \$2.50 per day up A. P. A week may be spent here very comfortably, as it is the center from which many delightful drives may be taken. Among them are Mt. Surprise, Cathedral Ledge, Diana's Baths, Jackson Falls, Conway Corner and Thorn Hill. |
| 22 | Lv. Intervale Arr. Boston | on a morning train. in the afternoon. Hotel rates \$1.50 per day up E. P. Visit points of historical interest such as Bunker Hill, Old South Church (used as a museum); Old North Church, made famous by Paul Revere; Faneuil Hall. Take a day for a visit to Plymouth, a pleasant sail across Boston Harbor and down the bay. The Royal Blue Line has fine motor trips. Cars leave Hotel Brunswick at 9:30 A. M. for Cambridge, Lexington and Concord. Other points of interest are the Public Library, Harvard College, Museum of Fine Arts. There are many pleasant trips to be taken along the north and south shores. |
| 29 | Lv. Boston | by train or boat. |
| 30 | Arr. New York. | |
| Cost of trip New York to White Mountains ending | | |
| Boston | | \$16.75 |
| Boston to New York by rail..... | | 5.00 |
| Boston to New York by boat..... | | 4.00 |

LAKE GEORGE AND THE ADIRONDACKS

Time—Fifteen Days—From New York

Lake George is still unspoiled; its surrounding mountains are covered with pristine forest, and deer come down the lake to drink. The water is so clear that you can see thru thirty feet of it to a sparkling sand bottom. And north of Lake George is its big parent Champlain, where Ticonderoga fell, and beyond them both to the westward, the Adirondacks with their miles of woodland and multitude of bright little lakes. The country of primitive man and wild beast. Nature is the keynote; yet here and there are gatherings of the civilized, luxuriating in all the comforts of big hotels. To recuperate from weariness, and grow strong in the health bred of fresh, high air, and fresh, clean water, go to Lake George and the Adirondacks.

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---|
| Day | | |
| 1 | Lv. New York | in the morning by rail. |
| | Arr. Lake George | in the evening. Hotels vary in price from \$2 to \$4 per day A. P. |
| 2 | Lv. Lake George | in the morning for the 32-mile trip thru the lake. This lake is one of the most popular in America and owing to the majestic mountains that enclose it it is conceded to be one of the most beautiful in the world. |
| | Arr. Baldwin | at the foot of the lake in one hour and thirty minutes; there change for train to Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain. |
| | Lv. Ticonderoga | by steamer on arrival of train and after a delightful sail down Lake Champlain |
| | Arr. Westport | |
| | Lv. Westport | by automobile for 7-mile drive (cost \$1) and |
| | Arr. Elizabethtown | in about one hour. Hotels \$3 up per day A. P. Spend the day in Elizabethtown. |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | Lv. Elizabethtown | by stage to Keene 12 miles (cost \$1); change to another stage. |
| | Arr. Keene Valley | in the afternoon. Cost from Keene to Keene Valley, 5 miles, \$1. Hotels \$2 to \$2.50 per day A. P. This is one of the most beautiful sections in the Adirondacks. The valley extends for several miles between two parallel ranges of mountains. |
| 5 | | Drive to Ausable Lakes (a day's outing) over wonderful roads and thru dense forests. These lakes are the most picturesque in the Adirondacks. |
| 6 | | Spend the day in taking some of the interesting walks with which that section abounds. Many of these command superb views of Mt. Marcy, the highest peak in the Adirondacks. |
| 7 | | Drive to Hurricane at the other end of the valley. |
| 8 | Lv. Keene Valley | in the morning by stage for Keene (cost \$1). Change there for Lake Placid, 15 miles (cost \$2). This is an interesting ride; the road winds thru the valley and over hills. The heights are reached at Cascade Lake Pass. |
| | Arr. Lake Placid | in the afternoon. Hotels and boarding houses from \$2 up. |
| 9, 10, 11 | Lake Placid | This is the center of many of the best mountain roads and several days may be spent here in riding |



© Detroit Publishing Co.
SUNSET OVER LAKE GEORGE

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|---|
| Day | | | and driving or in walking over the many trails which radiate in every direction. One of the favorite trails is to the summit of Whiteface Mountain. A trip by steamer around Lake Placid should not be omitted. Take the drive to Wilmington Notch, also to Paul Smith's. |
| 12 | Lv. Lake Placid | by morning train. | |
| | Arr. Raquette Lake | late in the afternoon. Hotels and camps \$2.50 up per day A. P. | |
| 13 | A Lake Trip | Leave Raquette Lake in the morning for Blue Mt. Lake, returning in the evening. A beautiful trip thru several lakes connected by a narrow winding river. Cost of round trip, \$2. | |
| 14 | Lv. Raquette Lake | on morning train. | |
| | Arr. Eagle Bay | in about 40 minutes. | |
| | Lv. " " | for trip via steamer thru the Fulton Chain of Lakes. | |
| 14 | Arr. Fulton Chain | in time for the thru train which in the evening. Hotels \$2 up per day E. P. | |
| | Arr. Albany | | |
| 15 | Lv. Albany | in the morning via Day Line for trip down the Hudson River. | |
| | Arr. New York | 6 P. M. | |

R. R. Fare (Approx.) for round trip N. Y. to N. Y...\$17.00
Stage Fare between the various sections..... 5.00
Fare to Blue Mt. Lake and return..... 2.00

THE WOODS AND LAKES OF CANADA

Time—Three Weeks—From New York

Eastern Canada means the smell of pines, the rush of rivers, the swiftly gliding canoe thru endless forest, the camp-fire incense of bacon and coffee, and the joys of fast water fishing. In three weeks of Canada there is enough sport to satisfy the soul of the most insatiate fisherman, and enough health to provide energy for a year's hard work. Canada for the office-weary who longs for air and bodily exercise!

| | | |
|-----|--------------|---|
| Day | | |
| 1 | Lv. New York | in the morning by rail. |
| | Arr. Clayton | in the evening. |
| | Lv. Clayton | via Rideau Lake steamers, 9 P. M. every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, and 3 P. M. Sunday. This route is interesting because of the variety of the scenery. Lakes, rivers and canals follow each other in |

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|
| Day | | rapid succession. The steamer passes thru 39 locks, varying in height, and passengers can utilize the time taken in getting the steamer thru the locks by rambling along the shores. |
| 3 | Arr. Ottawa | about 10 o'clock in the morning. Hotel rates from \$1 up E. P. This being the capital of the Dominion, there is much of interest to see—the Parliament Building, the public parks with their rivers and waterfalls. Two days is not too much time to give to this attractive city. |
| 6 | Lv. Ottawa | in the morning via rail. |
| | Arr. Algonquin Park | in the afternoon. This is a region of unspoiled forests and beautiful lakes, a splendid place to rest. A good inn at Joe Lake. |
| 8 | Lv. Joe Lake | in the morning for Scotia Junction, where change of cars is made for Huntsville. From there by steamer thru the lakes. |
| | Arr. Wa-Wa | late in the afternoon. Hotel \$2.50 up per day A. P. |
| 10 | Lv. Wa-Wa | in the morning back thru the Lakes to Huntsville and on to Muskoka Wharf. Connection is made there and after an interesting sail lasting about three hours |
| 12 | Arr. Lake Rousseau | surrounded by hotels. Rates from \$1.50 to \$3.50 up per day A. P. |
| 12 | Lv. Lake Rousseau | in the morning for Port Cockburn on Lake Joseph. Lunch at the hotel, then leave by stage for Maple Lake, where connection is made by train for Rose Point on Georgian Bay. |
| 13 | Arr. Rose Point | in the evening. This is a popular resort situated at the entrance of the Inside Channel of the attractive Georgian Bay Route. Yachting and fishing can be indulged in here and the canoeist can travel for many miles among the wooded islands. |
| 14 | Lv. Rose Point | in the morning for a trip of about 50 miles thru the heart of 30,000 islands. It is one of the most weirdly fascinating trips on this continent. |
| | Arr. Penetang | in the afternoon, where connection is made with train. |



CANOEING AT TIMAGAMI

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| Day | Arr. Toronto | about 6 P. M. Hotel rates from \$1 up per day E. P. |
| 15 | Toronto | One day can be spent here very pleasantly visiting the public buildings and parks. |
| | Lv. Toronto | in the evening. Side trip to Timagami. |
| 16 | Arr. Timagami | in the morning. Hotel Ronnoco. Rates from \$2.50 to \$3 per day A. P. The Timagami Forest Reserve is a magnificent area of pine lands stretching 50 miles from north to south, and 60 miles from east to west. Here you come if you really wish to enjoy Nature. It is especially adapted to the sportsman, canoeist and camper. |
| | Lv. Timagami Sta. | some time during the morning by steamer (cost \$1) for a 15 mile trip down the lake to |
| | Arr. Timagami Inn | Rates from \$3 to \$3.50 per day A. P. Lake Timagami with its 3000 miles of shore line lies in the midst of the Timagami Forest. On this lake plies a fleet of comfortable steamers carrying passengers from the station to the hotels. Here the days are spent in fishing or canoeing; many side trips may be taken with competent guides. The park is also well supplied with permanent camps where the tourists who wish to live under canvas may find comfortable accommodations. |
| 19 | Lv. Timagami Sta. | in the evening. |
| 20 | Arr. Toronto | in the morning. |
| | Lv. Toronto | by steamer the same morning, crossing Lake Ontario to Lewiston and from there by trolley along the Gorge Route to Niagara Falls. |
| | Arr. Niagara Falls | in the early afternoon. Hotel rates from \$2.50 up per day A. P. Visit the Falls and parks surrounding them. |
| 21 | Lv. Niagara Falls | in the morning. |
| | Arr. New York | in the evening. |
| | | <i>Cost of trip New York to New York.....\$41.75</i> |
| | | <i>Cost of trip Toronto to Timagami and return..... 13.15</i> |
| | | <i>Entire cost of trip.....\$54.90</i> |
| | | <i>Pullman fares 8.00</i> |

THE ROCKIES OF COLORADO
Time—Fifteen Days—From Chicago

There is nothing like a Colorado cañon to make one supremely aware of his own insignificance. To look a thousand feet down a sheer rock wall to a torrent below is to look as nearly into infinity as finite man is capable of, and a sensation more thrilling is hardly conceivable. Yet Colorado is not all cañons; there are great valleys, rolling and luxuriant, mineral springs, and some wonderful evidences of insignificant man's attempt to assert himself, in railroads and mines.

| | | |
|-----|-------------|--|
| Day | Lv. Chicago | in the evening. |
| 3 | Arr. Denver | in the morning. Hotels \$1.50 up per day E. P.; \$2.25 up per day A. P. Visit the State Capitol, United States Mint, Pioneer Monument, Public Library and parks. The foothills trolley trip. Cars leave 9:30 A. M. A fifty-one mile trip of much diversity, showing lakes, gardens, cañons, vast irrigation systems and beautiful valleys. Two |



Denver & Rio Grande R. R.
THE SKY LINE DRIVE AT CANON CITY, COLORADO

Day

miles along the summit of the Arapahoe Plateau gives one an uninterrupted view of famous peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The trip also passes thru the Clear Creek placer fields, where the discovery of gold caused great excitement in 1859. This takes one-half day at a cost of \$1. Seeing Denver by auto. Cars leave every hour. Fare 75 cents. The trip to the summit of Mt. McClellan must not be omitted. Three trains leave Denver daily over a road of marvelous scenery, passing thru Golden, the former capital of the state. Then on over the famous Georgetown Loop to Silver Flume (a mining town), changing cars there for the trip to the summit. Cost of the trip \$4.50.

6 Lv. Denver some time during the day.
Arr. Colorado Sprs. in two and one-half hours. Hotels \$1 up per day E. P.

Manitou Visit Manitou (by trolley), six miles. It lies at an elevation of 6318 feet, hidden among the hills that form the base of Pike's Peak and is noted for its mineral springs.

Garden of the Gods A trip to the Garden of the Gods, crowded with Nature's wonders. Curious rock formations. Cost of trip sightseeing auto \$1.

Pike's Peak Pike's Peak by rail from Manitou. Trains leave at 9:25 A. M. or 1:25 P. M. Cost round trip \$5.20.

S. Cheyenne Cañon Trip by sightseeing auto to beautiful South Cheyenne Cañon, the home of the Seven Falls, immortalized by Helen Hunt Jackson. Cost \$1.

Cripple Creek The ride of forty-five miles from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek district is one continuous panorama of gorgeous mountain and cañon scenery. Passing Point Sublime, North Cheyenne Cañon, Silver Cascade Falls, South Cheyenne Cañon, Clyde, Cameron, Independence, Victor (famous for being located at the door of the largest mines), Elkton, Anaconda, one comes to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Cost of trip \$2.75.

Day

Crystal Park To Crystal Park, a thirty mile auto ride into the Colorado Rockies, reminding one of the winding roads of Norway and Switzerland, being a succession of loops, switchbacks, Y's and bow-knots. Round trip fare \$3.

14 Lv. Colorado Sprs. in the afternoon.
15 Arr. Chicago in the morning.

New York to Colorado Springs and return.....\$60.00
Pullman berth \$11 each way..... 22.00
Chicago to Colorado Springs and return..... 30.00
Pullman berth \$6 each way..... 12.00

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
Time—Two Weeks—From New York

Great masses of snow and ice on mountain sides, high mountain lakes, full of icebergs, steep trails to be climbed on foot or on horseback, motor drives and launch trips in a land of overwhelming grandeur, make a vacation in the Glacier National Park a never forgotten experience. A glacier, with its silent, inexorable motion, its sudden narrow crevasses, hundreds of feet in depth, and its gigantic destructive power, is full of entirely new sensations—some of them of terrifying violence, all of them impressive.

Day

1 Lv. New York in the afternoon.
2 Lv. Chicago in the evening.
4 Arr. Glacier Park Station A seven-day tour thru the Park.

1 The Foothills This tour covers two hundred miles of the Park, reaching practically all the points of scenic interest. Leave Glacier Park Hotel 8:30 A. M. in comfortable touring cars over 36 miles of automobile highway along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to St. Mary Lake, where a seventy-five passenger launch is boarded for Going-to-the-Sun Camp, where lunch is served. The first night is spent here.

2 St. Mary Lake The all-day stage ride along the shore of Lower St. Mary Lake and up the Swift Current Valley is begun. The Sherburne Lakes are past early in the afternoon. At five o'clock the stage reaches Many Glacier Camp.

3 Iceberg Lake A short horseback trip is made to Iceberg Lake. Across the lake a huge glacier clings to the side of the precipitous rock walls. Many huge bergs also can be seen floating about in this lake.

4 Granite Park At nine o'clock in the morning the start is made for a horseback journey thru a region of indescribable grandeur, over Swift Current Pass to the tent camp in Granite Park.

5 Lake McDonald From Granite Park the fifth day's journey follows the beautifully timbered valley of McDonald Creek to Lewis Hotel on Lake McDonald.

6 Gunsight Pass Leave Granite Park on the morning following in the opposite direction the paths traversed on the three-day trip, stopping for lunch at Sperry Camp. Then on thru Gunsight Pass, spending the night at Gunsight Camp.



© Kiser Photograph Co.
LAKE McDONALD, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Day
7 A Forest Trail The trail leads steeply downward thru the dense timber past beautiful waterfalls. Now and then thru a clearing a glimpse is caught of some snow-clad mountain peak. Going-to-the-Sun Camp is located on a rocky point jutting out into Lake Mary. At this point lunch is served and then the launch and auto trip brings the tour to an end at 6 P. M. Cost of the trip \$47.

11 Lv. Glacier Park Station 9:37 p. m.
12 Arr. Chicago 9:10 p. m.
14 Arr. New York

Round trip from Chicago..\$47.50 Pullman Berth..\$18.00
Round trip from New York.\$85.30 Pullman Berth..\$28.00
Cost of the seven-day tour in the Park.....\$47.00

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES AND ALASKA
Time—Four to Six Weeks—From Chicago

The almost supernatural beauty of the Canadian Rockies with their glaciers, rivers, lakes and valleys, is less known to most of us than that of the American range. Convalescents will find Banff the most rapid aid to recovery, and everyone will feel in this trip an inspiration to health.

Alaska is not only a mass of natural wonders; it is the scene of one of the most romantic, sudden and far reaching pioneer accomplishments in the world's history.

Day
1 Lv. Chicago in the evening.
2 En route
3 Arr. Banff Banff Spring Hotel, \$4 up per day A. P.
4 In Banff Cost from station 25 cents.
5 In Banff Take the drive around Bow Valley.
6 In Banff Visit the Hot Sulphur Springs. See the buffalo herd in the park. Climb some of the numerous nearby peaks. Cost of various trips from 50 cents to \$8.

7 Lv. Banff one hour later. Chateau Lake Louise \$4 per day up A. P. Cost from station 50 cents. Visit the Lake of the Clouds. Ride the trail to Saddleback Mountain. Take the trip to the Valley of the Ten Peaks, and many others. Cost from \$1.50 to \$3.
8, 9, 10

11 Lv. Laggan
Arr. Field
12
13 Lv. Field
Arr. Glacier
14
15 Lv. Glacier
16 Arr. Vancouver

Lv. Vancouver

Alert Bay

Queen Charlotte Sound

Swanson Bay

Prince Rupert

Ketchikan

one and a half hours later. Mt. Stephens House \$4 per day up A. P. Located at station. Visit the wonderful Yoho Valley. Take the trail to Emerald Lake to Yoho Valley. See the stupendous Takakkaw Falls. Cost of trips \$1 to \$7.

four hours later. Glacier House (at station) \$4 up per day A. P. Walk to the Great Glacier. Take the trail to Lake Marion. An excursion up the Asulkan Valley. Try the ascent of Mt. Sir Donald.

in the late afternoon so as to get the Fraser River trip by daylight.

in the evening. \$2 up E. P. Cost from station 25 cents. See the beautiful Stanley Park. Ride thru the fine residential district. Go sea fishing in the bay.

every Saturday for Skagway, Alaska, 11 P. M. This trip of 900 miles thru inland waters is one of the most popular of any of the Alaska tours. Sunday morning the steamer enters the famous Seymour Narrows, where the scenery is very beautiful.

Mid-afternoon brings the first stopping place, Alert Bay, a quaint Indian village. The steamer stops long enough to enable the tourist to see the sights.

is reached at early evening. The dim outlines of the Queen Charlotte Islands are seen. This is a coming country, eagerly sought for on account of its splendid climate. Rivers Inlet is past soon after with its many canneries and fleets of fishing boats.

is the first stop the following morning, a tree-bound place in the heart of which is situated an immense mill. From there to Skeena River, which is reached late in the afternoon, wonderful things are seen upon every side. This is one of British Columbia's most important rivers and winds thru some of its most fertile valleys. A few miles further on

is reached. The ship usually leaves here in the early morning and Port Simpson is soon past. This town is full of historic interest, being the first of the northern settlements established by the Hudson Bay Company. The next point past is Cape Fox at the extreme southeastern point of Alaska. Soon after the boat passes into the almost landlocked Tongas Narrows.

After that Ketchikan, the port of entry, is soon reached and the traveler is on Alaskan territory. The ship stops here to allow passengers to see the town. After leaving this point the Clarence Straits are past and in the evening the vessel arrives at Wrangel Narrows. The passage thru the Narrows is one of the most interesting of the entire trip and being in the land of the midnight sun, daylight is always on hand to show the way. The ship next passes thru

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Day | |
| Taku Harbor | Frederick Sound, and here one obtains the first glimpse of the glaciers. A call is usually made at to view the glacier. Next a sight of Treadwell is obtained. This is the famous gold mining place. |
| Juneau | the next stopping place, is an up-to-date city. Ample time is given to inspect the town. From here an all day journey going due north thru Lynn Canal is taken and late afternoon brings Skagway into view. Pullen House \$2.50 to \$3 a day A. P. Time of this trip is eleven days and costs \$60. This trip may be extended to Dawson as follows: |
| Lv. Skagway | 9:30 in the morning by train. This trip is one of great beauty. In places the train clings to a leaning wall of rock and far below the Skagway River roars thru its narrow channel. Just before rounding Rocky Point (seventh mile), looking back we get a magnificent view of Skagway and Lynn Canal. In two and a half hours we leisurely climb |
| White Pass | to the summit of the Pass, the international boundary. Leaving the summit the way becomes one of liveliness rather than grandeur—following the shores of the river, passing Bennett and Pennington and later reach Caribou. Leaving Caribou the train runs along the Watson River and soon Lewis and other little lakes shut in by hills and mountains are past and |
| Arr. White Horse | 5:30 P. M. Hotel rates from \$1.50 to \$3 per day E. P. White Horse is a busy little city, with very interesting copper mines nearby. |
| Lv. White Horse | 8 P. M. Monday, Wednesday or Friday, for the magnificent trip down the Yukon River. Giant towers of red rock stand sentinel along the western shores of Lake Labarge thru which the steamer passes. On thru this splendid scenery of Thirty Mile River and the Lewes, the steamer passes thru the most thrilling experience of the trip—the shooting of Five Finger Rapids. Six miles below Rink Rapids are reached, giving a second experience of this exciting form of navigation. |



THE YUKON AT FIVE FINGERS

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Fort Selkirk | begins the Yukon River. For one hundred and fifty miles the steamer plies this route of ever changing scenic grandeur. Then passing the mouth of the Klondike River the steamer makes a landing. |
| Arr. Dawson | two days later. Hotel rate \$1.50 to \$3 per day E. P. In Dawson the cottages are positively buried in flowers. There are broad, clean, well kept streets and great warehouses greet the eye. |
| Lv. Dawson | Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday. |
| Arr. White Horse | four and a half days later. |
| Lv. White Horse | 9:30 A. M. |
| Arr. Skagway | 4:25 P. M., connecting with a steamer for Vancouver. |
| Lv. Vancouver | by choice of routes. |
| Arr. Chicago | fifth day. |

Time of trip, Skagway to Dawson and return, six and a half days.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| <i>Cost of trip from Skagway to Dawson and return</i> | <i>\$100.00</i> |
| <i>Cost of ticket from Chicago to Vancouver and return.</i> | <i>\$72.50</i> |
| <i>Cost of Sleeper, Chicago to Banff.....</i> | <i>\$9.00</i> |
| | <i>\$3.50</i> |
| | <i>12.50</i> |

THE BRITISH ISLES

Time—Two Months—From New York

Ireland! We think of wild, lonesome hilltops on windy nights; of little, overgrown, haunted graveyards; of strange superstitions; of ghosts and fairies; of a peasantry poor in material things but rich in poetry of thought; a country of primitive simplicity, left behind by the march of progress and never allowed to catch up. Ireland has a bright side, too—the Blarney stone, for instance, and peasant girls full of humor selling lace—and is essentially picturesque thruout.

Scotland is everywhere rugged, both in its country and in its people. The Scot seems admirably suited to his land; he is stubborn, puritanical, full of legend of deeds of daring and endurance. Scotland is rocky, angular and uncut, and everywhere redolent of a stormy past. One stumbles suddenly on the strangest old, crumbling ruins of castles, half buried and overgrown with uncontrollable verdure. But, then, too, there are quiet, little, restful towns, that have apparently been fast asleep since the beginning of things.

The English lake region is a veritable miniature Switzerland—perhaps greener, if that were possible—and more undulating. The English country is, above all, restful; there is no overwhelming grandeur, nothing precipitous or uncomfortably startling. Everywhere is great luxuriance. For a real rest, there is nothing like a quiet tour of the lake country and the cathedral towns.

| | |
|-----|-----------------|
| Day | |
| 1 | Lv. New York |
| 7 | Arr. Queenstown |
| | Lv. Queenstown |
| | Arr. Cork |
| 8 | Lv. Cork |
| | Arr. Bantry |
| 9 | Lv. Glengariff |
| | Arr. Kenmare |

The Cathedral is the finest specimen of modern architecture in Ireland.

late in the afternoon

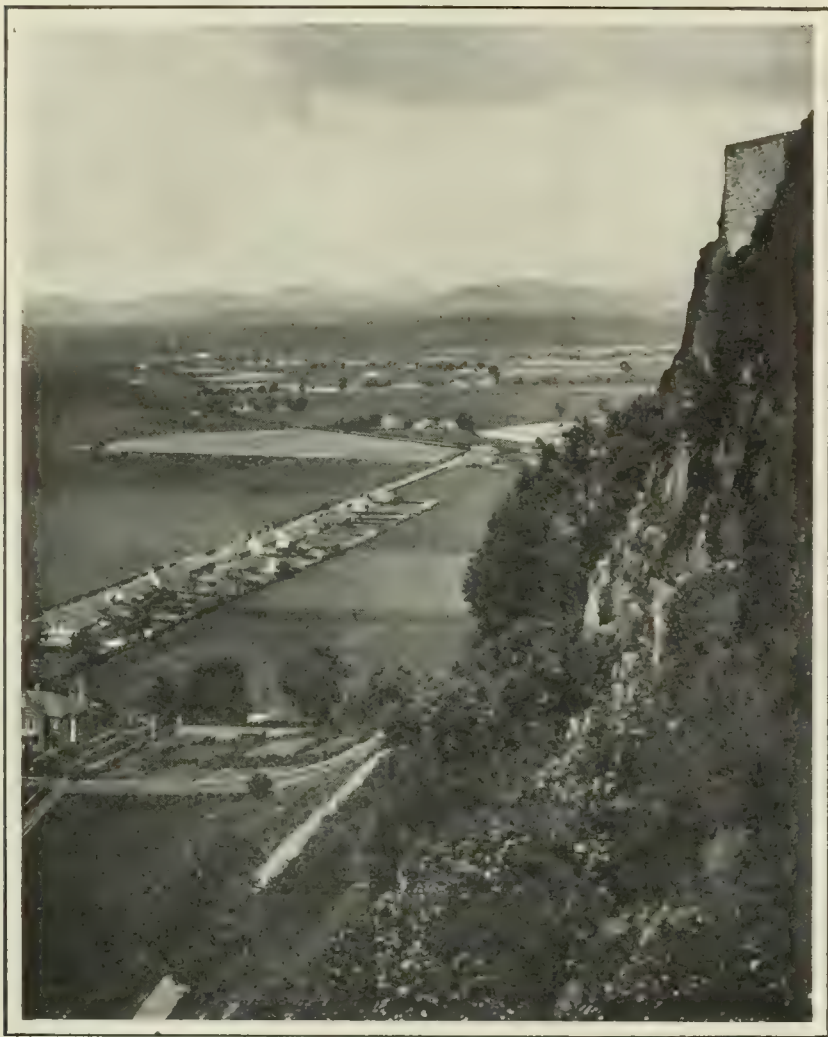
twenty-five minutes later. Facing Patrick's Bridge is a statue to "The Apostle of Temperance," Father Mathew. Next morning take a "jaunting car" to Blarney Castle.

middle of the afternoon.

in the evening, a coach leaves for Glengariff and takes 1:30 hours.

by morning coach.

in time for lunch; afternoon excursion to Parkasnilla and back. Ex-



Underwood & Underwood
THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS FROM STIRLING CASTLE

| Day | | |
|-----|---|---|
| | | quisite lace made by peasant girls can be seen at the Convent of the Poor Clares at Kenmare. |
| 10 | Lv. Kenmare Arr. Killarney | by morning coach. afternoon; walks in every direction. |
| 11 | Lv. Killarney Arr. Limerick | next morning via Trallee. in the afternoon; walk round town. |
| 12 | Lv. Limerick Arr. Galway | in early morning. midday. A quaint old town with mixt Anglo-Spanish architecture; the most notable points are those connected with the Lynch family, which has furnished eighty-four mayors to the town. |
| 13 | Lv. Galway Arr. Dublin | early next morning. in the afternoon. A very beautiful city with one of the finest parks in the world—Phoenix Park. Dublin Castle contains three items of interest: the Throne Room, St. Patrick's Hall and the Castle Chapel. |
| 15 | Lv. Dublin Arr. Belfast Lv. Belfast | morning. afternoon. by night boat with train connection at Ardrossan. |
| 16 | Arr. Glasgow Lv. Glasgow Arr. Edinburgh | in the course of the morning visit Cathedral. afternoon. evening. Visit to Holyrood Castle, Edinburgh Castle and old town |
| 17 | Lv. Edinburgh Arr. Glasgow | evening. evening. |
| 18 | Lv. Glasgow | by early morning steamer. En route the enormous shipyards of the Clyde are past, the Kyles of Bute are rounded and at Ardshaig |

| Day | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| | | the Crinan Canal is entered, and toward 5 p. m. |
| | Arr. Oban 19 Lv. Oban | next morning at 6 on another steamer. |
| | Arr. Inverness | twelve hours later after passing thru the Caledonian Canal. |
| 20 | Lv. Inverness Arr. Aberdeen | at about 1 p. m. at about 6 p. m. A visit to one of the many granite works is very interesting. |
| 21 | Lv. Aberdeen Arr. Dundee | afternoon. about two hours later. Ascend the Old Steeple, a very fine old church tower. |
| 22 | Lv. Dundee Arr. Stirling | next morning. two hours later. The venerable castle situated on a lofty eminence like the castle rock at Edinburgh has played a prominent part in the history of Scotland. |
| | Lv. Stirling | late afternoon train. |
| 23 | Lv. Edinburgh Arr. Penrith | morning train. From here a tour in the English lake district is commenced. |
| 24 | | Lakes Ullswater, Derwentwater, Grasmere and Windermere are visited in their appointed order. |
| 28 | Lv. Windermere Arr. Chester | at 11:25 a. m. at 3 p. m. Visit Cathedral with its fine choir and nave. |
| 29 | Lv. Chester Arr. Kenilworth | early morning. about midday. Kenilworth Castle is one of the finest and most extensive baronial ruins in England; after visit to same hire a carriage to Warwick, where good accommodations can be had. |
| | Arr. Warwick | toward evening. |
| 30 | Lv. Warwick | First visit castle and then engage a carriage for Stratford-on-Avon, going by way of the pleasanter road on the left bank of the Avon. |
| 32 | Lv. Stratford Arr. Oxford | early morning. about 11 a. m. The round of sight-seeing begins most conveniently at Christ Church and then the Colleges of St. Mary Magdalen, the most beautiful, Merton, All Saints and a number of others. |
| 34 | Lv. Oxford Arr. London | afternoon. about two and a half hours later. Hotels are numerous and in every part of the city, boarding houses are mostly located in Bloomsbury (the British Museum district). The innumerable sights need not be listed here, as the intending tripper will not fail to have a Baedeker as his guiding star. Interesting two and three day trips can be made to Cambridge, Canterbury, Hastings, Isle of Wight, etc. |
| 48 | Lv. England | |
| 56 | Arr. New York. | |
| <i>Cost of return passage to England, first class.....\$230.00</i> | | |
| <i>Cost of transportation, by rail and water and coach</i> | | |
| <i>in Great Britain, first class thruout..... 60.00</i> | | |
| <i>Cost of board at a good boarding house averaging</i> | | |
| <i>\$2.25 per day..... 125.00</i> | | |
| <i>Incidentals 60.00</i> | | |
| <hr/> | | |
| <i>Total cost of a two-months trip to the British Isles</i> | | |
| <i>(good average)\$375.00</i> | | |

CENTRAL EUROPE

Time—Three Months—From New York

A visit to Europe gives perhaps greater change than any journey possible in this country. For not only is it a change of scene; it is a change in point of view and in state of mind. In the presence of the dignity of old world civilization, in towns where the streets and buildings have remained practically unchanged for hundreds of years, we forget our own importance and become intensely absorbed in the things of the past. And there is constant variety in climate, country, people and history. In two weeks one can experience a dozen different languages and temperaments, and as many utterly different landscapes.

| | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| Day | | |
| 1 | Lv. New York | on one of the many well appointed ocean liners. |
| 8 | Arr. Liverpool | train awaits steamer on dock and runs direct thru to London in four hours and a half. The country traversed is typically English, dotted with straw thatched cottages, fine country houses set in beautifully kept parks and occasional ruins of castles. |
| | Arr. London | later same afternoon. Hotels: full board \$4, but excellent boarding houses and temperance hotels have inclusive prices from \$1.50 a day. The usual and most notable points of interest are: Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, the Bank of England, etc. Repeated visits to the British Museum should be made; it contains the largest and most complete collections housed under one roof; entrance free. The quickest and cheapest way to obtain a general idea of London is to take a motor bus as far as the Bank or even Plaistow and also in the opposite direction to Shepherd's Bush, where the Anglo-American Exhibition is being held. Crystal Palace, Kew Gardens and Hampton Court should not be missed. Six days would cover London in a general way. |
| 15 | Lv. London | at 9:45 P. M., arriving at Southampton at 12 p. m. in connection with steamer to Havre, where she arrives at 6:30 a. m. with direct connection for Paris. |
| 16 | Arr. Rouen | 9:20 a. m. See the Cathedral and a number of medieval buildings made famous by Jeanne d'Arc. |
| | Lv. Rouen | 2:45 p. m. |
| 16 | Arr. Paris | 4:50 p. m. Full board at hotels from \$4. Pensions charge about \$2 per day. Any information as well as a useful and compact Guide to Paris can be had free of charge from the <i>Daily Mail</i> Information Bureau, Grand Hotel Building, Boulevard des Capucines. The universally known "sights" need not be entered into here, but the following places deserve greater attention: Musée Jacquemart-André, the Mint, the Catacombs, the Sewers (with interesting system of sightseeing cars); for these three latter passes must be procured in advance. One day must be devoted to Versailles. |



© Underwood & Underwood
THE RHINE FROM DRACHENFELS

| | | |
|-----|-----------------|--|
| Day | | |
| 24 | Lv. Paris | P. L. M. Station at 8:30 a. m. (take thru ticket to Geneva). |
| | Arr. Dijon | 12:35 p. m. Visits to Town Hall, Cathedral, etc. |
| | Lv. Dijon | 6:10 p. m. |
| 24 | Arr. Lyon | 10:20 p. m. |
| 25 | | Inspect Palais des Arts, Town Hall, Cathedral. From Notre Dame de Fourvière, a church situated on a hill in the town, Mont Blanc can be seen on clear days. |
| 26 | Lv. Lyon | 7:20 a. m. |
| | Arr. Geneva | 12 m. Hire a carriage for drive about town. |
| 27 | | Excursion to Ferney, a small village four miles from Geneva across the French frontier, which owes its existence to Voltaire, who built a chateau here in which he spent the last years of his life. |
| 28 | Lv. Geneva | by morning lake steamer. |
| 28 | Arr. Montreux | about 1 p. m. Visit the historic Château de Chillon. Beautiful views of the Dent du Midi and surrounding mountains. |
| 29 | Lv. Montreux | 10:25 a. m. via Chamby and Spiez; a five-hour journey thru the heart of the Bernese Oberland. |
| 29 | Arr. Interlaken | at 3:25 p. m. A walk thru the town. |
| 30 | | Ascent of the Jungfrau—via Lauter, Wengernalp, Scheidegg, Jungfrauoch (present terminus of the railway), Scheidegg, Grindelwald and Interlaken. |
| 31 | | Excursion to Berne, 1½ hours in train. Open during 1914, the Swiss National Exhibition. No stop in Berne is complete without a visit to the Bears' Pit. Due back at Interlaken at about 9:30 p. m. |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|----|------------------------------|---|
| 32 | Lv. Interlaken Arr. Lucerne | early morning over the Brünig Pass. 4:30h. later; the afternoon can be devoted to the town with its bridges and quaint structures, and also visit to "The Lion of Lucerne," a statue hewn out on a rock commemorating the faithful Swiss Guards who died in defense of Louis XVI at the beginning of the French Revolution. | 49 | Berlin (Continued) | Royal Palace, Cathedral, National Gallery; the latter has a complete collection of art treasures from Asia Minor. Another day the Sieges Allee (Victory Avenue), a fashionable promenade adorned with statues of thirty-two Prussian rulers. Charlottenburg, with another Royal Palace, demands an entire day. There is an Official Tourist Bureau in Berlin. |
| 33 | Lv. Lucerne Arr. Fluelen Lv. Fluelen Arr. Zurich | by one of the many lake boats touching at Arth and Goldau. after two hours on boat. there is a good train at 2:20 p. m. due to at 4:10 p. m. Here there is an interesting National Museum, also a Botanical Garden and an eleventh century church. | 54 | Lv. Berlin Arr. Hamburg | 9 a. m. 1 p. m. Choose a hotel situated on the Alster. The principal items of interest are: Rathaus (Town Hall), Elbe Tunnel (390 yards long), St. Pauli Church, Nicolai Church with a spire 485 ft. high. A round trip on the Alster ferries. Hamburg has two Zoological Gardens of which Hagenbeck's Thierpark contains a most complete collection of living animals; it is, by the way, the world's most beautiful zoological garden. |
| 34 | Lv. Zurich Arr. Schaffhausen | at 8:15 a. m. at 9:30 a. m. The far-famed Rhine falls are within a few minutes' walk from the station; in summer they are lighted with electricity and fireworks. | 56 | Lv. Hamburg Arr. Hanover | 9:20 a. m., passing thru the Luneburger Heide. 12:25 p. m. The railway station is an imposing structure. The Opera is within three minutes' walk from the station. There has been built a new Rathaus and also a big Provincial Museum. The Palace of the Guelphs (now Technical School) is pleasantly situated outside the town on the road to the Herrenhausen Castle; in the grounds of the Palace an enormous fountain plays to a hight of 220 feet on most public holidays. Hildesheim can be visited by tram from the Georgsplatz. |
| 35 | Lv. Schaffhausen Arr. Constanz Lv. Constanz Arr. Lindau Lv. Lindau Arr. Munich | by the Rhine steamer at 9:55 a. m. about 2 o'clock. by connecting lake ferry. about 4 p. m. 6:16 p. m. express. 10 p. m. after one of the most interesting days of the whole trip. Four days are needed for even a superficial visit to the enormous art collections; the finest modern architecture of Germany can be seen here and is equaled only by Dresden. Trams run in all directions. | 58 | Lv. Hanover Arr. Cologne | 9 a. m. 3 p. m. The Dom (Cathedral) is by many described as the most magnificent Gothic edifice on the globe. For a good view of the Cathedral cross the Nordbrücke, a handsome modern bridge connecting Deutz with Cologne. |
| 41 | Lv. Munich Arr. Nürnberg | at a quarter past eight. half past ten. The town is the most striking and interesting example of German medieval architecture; there is not a house in the old town that is not an object of beauty and interest. | 59 | Lv. Cologne Arr. Brussels | 11:25 a. m. 3:45 p. m. Brussels is a miniature Paris. The Grande Place is the finest medieval square in existence and contains all the historic buildings in the city with the exception of the Cathedral, located 15 minutes away. One day's excursion to Waterloo, going by rail and returning by tram. Interesting Colonial Museum at Tervueren, a country place reached by tram. about midday. |
| 42 | Lv. Nürnberg Arr. Dresden | 11 a. m. (change at Bamberg). 7:30 p. m. Capital of the Kingdom of Saxony and vies with Munich for the reputation of being the most beautiful town in Germany. Of note are the Royal Residence with a 331-ft. tower, Royal China Depot, Luther's Monument, and a well laid out park. | 64 | Lv. Brussels Arr. Antwerp | thirty minutes later. Here the Cathedral with its embroidered spire is a superb Gothic structure containing many pictures by Rubens and other masters. The Musée des Beaux Arts passes all description. |
| 47 | Lv. Dresden Arr. Leipzig | at 8 a. m. at 10 a. m. The latest addition to Leipzig's monuments is the world's most tremendous memorial—the Leipzig Monument—commemorating the "Battle of Nations" where in 1813 the combined armies of Europe in one desperate effort overcame the forces of the great Napoleon. The colossal dome is supported by twelve gigantic warriors forty feet in hight resting on their swords as guardians of the personal liberty of the German people. From May to October, 1914, there is being held an Exhibition of Graphic Arts. | 65 | Lv. Antwerp | by night boat via Harwich. |
| 48 | Lv. Leipzig Arr. Berlin | 10 a. m. 12:50 p. m. Afternoon drive along the famed Unter' den Linden (named after the lime trees, now there are also many chestnut trees), thru the Brandenburg Gate into the Thiergarten, a park with small lakes. | 66 | Arr. London | early morning. Eight days for rest and further excursions from London. |
| | | | 76 | Lv. London | |
| | | | 84 | Arr. in New York. | |
| | | | | | Cost of return passage to England, first class.....\$230 Cost of railroad tickets, first class..... 70 Cost of accommodation at \$3 daily for seventy days.. 210 Incidentals 90 |
| | | | | | Total for three months touring Europe (good average) . \$600 |



MANY A TRUE WORD

AS SPOKEN BY THE COLUMBIA JESTER

This is the fourth of our series of pages by college humorists. The first was by the Harvard Lampoon, April 27th; the second by the Yale Record, May 11th, and the third by the Princeton Tiger, May 18th



"Great Editors of Dignity
Exact and Imperious,
Succumb at Times to Flippancy
And Weary of the Serious.



"And Gentle Readers Staid and Grim
Of Temperament Pedantic,
Acquire Thru Some Passing Whim
A Sense of Humor Frantic.



"A Little Nonsense Now and Then,
Remark'd a Bard Transcendent,
Is Relish'd by the Wisest Men
(E. G. The Independent!)"
—The Independent.

GREAT Editors who humor write
For funny books like Jester,
Whose circulation's but a mite
Unknown beyond Westchester,
Are quick to take a chance like this—
(It's fun—this improvising),
Besides, we'd sort of hate to miss
Such priceless advertising.

"A little nonsense now and then"
Gives readers relaxation;
As well allows the "wisest men"
A simply earned vacation.

Post Impressions

THE COSMOPOLITAN — Girls,
girls, girls with bulldogs, bull-
dogs without girls... greatest thing
ever written... ever will be written
... it grips grips... red blood...
corpuscles, unique... story of de-
serted wife... more deserted wives
... did they deserve to be deserted or
desert to be deserved... gripping
realism... detective... radium...
dictaphone... Kennedy



... get-rich-quick...
\$1,000,000... Blackie saxo-
phone... ads... ads...
have you a little fairy...

LITERARY DIGEST — Cartoons
...contending cartoons... Mex-
ico... maxixe... Panama Canal...
clippings... Joinal... Wilson,
traitor, Times... Wilson, great
statesman, Bugle... Globe-Demo-
crat-Record-Herald... Springfield
Republican... Transcript... why
are we religious... new art...
freaks are there mice in the
moon... jokes from the
Sun-World-Times-Jester-
Constitution-Telegraph-
North American...



LADIES' HOME JOURNAL —
Should they know... that re-
minds... fallacies of feminism...
build a house... \$3.49 a week...
what I did with our dish rag... for
the girl who works... Mary and I
... my greatest experience... how
he proposed... old hat made new
... hen-coop... should he call...
which spoon when... Rue
de la Charmante... à la
mud... S & G...
King corsets... fit like
gloves...



BARKEEP (to two bums who had
started something)—"Come on,
now, cut the rough. Where d'you
think y'are, anyway, in a choich?"

ONE house painter to another:
"Quit splashin' the paint around
that way and work neat. Anybuddy'd
think you wuz a nartist!"



Jester Almanack for June

Which Hath XXX Dayes

Freddie Schang and Prest Slosson,
Bone-editors thereof

The Oldest Almanack in America

- 1 M Brigham Young born, 1801. "What is so rare as a wife in June?"
- 2 Tu De-facto nuisance of Mexico would resign if he knew Huerta go, 1914.
- 3 W Jeff Davis born, 1808. *Cold.* (Editor has a)
- 4 Th Roosevelt discovers a river of pure grape-juice in Brazil, 1914.
- 5 F Anthony Comstock ashamed to take his breath because it comes in short pants, 1914.
- 6 Sa Nathan Hale born, 1755. { *Look out for*
- 7 Su Go-to-"Sacred-Concert"- { *Cold Shower*
- 8 M Primitive man starts first Colyum, B. C. 777770. { *Liars!*
- 9 Tu His wife gets first divorce (same year). *Hot.*
- 10 W I. W. W. revolutionizes social system by going to work, 1987.
- 11 Th So do Theater-ticket Offices and Express Companies, 2007.
- 12 F Last "May-Day" party held in Central Park, 1914.
- 13 Sa Joshua commands sun to stand still until he can complete movies of battle, 1011 B. C.
- 14 Su FLAG DAY. Salute! Twenty-one guns, please.
- 15 M Magna Charta signed by John,* 1215.
- 16 Tu Satan invents open ash-carts, B.C. 8000.
- 17 W British lose first Polo Game at Bunker Hill, 1775.
- 18 Th Napoleon loses a double-header at Waterloo, 1815.
- 19 F Napoleon released to the minors, 1815.
- 20 Sa Black Hole of Calcutta, 1756. *Humid.*
- 21 Su *Summer.* Young man's fancy gets up speed, as adv't by Tennyson.
- 22 M Willum Chinnings changes his name so that it won't rime with Ryan, 1914.
- 23 Tu William Penn closes deal for Penn's Woods, 1663.
- 24 W Elderly dames bar Minuet because couples hold hands, 1780.
- 25 Th Ankle watch on nurse causes heart failure of patient in Bellevue Hospital, 1912.
- 26 F Columbia crew wins Poughkeepsie regatta by two lengths,†, 1914.
- 27 Sa David rocks Goliath to sleep, B.C. 3756.
- 28 Su Rumor that Pres. Butler will edit "The Masses" declared to be without foundation, 1914.
- 29 M Don Juan begins to get restless, 1650.
- 30 Tu So does Editor Jester Almanack, 1914.

*John who?—EDITOR.

†8-5, except Cornell even money.

Pome

"And what is so
rare as a day
in June?"
A poet once war-
bled his lay.
Why, a college or-
chestra playing
in tune
Is rarer far than
that w. k. day.

Tayle

A Wealthy but
honest ladye of
Penroseburg,
Penn., once asked
Ben Franklin, a
journal editor of
them dayes, if it
were a sore task
to edite ye say-
ings of Poore
Richard.
"Nay," quoth
Ben waggishly,
"and yet it re-
quireth a sort of
Alman-knack."

Whereat she
smyled out loude
for they were
simple folke in ye
earlie dayes of ye
Republick.

Prophecies

Of 354 people
using the tele-
phone slot ma-
chines, 354 will
feel to see if they
get their money
back when the
coin drops.

The High Cost
of Dying will
discourage the
vendors of col-
ored wigs.



PUBLICITY FOR CONGRESS

WORKING in close coöperation with the new National Popular Government League is another organization, established not long ago, but so obviously important, even essential to democracy in the true sense, that one wonders why it has only recently been thought out. As a matter of fact it is not as new as it seems. It is a scheme which has been tested out in several states and found good, and has just been promoted, so to speak, to a field of federal operation.

This is the National Voters' League, dedicated to giving the people of the United States a current accounting of the stewardship of the members of Congress.

There is to be no advocacy of issues, and no bias shown in reporting the legislative history of measures or the records of members. For the executive committee of fifteen, and among them are John R. Commons, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Frederic Howe, and Miss Ida Tarbell, believe that with accurate information in their hands the people will do the proper discriminating both as to men and measures. And this belief is actually the result of experience. Mr. Linn Haines, the secretary, says:

"It was the discovery of a political law which led to this attempt at revelation of congressional conditions. In Minnesota a few years ago, a certain corrupt politician was a candidate for reelection to the state legislature. His success seemed assured. Personally very popular, he had practically no opposition; he belonged to the dominant party; the second term custom decreed that he should be returned; not more than a dozen people in his district were aware of his real official character. One of these twelve, however, had his record carefully analyzed and a digest given to every elector. The result was his defeat, overwhelmingly, by an unknown man.

"Then followed other cases. In the end it was undeniably demonstrated that the people can be trusted; that if the actual record of any aspirant for public position is placed before the people, they will elect or defeat him according to the measure of his merit."

The league will keep a complete record of what occurs in Congress and will always be ready to furnish desired information as to the provisions or status of bills, the work of caucuses and committees, the votes and attitude of congressmen and senators. It will encourage the publication of a book, after each

session of Congress, which will give a history of the legislation of the period, as well as issue a monthly bulletin.

Any one who has attempted the politico-literary feat of reading the *Congressional Record* under the sad delusion that he can thus find out what Congress is really doing, will appreciate what a boon such a digested analysis will be. Its value will hang, of course, by its non-partizanship, and this is plainly guaranteed in advance.

Like the other organization, the Voters' League is financed by private subscriptions from persons interested in the undertaking. Its headquarters are at room 829, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

THE MAGIC WAND

THE belief in the power of the divining rod to discover hidden treasure or underground water is one of the superstitions that has survived from the Dark Ages and finds many adherents in all lands. It is still customary in the country districts of the United States to call in the local water-finder to use his forked twig of witch-hazel when a well is to be dug and "electrical" or "magnetic" rods for the finding of gold or radium or whatever is wanted are sold at high prices. In Germany a "congress" of diviners was recently held in which Government officials took part.

But the evidence relied upon to prove the existence of the mysterious power is quite fallacious. Unless we know beforehand the extent and depth of the water-courses underground we cannot tell what chance there is of missing or hitting them. The only way to put the question to a scientific test is to station the dowser or diviner over a pipe or other channel thru which water is run intermittently and see if the rod will turn when the water comes. Professor d'Arsonval reported recently to the French Academy of Science a series of such experiments with both professionals and amateurs. Every ten minutes during the hour the dowser was to say whether the pipe was empty or full, but he hit it only two times out of six. Professor Armand Gautier, president of the committee appointed by the Academy to investigate the question, also got negative results. The Society for Psychical Research about ten years ago collected a large amount of data which appeared, on the face of it, quite convincing, but their experiments on water running thru water pipes were likewise failures. On the whole, then, the best evidence is against the ancient art of rhabdomancy.

WHALERS IN THE SOUTH

THOSE who think that whales are pursued by fishermen only in far northern waters should know that there are whales in Antarctic seas. The hardy Norwegian hunts them there, far from his home near the Arctic circle. This industry in the South is centered at the Falkland Islands, and a whaling company must pay £200 a year to the British authorities for the privilege of operating in the South Sea Current, with the South Shetland Islands and Grahamland as bases. But a company is permitted to have only one station and to use only three whaling boats. Licenses are granted to only ten companies. Eight of these are Norwegian, one is British, and one Chilean. The whaling boats are about 100 feet long, and each has a machine that fires an explosive harpoon. The station is usually a floating one, a steamship of almost 3000 tons. After the whales have been killed they are brought to the side of it. There they are cut up. Oil is tried out of the severed parts on the ship.

A majority of the whales caught are humpback, blue, or fin. Comparatively few right or sperm whales are found in the extreme southern waters. A recent report from Punta Arenas shows that the licensed Chilean company in the past season caught about 400 whales, shipped 2000 tons of oil (valued at about \$215,000) to England, and sold twenty tons of whalebone in France. In October the fishermen begin their season's work in the Straits of Magellan, and in December they go to the South Sea Current, where they remain until the season closes, in March or April. One of the Norwegian companies is erecting a station, or base, on Deception Island, large enough to try out an entire whale. Owing to this island's volcanic structure, steam rises from its beach in the winter, and much of the snow on it is melted.

Another Norwegian company has a base and station on a small island off the southern coast of Chile. This company's zone of operations is not far from the station, and its average catch in a season is 150 whales. It uses three boats, each of seventy-five tons. The station has an elaborate equipment of machinery for the production of oil, whalebone and fertilizer. Oil of the first grade is sold in Europe for \$117 a ton, and \$220 a ton is obtained for the best whalebone. A full-grown right whale may be worth as much as \$3600, but the value of a whale of any of the other varieties is less than half of that sum.



FAERYLAND

BY J. C. EDWARDS, WEBSTER GROVE, MASSACHUSETTS

This picture is awarded the first prize



OUT

BY GEORGE G. MC LEAN

This picture is au



SEA
INTERIA, CALIFORNIA
the second prize



PALS

BY JEAN M. MURDOCK, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASSACHUSETTS



THE BROOKLET

BY RUPERT BRIDGE, NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS

THE MINGLING OF BLOOD

A RACIAL TRAGEDY

I HAD been seven years in America when I met the White Woman. She appeared before me like a flash of light one dull afternoon in November. Raising my eyes from my books I met the blue brightness of hers. She bought a small ginger jar, said a few pleasant words and in a few moments was gone. Three days later she came to inquire whether my firm would employ her as a saleswoman. This was fifteen years ago and white women then did not seek employment from Chinese. Therefore, I looked at her twice before I asked: "Why do you wish to work for Chinese? Can you not obtain employment with Americans?"

"I can," she replied, "but I'm tired of being bossed and I thought if I got a place with a Chinese firm the manager would be easier with me."

"My partners would not agree to employing a woman," I said.

She told me she had but the day before lost her position as saleswoman in a department store because she happened to disregard some arbitrary order of the forewoman.

"Of course," she went on, "I was in the wrong; but I was so weary of being ordered about by her and the department boss that I did not really care whether I lost my position or not."

"Ah, you are rich then," I observed.

"I have enough money to pay for my board this week," she replied.

I felt very sorry for her.

Still she lingered. Finally I looked up and asked her if there were anything I could do for her.

She hesitated a moment, then said: "I have been thinking that I might earn some money teaching Chinese. My scholars at the Mission make more rapid progress than any others. Do you know of any Chinese who would like to take private lessons and pay for them?"

There was the gold of autumn asters in her hair; in her eyes the blue of the sea where the waters are deep.

I got her three scholars within the week. I took lessons from her myself. She used to come when the lanterns were lit, smiling and unafraid. Sometimes she beguiled me to talk about myself. I told her my real name—the name that was mine in China. I told her of my family—an honorable one. I told her of my revolutionist father and an uncle who had lost his life for the Cause. She seemed much interested. She said that the better she got to know the Chinese people, the better she liked them. Once she invited me to

escort her to a Chinese picnic, saying: "I am not ashamed to be seen walking with a Chinese."

Three months after I first met her I asked her to become my wife.

THERE was much opposition to our marriage both by her friends and mine. Our wedding was private; but after we had settled down in our little flat, she sent invitations to all her friends to call. But few came. I asked her why. She replied: "Because I have married a Chinese." She laid her head down on the table and cried. At last she raised her eyes to mine. "Dear old Charlie," said she, "do not feel so sad. You are worth every one else. After all, such friends amount to very little."

But her mind must have dwelt upon the slight, for the next morning she asked me to order her a couple of silk dresses which she had admired the day before, but would not then permit me to buy.

"Get them for me," said she, "I will show them that my Chinese husband can dress me better than can their white ones."

I got them for her, also some other articles of finery which she displayed in woman fashion to the curious few who called; but put aside at last in a shamefaced manner.

"How foolish!" she exclaimed one evening, "to belittle myself thus. Even if I am married to a Chinese I am not really vulgar."

"Why should you be vulgar?" I questioned.

"It is common report," said she, "that the white women who marry Chinese are either vulgar women or women who see no other way of settling themselves in life than by marrying a Chinese."

After a while I said to her: "Since you do not appear vulgar and might easily have settled yourself with some one who was not me, why did you marry me?"

For a moment she stared into my face as if too astonished to speak. Then she got up from her seat, came over to my side, and laughing up at me, said:

"You can't imagine how comical and dear you looked when you spoke that. I know you won't believe it, after all I've been saying, but I married you really because I thought an awful lot of you."

I frequently escorted her to places of entertainment. We dined out a great deal. People regarded us curiously and occasional remarks were past which I bore with equanimity or tried not to hear. Strangely enough, I deluded myself with the

idea that the White Woman was not affected by them.

Until one day. I had taken her to spend the week-end at a popular beach. That evening, as we were passing into the dining room, she a little in advance of me, a young woman accosted her in a friendly fashion and invited her to take dinner at the same table with her and her husband.

"Are you with any one?" she inquired as an after-thought.

"Yes," replied my wife, "I am with my husband. Let me introduce him."

The young woman was polite; but she did not repeat her invitation.

I noticed her pointing us out to her companion several times during the hour which followed, and though whenever she caught my eye she quickly averted her own, the man with her kept his glasses focused upon us in so irritating a manner that the face of the White Woman by my side became as a peony, and when the meal was over she drew me to our own apartments and declared hysterically that she would never again go out in public.

I tried to soothe and calm her as best I could, but all night she wept and only fell into slumber toward morning.

It was quite dark when I arose. Something lay upon my mind and the air of the room seemed too heavy for my breathing. I went down to the beach. Enwrapped in mist I stood. Suddenly there was a chirruping of birds and in the new light of a new day the ocean arose out of its sleep, fathomless, fresh and fair. And as it arose and awoke, so also did my mind. I became conscious that I had done wrong in marrying the White Woman—wrong to myself and wrong to her.

But I determined to make the best of things.

MY most earnest desire was to make her happy. I would watch her face and try to learn from its expressions her mood of mind. If she looked happy, then I also was happy. I also, for her sake, conformed to all the ways of the white man and sought to transform myself not only outwardly but inwardly. For her, I was careful of my appearance. For her I worked harder than any of my partners whose wives were Chinese. The consequence was that I became known as one of the most successful Chinese business men in the city in which we were living.

The White Woman, I think, was glad of my success and also of my popularity with white men. But one

TIMELY NEW MACMILLAN BOOKS FOR READING

"One of the most famous of modern debates."

SOCIALISM PROMISE OR MENACE?

A New Book by

Morris Hillquit LL.B. and John Augustine Ryan, D.D.

Author of "History of Socialism in the United States," "Socialism in Theory and Practice," etc.

Professor of Moral Theology and Economics, St. Paul Seminary; author of "A Living Wage," etc.

The chapters which constitute this book originally appeared in "Everybody's Magazine." The large and generous interest with which the discussion was received by the reading public has called for its reproduction with slight revisions, in permanent book form.

The novel feature of this work is that for the first time, the opposing arguments are presented with the greatest completeness and highest competence, and side by side, in a form available for the immediate comparison of argument. The object of the discussion is to present to the reading public both sides of a much-mooted social problem, and to draw attention to the promise or menace of a movement which is yearly growing in influence and extension.

Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net

Mr. Walling's New Book

Progressivism and After

By William English Walling

A forceful survey of radical political progress with special reference to the practical, economic standpoint. \$1.50 net

Soul-Stirring Romance of Historical Interest

The Story of Phaëdrus

How We Got the Greatest Book in the World

By Newell Dwight Hillis

A charming romance of unflinching interest with the irresistible appeal which new light throws on life in the early years of the Christian era.

Illustrated. \$1.25 net

The Truth About the Philippines

The Philippines: Past and Present

By Dean C. Worcester

(Secretary of the Interior, Philippines, 1901-13.)

A timely, accurate work on conditions in the Philippines by "the one man on earth who knows most about the subject."

Two vols. Richly Illustrated. \$6.00 net

A Novel of Life, Wit and Humor

Sandy

By the late S. R. Crockett

author of "The Stickit Minister," "Patsy," etc. "Full of life, vigor, wit and humor, (the last and) as satisfactory a novel as Mr. Crockett ever wrote; the hero as captivating as his previous attractive heroine, 'Patsy.'" Illustrated. \$1.35 net

Mr. Hunter's New Book

Violence and the Labor Movement

By Robert Hunter

A dramatic, historical narrative of the labor conflicts of the last half century presented in vivid and well balanced pictures. \$1.50 net

The Development of Humanity

The Childhood of the World

By Edward Clodd

A popular work in simple language which tells the story of man's progress from his appearance upon earth to the present day. Illustrated. \$1.50 net

The Most Readable Account of Mexico Mexico: The Wonderland of the South

By W. E. Carson

A new, revised, enlarged edition, with additional chapters on present conditions, bringing this standard work up to date. "The most authoritative account of Mexico that we have." Illustrated. \$2.50 net

The Countryside Manuals

I. The Suburban Garden Guide

By Parker Thayer Barnes

"The best, most compact and handiest of the garden manuals published." 50 cents net

II. Things Mother Use to Make

By Lydia Maria Gurney

The good, old-fashioned, but ever new recipes for the best products of kitchen cookery. 50 cents net

"The one book that every American should read"

Theodore Roosevelt:—An Autobiography

With the return of Col. Roosevelt from the interior wilds of South America, renewed interest is aroused in his own story of his life which has been well described as "An American Standard for Right Living," "a straightforward account of a career which has always stimulated public confidence." Abounding in personal experiences of national interest, personal opinions and doctrines of world-wide significance, absorbing incidents, striking episodes, picturesque situations, this exceptional work from beginning to end is "a display of unbroken brilliance" which makes a special appeal to American citizenship both private and public.

Decorated cover. Gilt top. Richly Illustrated. Octavo. \$2.50 net; postpaid, \$2.75

day she declared that our only white friends were those bought with dinners and presents.

"If that is so," I said, "we will not give any more dinners and presents."

"Do you think I can live without seeing or speaking to my own people, mean tho they are?" she cried. "I must keep up with them. To live alone among Chinese would kill me."

We had many little scenes such as that; but on the whole we lived amiably. Until our little boy was born.

THE little boy was all Chinese to behold. The White Woman said he was more Chinese than I. Thru long living in this country, also perhaps because of the thought and perplexity of mind which living with the White Woman involved, the contour of my features had somewhat changed.

Trouble and perplexity arose thru my inability to understand the nature of the White Woman. For instance, I could not understand why she should not be happy over the birth of our child. But she was not. The first words she said when she saw him were: "Can that be my child? Take him away."

He grew to be a nice little boy, too, only somewhat quiet and constrained when with his mother, who snubbed him and kept him in the background of her life. Once I heard her tell a white woman of her acquaintance that had he been fair she might have cared for him; but being a perfect little Chinese, she had to admit with some shame that he aroused no motherly feelings whatever.

With sadness I record this and without blame for her. If love for my child dwelt not within her bosom it was the fault of nature and not of the woman. This is the tragedy of the Eurasian. There are a few of these unfortunate children who are as tenderly loved by those whose passions gave them life as are the children of pure race; but they are very few indeed. To me the little child who looked like me was very dear, yet not so dear, never so much my own as the children who now throng around my knee and whose blood is unmixed with that of the white man.

It was somewhat pitiful. Whenever the little child was naughty and mischievous as all children will be at times, the White Woman, attributing it to his mixed parentage, dealt severely with him. On one occasion she called him a little monster.

"That's what comes of having Chinese blood mixed with white," she declared. "No white child would have been so destructive."

I was puzzled what to do or say when the White Woman was in such

a mood as this. She had been drifting from me for some time. Many an evening when I came home I found her entertaining in extravagant fashion white friends, both men and women. When I appeared meaning smiles would be interchanged and a sort of mock politeness accorded me. But I felt I was not wanted and would go away to some Chinese club where I could pass the hours with compatriots. Meanwhile the boy would play alone, taking his meals with the negro woman who was our housekeeper.

ONE afternoon of a Chinese holiday, Confucius day, I came home early, and letting myself into the house, threw myself down on a couch in the sitting room. There was no one in and I unfolded my Chinese paper and began reading, when the voice of a woman entering the next room with another fell upon my ears. I knew that voice. It was the voice of the one American woman acquaintance of my wife's whom I liked and respected.

"You ought not to have spoken to him like that; he is only a little boy," she was saying.

"I know," went on the other, "my own experience has taught me that very few parents in the flush and strength of life rightly understand the fine little souls of children. But I think if mothers would give but a few moments of their day to looking back into their own childhood and reflecting thereon, some of our finest and most sensitive little ones would not be compelled to suffer as they surely do from the impatient injustice of parents."

"Am I unjust, Mary?" asked the White Woman.

The door between the rooms was ajar and I could head her distinctly.

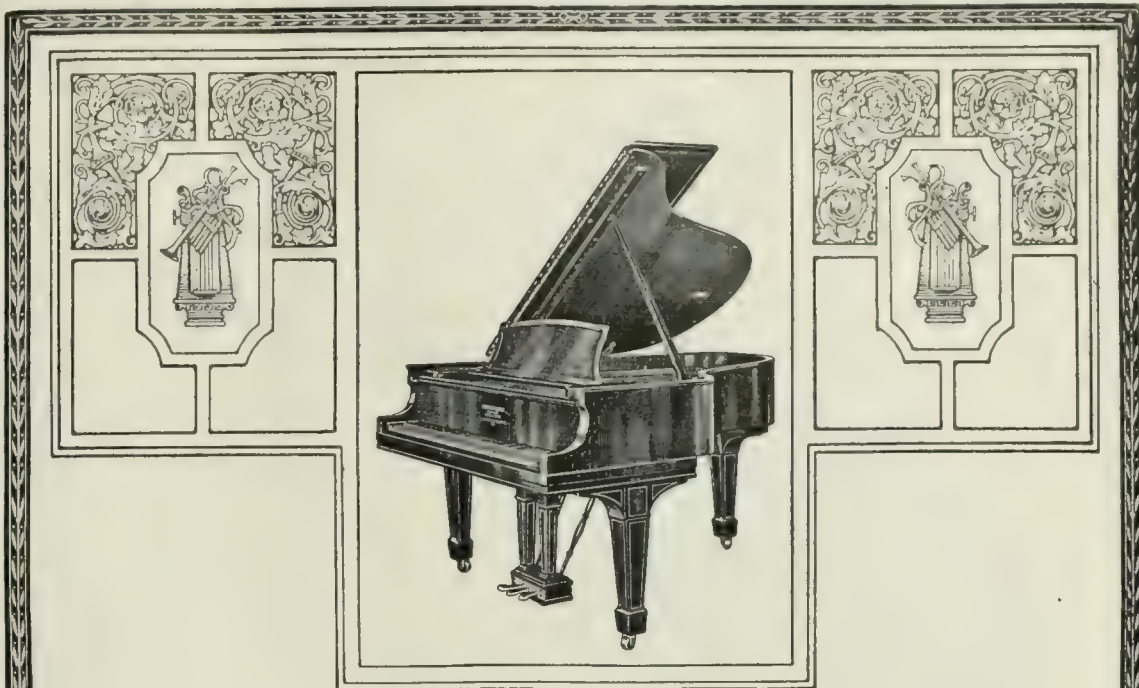
"You are," replied the friend.

The White Woman gave a nervous little laugh—or was it a cry?

"Well," said she, "I confess I do not feel for the boy as a mother should feel. Every time I look at him he irritates me. That square, dark little face and broad nose; that squat little figure, seem unnatural in a child of mine. They turn me against him. I do not whip him or inflict physical pain upon him as a Chinese mother might, but I cannot be a mother to him in all tenderness, nor restrain my tongue from expressing to him my feelings. It's awful to feel this way, but it's all true what you say about me; all true."

At last the one called Mary spoke again. "Yet you married his father, whom he resembles," said she.

"Yes," assented the White Woman, "I married his father. But his father



STEINWAY

*Steinway Skill, Experience and Ability Alone
Can Produce a Piano of Steinway Merit*

TO attain the world-popularity of the Steinway was possible only by superior merit. This merit consists in the unsurpassed qualities of tone and workmanship. These are the distinctive features in the Steinway of to-day. The first Steinway Piano was the result of an art ideal. Through four generations this ideal has been upheld and maintained, to the end that proficiency has become a tradition in the Steinway factories and that the Steinways are recognized everywhere as past masters in their craft.

Purchase a Steinway and you possess the world's greatest piano—perfect in tone and workmanship.

*Write for illustrated literature about the Steinway
Piano and name of the Steinway dealer nearest
you. Mention this magazine*

STEINWAY & SONS STEINWAY HALL

107-109 E. 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door



"BEGINNER'S."

"THE BEGINNER'S BOX" of Oil Colors and Materials

Polished Wood Box, size 10 inches long, 6 inches wide, 2 inches deep.—Containing 10 single Tubes of F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Prepared Artists' Oil Colors; Bottles Pale Drying Oil and Turpentine; Palette Cup, Mahogany Palette; Badger Blender, Palette Knife, 1 Sable and 2 Bristle Artists' Brushes. Complete, \$1.75.

Other fitted BOXES at \$2.00, \$2.75 and up.
We make a specialty of Outfits of materials for Oil, Water Color and China Painting, Pastel, Crayon Drawing, Tapestry Painting, Leather Work, Etching, Etc.

Catalogue on request.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
101 Fulton Street, New York

Quality Is Economy

*Why President Lincoln
would not appoint their
nice friend to office.*

A dozen Congressmen had spoken for him, as a delightfully good fellow: and Mr. Lincoln replied, "I once steered a raft down the Mississippi River, and it went along delightfully with the current; but I didn't meet any rafts going up-stream. They were all steamboats."

Almost any Varnish will go along delightfully, for a little while, if you don't subject it to any kind of wear or exposure. *Murphy Varnishes* give you up-stream service, against head winds. To speak without parable, they have the *durability* which makes them doubly and trebly valuable.

The Varnish
That Lasts
Longest

Murphy Varnish Company

FRANKLIN MURPHY, President

Associated with Dougall Varnish Company, Limited,
Montreal, Canada

NEWARK,
N. J.
CHICAGO,
ILL.

EZEKIEL PAGE brand OARS and PADDLES

For more than 70 years the standard

Established 1843



The most reliable and the longest wearing. Use the best, thereby avoiding delays and annoyances incident to breakage. Ask us for catalog and price list and the name of your nearest dealer.

NEW YORK BOAT OAR COMPANY

69 West Street, New York

was not of my blood. Yen is my child, my own, tho so unlike."

"Poor little thing," murmured Mary. "Poor little boy. I could love him were he my own or not my own, whether Chinese, white or half one thing, half another. To me, he is but a little child. And a child needs love."

"All women are not alike," declared the White Woman.

"And since they are not; since some can feel as do you, there should be no intermarriage between the races. For sake of the little children it should not be."

The White Woman's humor seemed to have changed.

"I don't know about that," said she. "Eurasian children are usually considered bright and often turn out well, even if their parentage is against them. But for sake of the White Woman and the White Man, it would be better if there was no mingling with another race in marriage. Did you ever know or hear of a white woman or man who did not sink socially after a marriage such as mine? I did not belong to any high society. I was but a girl of the common respectable class, and yet I have felt it so keenly—the social barrier which has been raised against me—that sometimes I have thought I would go mad. And he is so stolid, so uncomprehending. I have struggled against the truth, but it must be told. Knowing myself to be prohibited socially, for no crime whatever, from intercourse with decent people of my own race, I have allowed myself to go and am truly now unfit for such intercourse. I have lost all ambition, all aspiration. To live free and easy; to eat, drink and be merry, is all my care."

THE little boy was missing over a day and a night. I found him lying, half naked and half starved, over the grave of a gentle young girl who had been his teacher and to whom he had been much attached. At first, he would not come with me and actually fought me with his tiny fists when I tried to lift him; but I got him home at last. That night in his delirium he kept crying: "Mother says I am a monster!"

He died three days later. Shortly after, because of certain happenings, unnecessary to relate, I obtained a divorce from the White Woman and married the daughter of one of my compatriots.

My children by my second wife are being educated in American schools, and I wish them to become thoroly westernized. But my advice to every man, be he yellow or white, is "Mingle not the blood of your race with the blood of another."

INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

THE VANDERBILT CASE

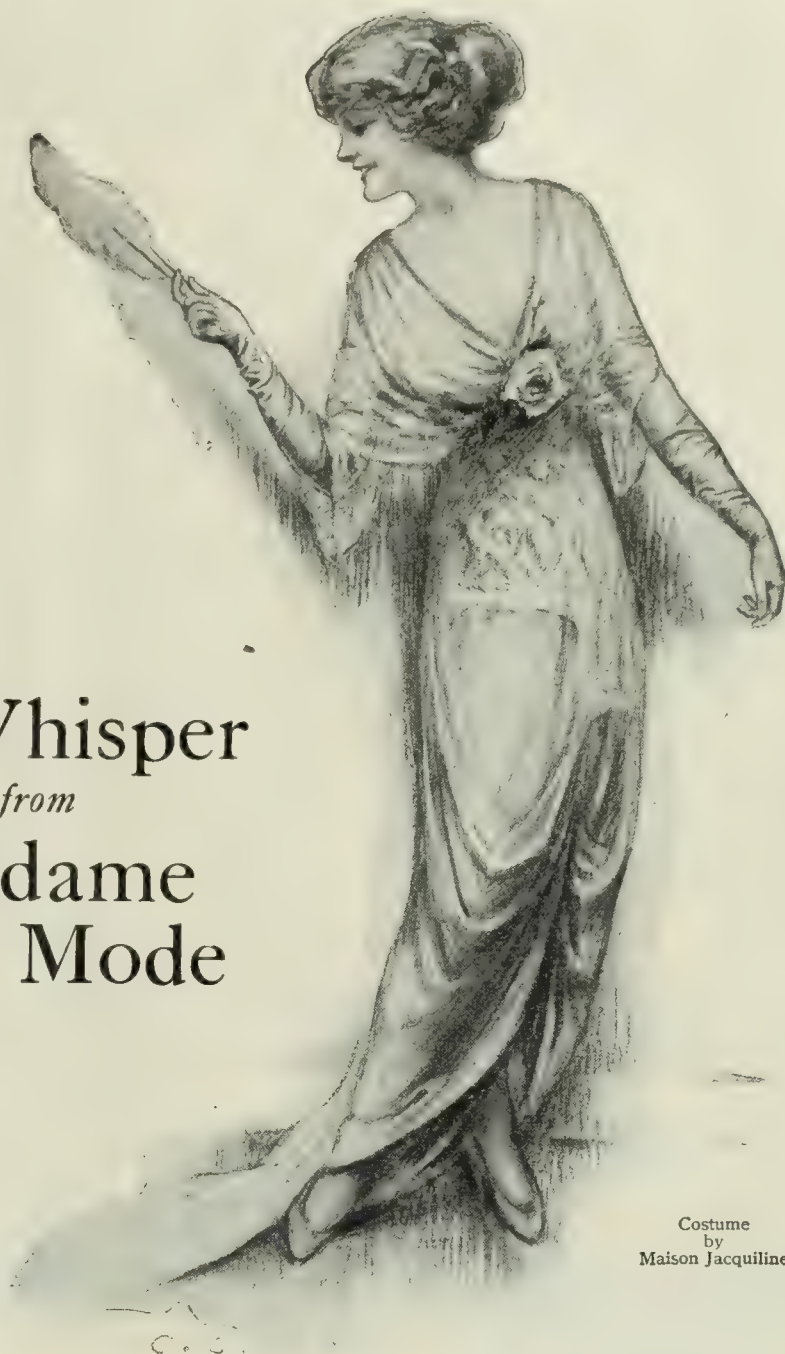
Now that the question of the relation of Vanderbilt University to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been decided by the Supreme Court, there is no reason to prolong the controversy. We believed that the control of the University by the Church was injurious and we rejoiced to see it broken, but we hope that, since the question is settled, the ill feeling which the long struggle inevitably aroused may disappear and the most cordial sympathy prevail. But before we dismiss the subject we must in fairness give space to one of the letters of protest which we have received:

However intensely you might feel on certain subjects, you desire, I assume, to be accurate in your statements. On this assumption, I (a reader of The Independent, an alumnus of Vanderbilt University, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South) call your attention to several incorrect statements in The Independent of April 6th. Editorially you are responsible for the following: "The real occasion for seeking possession of the university was the fear that Chancellor Kirkland and some of his professors who sought a wider theological liberty in the church, would exert a too liberalizing influence over the students." This is both misleading and untrue. . . . The real occasion was the effort of the trustees of the University, under the leadership of Dr. Kirkland, to wrest the University from the Church (its rightful owner) in order to receive funds from educational coöperations which do not contribute to denominational institutions.

In the second place, you are editorially responsible for: "The General Conference is utterly, totally, finally defeated; and many in the church, even some among the bishops are glad of it." The latter part of this statement is utterly, totally, finally false. The records show that all the conferences within the bounds of Southern Methodism, except the Tennessee Conference, which is contiguous to the city of Nashville, past strong resolutions condemning the action of the trustees, and heartily endorsing the bishops. Your "many in the church" is too insignificantly small to be called a minority. As to "some among the bishops" who are glad of it, you will find on investigation that the entire college of bishops brought suit against the trustees, and that they vetoed Mr. Carnegie's one million dollar gift, to a man.

In the article entitled "A Victory for Democracy in Education" ("A Victory for Trust Control of Education" would have been a more fitting caption) your "special correspondent" says: "The fight has been . . . marked by all the medieval features of religious persecution on one side." By the "one side" he of course means the bishops. The spleen with which this sentence reeks leads one to suspect that the "special correspondent" is rather closely identified

A Whisper from Madame La Mode



Costume
by
Maison Jacquiline

DO you worry because you are not tall and slender? Far from it. You can get BON TON Corsets to make your figure pettily fashionable.

Madame La Mode this spring has a little smile in the "Tail of her Eye" for the short, plump person, and for her benefit has eased the hip-line a little, so in some of the newest BON TON Corsets there is a whisper of a curve—only a whisper that will carry throughout the entire world of fashion.

The short woman may become a most charming example of her type by having her gowns made over a BON TON Corset and at the same time be delightfully comfortable and chic.

BonTon

CORSETS

Are Sold by YOUR Dealer
Price \$3 to \$25

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO.
Manufacturers, Worcester, Mass.

New York Office and "Salon du Bon Ton," 39 West 34th St.

Table Linen

At McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade Mark

To make a summary here of our enormous stock of Table Linens would, of course, be quite impossible.

We merely wish to call attention to the fact that nowhere else can such a comprehensive assortment be found.

In addition to all the staple lines we carry the *unusual* in size, design and quality.

More than half a century of merchandising in Linens as a specialty has given us a clientele in every state and important town in this country.

We have studied closely and provided for the needs of this ever-growing number of customers, with the result that no such comprehensive stock of Table Linens can be found in any other house in the country.

Our customers have the added satisfaction of knowing that we stand behind every purchase made and guarantee its satisfaction.

This applies not only to our Table Linen Department, but to everything we sell.

Mail Orders Receive Our Prompt Attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 33d and 34th Streets, N. Y.



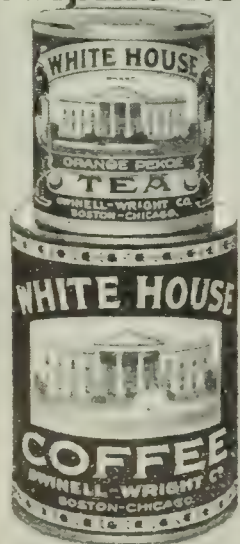
Magnificent Steel Launch \$96

Complete with Engine, Ready to Run

18-20-23 and 27-ft. boats at proportionate prices. All launches tested and fitted with Detroit two-cycle reversible engines with speed controlling lever—simplest engine made—starts without cranking—has only 3 moving parts—anyone can run it. The Safe Launch—absolutely non-sinkable—needs no boathouse. All boats fitted with air-tight compartments—cannot sink, leak or rust. We are sole owners of the patents for the manufacture of rolled-steel, lock-seamed steel boats. Orders filled the day they are received. Boats shipped to every part of the world. (91)

Free Catalog. Steel Rowboats, \$20. MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO., 1277 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

The only coffee house in the world making Regular Carload Shipments of high-grade roasted coffee to over twenty large distributing jobbers, who in turn distribute to over 25,000 retail grocers in the United States. This tells the story of the extraordinary growth, distribution and use of



White House Coffee

Packed in 1-lb., 2-lb. and 3-lb. all tin-cans, never in bulk. Try it. It has the "tang" of the Orient, and will please you.

White House Tea is just as fine as White House Coffee. Ask your grocer.

DWINELL-WRIGHT CO., Principal Coffee Roasters, Boston—Chicago

with a gentleman possessing "a rather choleric blue eye." This is unfair, unjust, unchristian, and unworthy of space in a first-class periodical.

Again, your "special correspondent" says: "It is heralded as the breaking of episcopal power in this church, which has been carried too far in recent years to be acceptable to a people essentially democratic in their beliefs rather than monarchical, which is the distinct quality of episcopal authority in the Methodist Church." Shades of Ananias! The bishops not only received the almost solid support of the church, they were acting as representatives of the Church. Nothing is truer than the loyalty of the members of the Church to the bishops and to our ecclesiastical polity. "Heralded as the breaking of episcopal power." By whom, please? Not by Southern Methodists, at any rate.

Now, Mr. Editor, in the name of Truth, please wander occasionally within the circumference of facts. The circumference, mind you, not the center. That would be asking too much. Just the circumference.

JOHN WM. FRAZER.

Auburn, Alabama

Inasmuch as Mr. Frazer's letter is an arraignment of The Independent for its failure to regard facts, we might expect Mr. Frazer to give facts to substantiate his own views. In reply to his first comment it is sufficient to remark that the Supreme Court of Tennessee by an unanimous opinion decided that the trustees were not endeavoring to wrest the University from the Church, and that the Church was not its rightful owner. If the decision of the court means anything it means that the bishops were trying to wrest the university from its proper government and control. It means that Mr. Frazer and his party were wholly in error as to the rightful owner, and that in talking about ownership he has ideas that are wholly in conflict with the law. One can hardly imagine a statement that departs further from the facts than this opening statement of Mr. Frazer. By way of further comment, we may remark that Mr. Frazer's interpretation of the motives of the board of trust is equally wrong. If the trustees did not do the thing charged against them, it follows necessarily that they did not do it for the reason given by Mr. Frazer. There is no use to discuss an imaginary motive for an action that did not occur. The Independent suggests that the real occasion for the antagonism of the bishops was an illiberal spirit in the Church expressing itself against a liberal spirit in the University. The brief submitted by the lawyers in the case, which is based on unfuted testimony taken in the case, shows that this struggle was initiated by one of the present bishops and continued for ten years ante-

dating the actual filing of the suit. In all this time the demand was that the faculty should be filled with Methodists, and the complaint was that this was not being carried out. The facts on which this statement is based may be found in the brief of the trustees, pages 350-358.

Mr. Frazer is not correct in his statement that the entire college of bishops brought suit against the University. The original bill filed was filed by the State of Tennessee on the relation of all the members of the college of bishops of the M. E. Church, South, except one. It would, therefore, seem that at least one bishop did not join in this suit.

As for the size of the minority which is pleased by the decision, that, of course, is a matter of opinion; but, however small it may be now, we are confident that it will grow until a large majority of the Church will realize that it is best for the University to be free from sectarian control.

We quite agree with our correspondent as to the desirability of keeping within the circumference of the truth, however impossible it may be to hit the bull's-eye every time. To show that we really intend a closer approximation to absolute accuracy, we will admit that we were not quite correct in alluding to the gift of a million dollars from Mr. Carnegie for the medical school as "refused by the Methodist bishops." It should rather have read, "the million dollars which Mr. Carnegie refused to give so long as Vanderbilt was regarded as a sectarian institution." As a further effort in the same direction, we should say that the Rev. Mr. Frazer is wrong in his insinuation as to the identity of our special correspondent. Neither the article nor editorial was written or inspired by Chancellor Kirkland.

Apropos of your request that the readers of The Independent after reading your paper pass it on to a friend, I wish to state that much as I would like to increase the sum of human happiness and intelligence by doing so, I cannot. The reason is that when I am thru with The Independent it is in such a mutilated condition that I haven't the "face" to pass it on to anybody. I am a reader of many periodicals and have the habit of clipping from all of them such articles as interest me especially. I gage the value of any periodical that passes thru my hands by its condition after I am thru with it; the more mutilated it is, the more highly I value it. Judged by this criterion The Independent is *facile princeps*.

HERBERT B. AUGUR

Portland, Oregon.

We take it as a greater compliment to be thus mutilated and filed than to be encased in buckram and placed in cold storage on the library

THOMSON'S

Much of the **comfort** of your corsets will come in the knowledge that "uncorseted" youthfulness is present without effort or forcing. The surpassing art of Thomson's "Glove-fitting" corseting developed through sixty years of concentration upon one ideal, makes this precious effect more secure with each change of style. Thomson's

"GLOVE-FITTING"



corsets comfort **body** and **mind**. We guarantee both **style** and **comfort** if you select the model your figure requires.

At all dealers, \$1.00 to \$5.00

George C. Batcheller & Co.

New York Chicago San Francisco

CORSETS



ANDIRONS

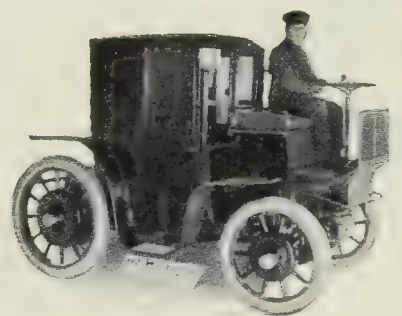
MARBLE, STONE and WOOD
MANTELS

Wm. H. Jackson Company

2 West 47th Street

New York City

HEALEY & CO.



Having perfected the Electric Vehicle in the application of a spiral transmission, connected with an Edison battery, as proven in the several runs to Philadelphia

102 MILES ON A SINGLE CHARGE OF ELECTRICITY

with a luxuriously appointed Brougham, as illustrated, weighing, with passengers, 3,840 pounds, feel justified in claiming

THE PERFECT CITY VEHICLE

Free from smoke and disagreeable odors. Simple in operation, silent, economical. The result of years of study; protected by several mechanical patents.

BROADWAY, Fifty-First St. and Seventh Ave.
NEW YORK



Drink this
and be refreshed!

Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Sip by sip here's pure
enjoyment—cool com-
fort—a satisfied thirst
—a contented palate.

Demand the genuine by full name—
Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

ATLANTA, GA

2-F

Whenever
you see an
Arrow think
of Coca-Cola.

Camp Supplies for Sportsmen

Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Special attention given to packing to avoid damage while being transported over "tote roads," and where goods are to be carried in canoes they can be packed in boxes of convenient size for easy handling.

Send for Price List

S. S. PIERCE CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

IMPORTERS AND GROCERS

shelves. A periodical is intended to be used even if it is used up and the value of a clipping depends upon its being right at hand when you want it.

A RADICAL SPELLING REFORMER

Nelosed iz N. Y. chek paabl 2 ur order for \$3. Kindly renew my subscripshun for 1 year Bgining March 1914. Ples pardon dla. The fact iz, I had hard wurk 2 mak up my mind 2 continu reding ur paper, on account ov ur lak of independence in orthograpy. I stil find in ur columes, wurdz hwich r recognizabl at site, so clerly duz thar speling indikat tens and even derivashun; hwy this hyd-bound conservatizm? I alwaz rede aloud, so the sound ov wurdz iz ov primary importance. After I hav pronounced ur fonetik reforms, I almost alwaz no hwat tha mene. Hwy wast spas by not adopting short hand at wunce?

Urs mor or les respektfully,
KIRBY B. WHITE.

Detroit, Michigan

P. S.—U ned not reform my nam or addres. The postman iz 2 bizi 2 rede aloud. If poor der Theodor had bin (or ben) elektet, al mit hav bin (or ben) wel.

We are delighted to find somebody so far ahead of us on the good road that he looks back upon us as hide-bound conservatives. But while we appreciate such an unflinching effort to bring sight and sound into agreement, we must call his attention to the fact that some of his "reforms" are in the wrong direction. The use of 2 for *to*, *two* or *too* is reducing the language to the Chinese form and doing away altogether with the phonetic advantages of an alphabet. This is, of course, what our language will tend to become if the mandarins of this country have their way, and our spelling remains fixed while pronunciation changes.

Mr. White's letter shows clearly the advantages to be gained by a phonetic spelling. We see that he realizes that he says *hwat* and not *what*. Nobody ever said *what* or *could*, but lots of people think they pronounce it that way. We notice also that he is wavering in the choice between the American *bin* and the British *been*. We have the impression that the British pronunciation is gaining ground all over this country in recent years, but we are not sure, because the letters and papers we get from Detroit and Galveston, and from Portland (Me. and Ore.) all spell it *been*, whether the people there pronounce it so or not. If, then, one wants to go with the majority or to follow some chosen masters of the language whose opinion he respects, he has little opportunity of finding out which pronunciation they use. When Kipling writes in *Tomlinson* of the imps in limbo—

They grieved they bin
Too small to sin
To the hight of their desire

we know that he intends here the American pronunciation, doubtless for sake of the rime, and as poets have often done, he makes the spelling suit the sound. On the other hand, let us consider this old story:

A man in a restaurant looks dubiously down at the muddy liquid served as his first course and then calls the waiter.

"What is that?" he asks, pointing at the plate.

"It's bean soup, sir," replies the waiter.

"I don't care what it has been," retorts the angry guest; "I want to know what it is."

Now, an Englishman sees, or rather hears the point to this joke right away, but to make it plain to the ordinary American requires a lengthy disquisition on comparative phonetics.

So, again, the American is at a disadvantage and laughs late when he hears Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pirates of Penzance*, for the chief joke of that immortal opera depends upon the point that an Englishman pronounces *often* and *orphan* alike. An American ordinarily does not unless he has crost salt water.

But we fear it will be long before oral humor becomes international thru the adoption of phonetic spelling. In the meantime we receive encouragement for our feeble efforts in that direction from such letters as the following:

Being a new member of The Independent family, I would like to express my commendation of your policy in spelling. I do not know when you adopted your present use of simplified spelling, but I do know that with the present waves of conservation and efficiency which are moving so effectually thru our business world that you should find a deal of sympathy with such a policy. We are striving, and if we are not we ought to be, after a more efficient English language. We try to conserve our natural resources and in a great many instances do succeed in doing so, but so many, many people never consider the wisdom of conserving the individual energy expended by people who write the English language. I wish you every success in placing more simplified spelling in your magazine despite the wailing and gnashing of teeth which will necessarily arise from the purists.

ALLEN P. CHILD.

Kansas City, Missouri

MUMMIES AND DEMOCRACY

What resurrected or still unburied mummy wrote that editorial in the issue of March 9th on the Carnegie Foundation's report on education in Vermont?

Public money without public control is an evil everywhere; in school, charity, hospitals and everywhere else. The universities of the West supported by public money and controlled by those who furnish the cash have already superseded eastern colleges in efficiency, usefulness and high ideals. I have studied in both and speak from first-



"Look, What a Grouch!" He Hasn't B. V. D. On.

SUN aflame—coat on arm—handkerchief in hand—head drooping—brow dripping—spirits low—nerves "on hair-trigger"—how hot *he* is without easy-breezy B. V. D.—literally "rolling in discomfort." They swing along, unmindful of the heat, heads high, eyes bright, bodies cool, minds clear, muscles taut, and faculties alert. *You*—on with B. V. D. and *feel and look cool.*

For your own welfare, fix the B. V. D. Red Woven Label in your mind and make the salesman *show* it to you. If he can't or won't, *walk out!* On every B. V. D. garment is sewed



This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE
B.V.D.
BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
and Foreign Countries)

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts
and Knee Length Drawers,
50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 the
Garment.

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat.
U. S. A. 4-30-07) \$1.00, \$1.50,
\$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 the Suit.

The B. V. D. Company,
New York.

London Selling Agency: 66, Aldermanbury, E. C.



Copyrights U.S.A. 1914 by
The B.V.D. Company

\$5.00

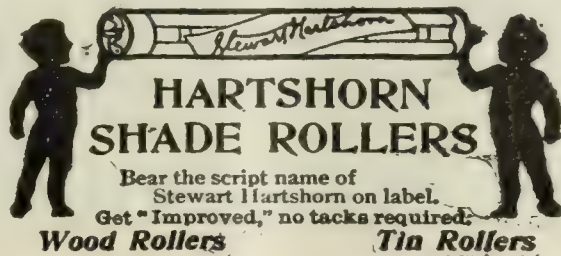
POST
PAID



Money back
if not
satisfied

GENUINE WALRUS BAG GUARANTEED

Leather Lined. Inside Pockets. French Sewed Edges. Solid
Corners. Brass Key Lock and Catch. Just the thing for your
trip. Sold by mail only. Regular price, \$7.50 to \$10.00.
By parcel post, prepaid, \$5.00. Choice of 16 or 18 in. Send today.
AUSTIN'S SHOPS, 14 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.



Bear the script name of
Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

TREES FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL

Shrubs, Vines
Evergreens
Herbaceous Plants

Everything that a success-
ful nursery should offer

THE
ELM CITY NURSERY CO.
New Haven, Conn.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets
Are being cast of bronze recovered from
Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.
Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

1850

1914

THE UNITED STATES LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York

Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D.,
PRESIDENT
FINANCE COMMITTEE
CLARENCE H. KELSEY
*Pres. Title Guarantee and
Trust Co.*
WILLIAM H. PORTER
Banker
EDWARD TOWNSEND
*Pres. Importers and Trad-
ers Nat. Bank*

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

Send for This Interesting and Instructive Book on TRAVEL



It Is Entirely FREE

We expect a greater demand for this 40 page illustrated booklet on travel, than has ever been known for any other ever published for free distribution.

Just
Off
the
Press

Mothersill's Travel Book tells you what to take on a journey and what not to take—how to pack and how to best care for your baggage and gives exact information as to checking facilities, weights, etc., in foreign countries—gives tables of money values—distances from New York—tells when, who and how much to "tip." In fact this booklet will be found invaluable to all who travel or are contemplating taking a trip in this country or abroad.

Published by the proprietors of the famous Mothersill's Seasick Remedy as a practical hand book for travelers.

This edition is limited, so we suggest that you send your name and address at once, and receive a copy. (A postal will bring it.) Please address our Detroit office for this booklet.

MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO.

471 Henry Smith Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Also at 19 St. Bride Street, London, England.
Branches in Montreal, New York, Paris, Milan
and Hamburg.

F. A. RINGLER CO.
DESIGNING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING
AND
ELECTROTYPING
21 & 23 Barclay St. to 26 & 28 Park Place
NEW YORK

WHY NOT SPECIFY THE BEST?

The Lorillard Refrigerator

Is the STANDARD, and specified by all leading Architects and Builders. Our SANITARY REFRIGERATORS, lined with white opal glass, are UNEQUALLED. Drawings and estimates furnished free of charge for special refrigerators of any size. We have had 31 years' experience in the manufacture of the BEST and are always glad to advise you. The Lorillard has the refrigerator installation at the New Terminal Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad of this city.

The Lorillard Refrigerator Co.

25 and 27 W. 32d St., New York, N. Y.



\$4 Per Month!

FREE TRIAL! Genuine OLIVER Visible Typewriter. We sell direct; save you agents' commissions and expenses. Ship on approval, \$4 per month if you keep it. Send for free booklet. See how you save \$41.50 on a high grade machine. Typewriters Distributing Syndicate 166 T40 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago

KEWANEE
Private Water Supply Plants — Private Electric Light Plants
Sewage Disposal Plants — Gasoline Storage Tanks and Pumps
Home Power Plants — Gasoline Engines — Pumping Machinery
Bulletin on Any Outfit Sent on Request
KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
New York City — Kewanee, Ills. — Chicago

hand knowledge. Democracy is good everywhere or nowhere.

JAMES P. WEST.

Gloucester, Massachusetts

We are quite in agreement with our correspondent that every state should have its own university. That indeed was the ground of our criticism of the Carnegie Foundation's report. But many of the state universities of the West were developed out of private and sectarian colleges thru an increase of state support and consequent control, and this same process of gradual transformation seems to be going on in Vermont. The Carnegie Foundation report would put a stop to this process absolutely and it is also emphatically opposed to the establishment of a state university in Vermont, notwithstanding the fact that every western state, even tho poorer and less populous than Vermont, supports a university, all of them doing a useful work.

THE PROBLEM OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH

In your editorial "Theology and Country Life" of May 11, you give the whole snap away when you say "As a rallying point and inspirational center no institution is so valuable as a vital, wideawake, properly equipped Christian church."

But where in country districts do you find the wideawake, properly equipped church? Not in Michigan certainly. The rural church is dying out, nor do I look for any improvement. In Illinois alone 1700 churches are without pastors; 800 in Kansas. Within eight miles from where I write are ten churches without pastors and no effort to obtain them; only four that make any attempt to maintain an occasional religious service. And no improvement in sight.

There are two forces undermining the rural church: First, a widespread and steadily growing change in theological belief. The old idea of future punishment for the unconverted is being rapidly unloaded. A literal hell is regarded as amusing. Second, the average clergyman as a leader of today's thought and instructor since the days of rural free mail delivery is hopelessly outclassed. The average man takes his live, able daily paper and weekly and monthly magazines with an occasional sprightly book and lets the cheap minister go hang. You may have hope for the rural church. I do not.

I write this from the standpoint of a churchman. For seventy-five years I have attended a strong Congregational church and been fifty years a member, an excellent church with chapel, parsonage, parlor and a chorus choir and ministers much above the average. Yet the church has not half the hold on the community it had thirty years ago.

But has the decline in the rural church caused a decline in the moral and religious standing of the country districts? Far from it. Was there ever a period—certainly not in Michigan—when the standard of moral honesty was so high and there was such strong control of the liquor traffic? Or the masses so kind and benevolent, so thoroly to be depended upon? The Lord help the country if it must depend upon the agency of the rural church. As

leaders in village improvement you may see a future for the rural church. I do not.

H. J. MARTIN.

Vermontville, Michigan

THE RIGHT TO WORK

The demonstrations of the unemployed engineered by the I. W. W. and their anarchistic allies were not, we felt, something to be hastily dismissed with denunciation and ridicule. They raised the very serious question of what shall be done with the large and increasing body of men who fail to fit into the advancing requirements of modern industry. In discussing this question, we suggested that it might become the duty of the state to see that some opportunity for employment was afforded to all. A correspondent would go still further:

Your editorial of March 16, "The Right to Work," is an admirable statement of an important economic fact. Altho society does not hold itself responsible for the proper employment of its members, it is moving rapidly toward a point where it will assume such responsibility. Further, the state may exercise its sovereign power of taxation to get control of any industries necessary to keep all citizens employed. Private ownership of industries, with the privilege of employing or not employing, will thereby be restricted.

But when employment is made mandatory on one side, it must be made mandatory on the other side. Guaranteed employment will entail certain inevitable consequences, among which the following may be noted. 1. The worker will lose the right to change employers at will. 2. He will not be free to change localities on his own initiative. 3. He will not be able to shift to another job whenever he sees fit. 4. He will not exercise unrestricted freedom in selecting his life's work. 5. Education will become chiefly vocational. In short, if the state is to guarantee employment, it must use its sovereign power in eliminating economic waste resulting from unrestricted freedom on the part of the worker.

JOHN J. LOUX

Iron City Institute, Tennessee

ALWAYS ON THE RIGHT SIDE

It is very gratifying to my self-esteem to have a paper that always takes my side of everything. When we have family discussions over things that we read in the papers I always say "Wait till The Independent comes," and it always backs me up.

EDITH PAINE BENEDICT

Riverside, Rhode Island

This is a unique letter. We never before heard of anybody who agreed with us in everything. But the writer is a recent addition to our subscription list and we fear this perfect harmony of view will not last forever. Before many years she will, like the rest of our readers, write us letters saying "I generally agree with your editorial position, but why did you publish that crazy, unfair, ridiculous . . ." etc.



ORBIN

ORBIN

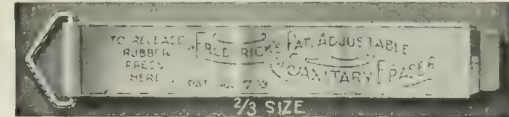
"Never a Need to Worry"

With the Corbin Cylinder lock on guard. It has the highest degree of security, and serves as an effectual barrier to thievery. The front door cylinder is the same as that used on the finest office or public building and it has advantages which are peculiar to itself. Catalog K112 tells of them. Sent on request.

P. & F. CORBIN
The American Hardware Corporation Successor
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
Chicago New York Philadelphia

The "SANITARY" ERASER

Handy—Practical—Economical—Always Covered



THE SANITARY ERASER receives at its open end a strip of rubber $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, of a width and length that of the holder. By slight pressure of the loop end, clean rubber is fed down until used; its narrow edge allows a letter or line to be erased without injuring another.

Two rubbers of best quality are made: one for typewriter and ink, one for pencil. Handsomely Finished; Easy to Operate and "They Always Work." EVERYBODY should have this NEW ERASER. Price 10c. Refills, Typewriter and ink, or Pencil, 5c each. Your Stationer.

When ordering by mail, state whether Typewriter and ink, or Pencil; enclose 2c extra for postage.

O.K.
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
Booklet of our 3 "O. K." Office Necessities Free.
The O. K. Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., U.S.A.

BRAND NEW TYPEWRITER

A remarkable typewriter, carried in grip or o'coat pocket. Visible writing. Standard key-board. Does all that higher priced machines do. Over 35,000 in use. **BENNETT Portable Typewriter** \$18. Sold on money-back-unless-satisfied guaranty. Weight, 4 1-2 lbs. Carrying case free. Home use, business or trips. Send for catalog and Agents Proposition. CHAS. Y. BENNETT CO. 2506 Cedar St., Harrisburg, Pa.

ON APPROVAL -

\$18

Your Summer Home Complete \$195

Don't rent—buy. You can own this handsome, complete 5-room portable bungalow and put it up this season with your own hands wherever you wish, ready to live in the day you get it—costs only \$195.

CARNIE-GOUDIE

TAKE-DOWN HOUSES

House in picture has two doors, eight transparent but unbreakable windows, hardwood, sand-smoothed, finely finished floor, chimney, awnings, storm curtains, rustless screens, partitions, ceiling—a complete house—price \$195. Other houses, one to eight rooms, \$55 and up.

Complete Catalog on Request

Carnie-Goudie Mfg. Co., 124 A Street, Kansas City, Mo.



THE NEW BOOKS

VACATION BOOKS

THE essence of vacation is change; vacation for the city man is the wildest, loneliest country, where he can forget his fellow sufferers whom, in his mid-summer fretfulness, he has come to hate; vacation for the bored farmer, the biggest town he can find, full of sociability and nervous excitement. Books will not tell the individual what kind he needs; his own particular wanderlust must do that for him. But, having once chosen, some book or other will tell him how to get the greatest possible pleasure and the most rest out of that particular form of vacation he craves.

If you are a boy, vacation is easy, for a boy nearly always wants exploring, camping, fishing and all the outdoor amusements of the wild places. Boys want such things because, as Edward Cave says in *The Boy's Camp Book*, "camping out represents the hight of liberty," and for the average boy liberty means decidedly "change." Mr. Cave shows in the most delightful manner—his book is a veritable mountain stream in its sharp freshness and the rapidity with which it carries you along—how to camp so efficiently that mental and moral education come naturally in the wake of hard bodily exercise and the fullest enjoyment. He leads up to the particulars by inspiring generalities on the wherefore of fresh air and exercise, and then with extraordinary ingenuity describes a perfect camp, with all its equipment and recreation, apparently forgetting no detail or emergency. The boy or other camper who carries it will never be discouraged if it rains, if he is bitten by a snake, or if ants attack his food.

While we are on the boy subject it might not be irrelevant to mention *The Boy Scout*, by Richard Harding Davis, a delightfully flowing little story of a scout who did his sister a good turn and by a remarkable interaction of magnanimous forces brought about rejoicing among thousands of people in various parts of the world. The story is told in a style that wastes no time, but never forgets incidental humor. It makes a helpful half hour's reading for any one.

Both boys and girls will find ways to fill up otherwise idle and profitless moments of a vacation by following some of the instructions in *Enjoyable Entertainments*, by Lilian M.

Heath. The games, which are unusual and of great variety, are described in a practical way easy to follow.

Then, too (vacation stories have a habit of centering about boys), there is Judge Henry A. Shute's *The Misadventures of Three Good Boys*, crowded with absurdly funny incidents, some of which interpret the word "good" rather strangely, and told with breeziness and remarkable sympathy. It is a more important

book, on the whole, for parents than for boys.

There are proverbial tired business men, who nurse in their overwrought minds secret thoughts of trout streams; the thoughts grow with the nursing, and when vacation comes at last, stocks and bonds fall into the abysses of a forgotten Wall Street and there is nothing in prospect for at least two weeks but *The Dry Fly and Fast Water*. George M. L. La Branche, a real authority, writes sparkingly of the off chance when the fish jumps and recompenses the fisherman for hours of suspense. Not only does he treat of the dry fly, but also of the habits of the fish.

In fiction redolent of summer and the out of doors there is *Jehane of the Forest*, a love story told with a great deal of incidental philosophy, and with an intermingling of the narrative with the seasons, and the characters with the moods of nature. In many of the descriptions there is unusual beauty of imagery and atmosphere. There is also *Overland Red*, a story of California which grips the attention at the start by short impressionistic sentences that begin abruptly. It is the story of a philosophical western vagabond who wanders into thrilling adventures in vivid surroundings. There is a great deal of brilliant color in blotches; little of delicate shading.

Some of us for a complete vacation must get entirely out of reach of the telephone; must retire so wholly from the world of our cares that no business emergency can recall us. For such is Russia, a country which seems difficult, almost unattainable till one reads his Baedeker. Mr. Baedeker has prepared an excellent new *Russia* (published for the first time in English), with 40 maps, 78 plans and an introduction giving the customs of the people, their history and their social conditions. In conjunction with this handbook he has also prepared a *Manual of the Russian Language*, with a vocabulary and list of common phrases.

Another isolated spot, tho part of our own country, is Hawaii. Of these islands Joseph King Goodrich has told us the history, the social conditions before and after the beginning of the American administration, and the prospects for the future, in his careful book, *The Coming Hawaii*. The style is scholarly and at times a trifle monotonous, but there is plenty of information.

Remembering the "change" ele-

THE NEWEST BOOKS

The Problem of Human Life, by Rudolf Eucken. A new edition of one of the most important works of the Jena philosopher giving a history of the development of thought from Plato to Nietzsche. With some additional pages on the religious problem in America as Professor Eucken found it on his visit.

Scribner \$2

Dreams, by Henri Bergson. The two articles on the theory of dreaming by the French philosopher published in *The Independent* of October 23 and 30, 1913, are here put into book form with an introduction by the translator, Edwin E. Slosson.

B. W. Huebsch 60 cents

Intimations of Heaven, by H. E. Walker. Occasional happy thought, restful rime scheme, rime-words chosen for their rime rather than their sense.

Elliot Stock

A Child of the Orient, by Demetra Vaka. The story of a Greek girl beginning life in Constantinople and coming later to America. Vivid and real, because it is the author's autobiography told with direct narrative and simple philosophy.

Houghton \$1.25

A Guide to the Chassevant Method of Musical Education, by Marion P. Giless. A Montessori-like method of teaching notes to children, beginning with the birds. The book is a text-book for teachers, not a primer.

Stokes \$1

Business—A Profession, by Louis D. Brandeis. Clear thinking is the keynote, and expression which shows a systematic mental attitude. Takes up trade unions, insurance, trusts and railroads. With an introduction by Ernest Poole.

Small, Maynard \$2

Where No Fear Was, by Arthur Christopher Benson. A partially autobiographical analysis of fears, from the fear of a shadow to the fear of sin, thru all the ages of the human life. Humanly, frankly told, a helpful and consoling book.

Putnam \$1.50

NEW BOOKS

Unpopular Government in the United States

By Albert M. Kales, Professor of Law in Northwestern University.

An especially timely book, presenting with great clearness and cogency some of the political needs of the country, particularly the necessity of the short ballot. The author discusses various expedients for restoring the American ideal of democracy.

270 pages, 12mo, cloth; \$1.50, postage extra (weight 24 oz.).

Masters of the Wilderness

By Charles B. Reed. ("Fort Dearborn Series," Chicago Historical Society.)

Three highly interesting studies of pioneer life in North America: "The Masters of the Wilderness," a study of the origin and upgrowth of the Hudson's Bay Company; "The Beaver Club," an account of a social organization of Montreal that grew out of the marvelous success of the fur trade; and "A Dream of Empire," a vivid narrative of the adventures of Tonty in Old Louisiana.

154 pages, 16mo, cloth; \$1.00, postage extra (weight 12 oz.).

The University of Chicago Press

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A Vacation Companion



THE HANDBOOK OF NATURE-STUDY

By
ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

This is the achievement of fifteen years' work in the successful training of students and teachers in the proper methods of presenting Nature-Study, and the correlating of health, geography, arithmetic, drawing, and language work with Nature-Study.

The Handbook of Nature-Study is an inspiration to the trained and untrained teacher. In its 234 stories and lessons is given the answer to that query "What, Where and Why" of the Nature student.

The adaptability and value of this book is shown by its wide distribution. It is used in thousands of rural, city and normal schools, colleges, and homes in all parts of the world.

900 pages, 1,000 illustrations,

Bound in one volume \$3.25 Postpaid \$3.65

Bound in two volumes \$4.00 Postpaid \$4.50

For sale at your book dealer or shipped direct from

The Comstock Publishing Company

Dept. I, Ithaca, N. Y.

F. M. HOLLY AUTHORS' AND PUBLISHERS' REPRESENTATIVE.
Established 1905.

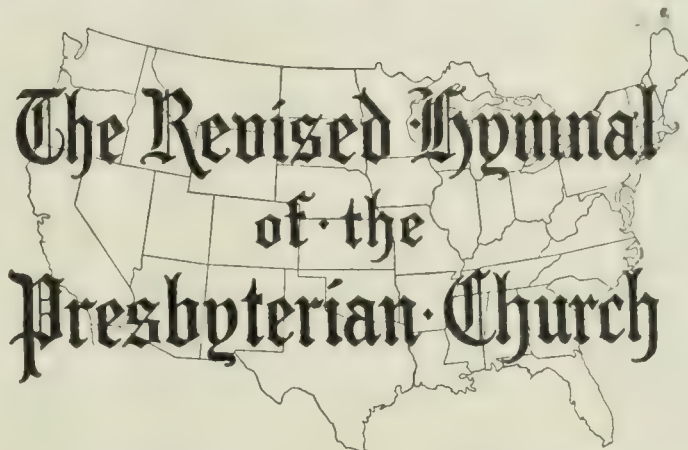
Circulars sent upon request. 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

DO NOT GO AWAY FOR THE SUMMER

without telling us your new address, so you will continue to enjoy The Independent. Be sure to give your old address too, and let us know, if possible about two weeks ahead.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Hymn Book That Satisfies the Whole Country



From the beginning the 1911 edition has met with success and appreciation

This book, made new by extensive revision and improvement, places on a firmer foundation the standard adopted in the edition of 1895

The Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chicago has recently purchased over 1700 copies. More than 600 other churches covering nearly every State in the Nation are using a total of over 90,000 copies.

Here is a thought for every Church not using the Revised Hymnal

AN APPRECIATION

"Our people are all delighted with the new hymnal. I have organized a children's choir, and they are learning the Children's Hymns in the book and singing them in the evening services. I am also organizing a choir of the larger boys and young men and they will learn suitable hymns from the book and sing them as special pieces in the services. Everybody is very much interested and the attendance at the services has greatly increased."—Rev. James Ferguson, Stewartsville, N. J.

LET US SEND A COPY FOR EXAMINATION

Prices: 8vo, Cloth, \$1.00; 12mo, Cloth, 75c.; Words only, Cloth, 65c.

Special Rates on Introduction Orders

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION

Philadelphia, or Any of Its Depositories

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York.

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries.

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| During its existence the company has insured property to the value of..... | \$27,219,045,826.00 |
| Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... | 282,298,129.80 |
| Paid losses during that period..... | 141,567,550.30 |
| Issued certificates of profits to dealers..... | 89,740,400.00 |
| Of which there have been redeemed..... | 82,497,340.00 |
| Leaving outstanding at present time..... | 7,243,060.00 |
| Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... | 22,585,640.25 |
| On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to..... | 13,259,024.16 |

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.

WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

IMPORTANT SPRING BOOKS



The New Novel by the Author of "Truth Dexter"

Ariadne of Allan Water

By Sidney McCall

A love story with a Southern girl for its heroine, which marks a return to the style of "Truth Dexter," this author's popular success. Of the difficult situation in which Ariadne found herself as the result of her father's unwise will and her stepmother's subsequent marriage to an adventurer more need not be said than that it results in events that thrill and startle while they tug at one's heart-strings.

Second Printing. Frontispiece by C. H. Taffs. \$1.35 net.

Sunshine Jane

By Anne Warner

Fifth printing of this "joyous story" of a Sunshine Nurse who accomplished wonders with her optimistic and cheery doctrines.

With frontispiece. \$1.00 net.

Felicidad

By Rowland Thomas

A picturesque tale of a wanderer who strayed to a quaint island in the Pacific and there met Romance face to face.

Frontispiece in color. \$1.25 net.

North of Fifty-Three

By Bertrand W. Sinclair

A vigorous story of the wide, unpeopled spaces of the Canadian Northwest, dealing with two people of widely different views—a city girl and a man of the forests.

Third Printing. Illustrated by Anton Otto Fischer. \$1.30 net.

A People's Man

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

How a leader of the people who is expected by his followers to bring about a social revolution in England, nearly plays into the hand of intriguing Germany.

"Another of his clever and absorbing stories of international intrigue."—*Boston Transcript*.

Illustrated by Bracker. \$1.30 net.

Idonia

A Romance of Old London

By Arthur F. Wallis

Fourth printing of a tale of love and roguery of which the *New York Times* says: "It has freshness and originality of plot, incidents and telling. He recreates life in Elizabethan London, with a reality that few writers of romance have equalled."

Illustrated by Charles E. Brock. \$1.30 net.

The Substance of His House

By Ruth Holt Boucicault

The love that plays havoc with lives is the predominant theme of the first novel by this American actress—the love that good women give to unworthy men. "A story that grips the heart."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Fourth Printing. Illustrated by M. Leone Bracker. \$1.30 net.

From an Island Outpost

By Mary E. Waller

Author of "The Wood-Carver of 'Lympus,' etc."

This volume, made up of extracts from irregularly kept journals and note-books, sets forth sincerely and impressively her views of life, the literature that has influenced her, and her experiences in travel and in her island outpost of Nantucket.

\$1.25 net.

Adventurings in the Psychical

By H. Addington Bruce

Author of "Scientific Mental Healing," etc.

A comprehensive review of the results of modern and psychical research in the realm of the abnormal and the supernatural. Mr. Bruce has long been a student of the psychical, and his examples are gathered from a vast variety of sources, while his explanations are based on the latest scientific data.

\$1.35 net.

The Bedtime Story-Books

By Thornton W. Burgess

Author of "Old Mother West Wind Series."

1. The Adventures of Johnny Chuck

2. The Adventures of Reddy Fox

3. The Adventures of Peter Cottontail

4. The Adventures of Unc' Billy Possum

These captivating chronicles dealing with the daily events in the lives of the citizens of the woods "have an engaging simplicity, a droll realism even in their phantasy that brings back grateful memories of Uncle Remus."—*New York Times*.

Cleverly illustrated by Cady. 16mo. Each, 50 cents net.

Published by **LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY** Boston

ment in the meaning of vacation—that change, even if it involves labor, is rest—let the reader select from this list according to his individual temperament. Most of the books are inspiring preparation for the business of resting.

The Boy's Camp Book, by Edward Cave. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

The Boy Scout, by Richard Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

Enjoyable Entertainments, by Lillian M. Heath. Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor. \$1.

The Misadventures of Three Good Boys, by Judge Henry A. Shute. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

The Dry Fly and Fast Water, by George M. L. La Branche. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Overland Red, anonymous. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.35.

Under Handicap, by Jackson Gregory. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.35.

Russia, by Karl Baedeker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.40.

The Coming Hawaii, by Joseph Ring Goodrich. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. \$1.50.

ANCIENT HISTORY

Historians do not now universally hold that ancient history can be written only in an archaic manner. To the actual Greeks and Romans our ancient history was contemporary politics, and the problems of Roman expansion were not in all respects different from those of the great national states of today. At first such chapter headings as are used in Frank's *Roman Imperialism*, "The Consequences of Sentimental Politics," "The Foreign Policy of a Socialistic Democracy," "Senatorial *Laissez Faire*" and "Pompey's Army in the Service of Capitalists," suggest the age of Gladstone, Bismarck and Roosevelt rather than the Roman republic. But these titles are not false or even misleading. Professor Frank is no journalist-antiquarian; he has carefully studied and compared the available sources for the foreign policy of the republic, and shows conclusively that this policy was not a simple advance toward aggrandizement, but fluctuated and varied with succeeding political changes at Rome. Very often expansion came against the desire of the ruling faction at the time thru an incautious alliance, a disturbance on the frontier or the misconduct of some distant official, necessitating intervention and eventual conquest. There is a distinction between nations like Macedon or Napoleonic France, which deliberately set out to achieve empire as far as they can extend their conquests, and such practical, prosaic states as modern England or ancient Rome, which extend their boundaries almost by accident and annex distant territories simply because it is cheaper and easier to subdue a

troublesome neighbor than to leave him independent. Empires of this latter type exhibit every diversity of rule and their location is apt to be patched and scrappy, but history has shown that these reluctantly won empires have lasted longest.

Roman Imperialism, by Prof. Tenney Frank. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50.

REAL PORTRAITS OF REAL PEOPLE

Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., has followed his *Lee the American with Confederate Portraits*, a volume of delightful character sketches of Johnston, Stuart, Longstreet, Beauregard, Stephens, Toombs and Semmes. The author knows how to be critical without being unsympathetic and how to emphasize the essentials by eliminating insignificant details.

Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50.

EMOTIONAL ORGY

Small wonder that the heroine of Ruth Holt Boucicault's *The Substance of His House* sinks exhausted on the path of life and relinquishes the burden of existence. Mere flesh and blood cannot survive in a such a rarefied atmosphere of ecstasy and anguish. Even the sympathetic reader longs to bury himself in some dry dust of Government statistics after such a morass of emotional intensity.

Little, Brown & Co. \$1.30.

DR. COLLYER'S ADDRESSES

A collection of "popular" lectures ordinarily makes a rather sterile book, but not so the gathering of sixteen miscellaneous addresses, together with a small group of poems by Robert Collyer which have been printed under the title of one of the best known of the lectures, *Clear Grit*, and form a memento that will be cherished by a host of friends and admirers of the man who, beginning as a Yorkshire blacksmith and ending as one of the best beloved preachers in America, filled a life of four-score years and nine with good deeds and the influencing of others to good deeds. These addresses decidedly are worthy of the permanence of print, for they are packed with homely good sense couched in English of rare simplicity, purity and strength.

American Unitarian Association. \$1.50.


GRAIN IN FRANCE

It is very unfortunate that those factors which bulk largest in history as acted receive almost the least attention in history as written. Surely no single factor played so great a part in the life of the vast majority of the people as the grain supply and yet its history is still largely unwritten. The *History of the Grain Trade in France*, by Dr. Abbott P. Usher, covers the period from 1400 to 1710 in a manner which is extensive in scope and intensive in research.

Harvard University Press. \$2.

A REVOLUTIONARY PAINTER

In the vanguard of "Post-Impressionism," that latest (or is it latest but one?) of the developments of modern art, marched Vincent Van Gogh, who



Your Will Weakens Like a Muscle If Not Used

Frank Channing Haddock, Ph.D., M.S., is one of the most inspiring writers on Practical Psychology now living. His work glows with a deep, splendid, heartening philosophy that ranks him with James, Bergson, Eucken and Royce as a twentieth-century leader of thought. Below is the merest fraction of the long list of studies in this great work.

Partial List of Contents

| |
|--|
| Law of Great Thinking |
| Four Factors on Which it Depends |
| How to Develop Analytical Power |
| How to Think "All Around" a Subject |
| How to Concentrate—Detailed Directions |
| How to Throw off Worry |
| How to Make the Will Supreme |
| How to Overcome Indecision |
| How Permanent Influence Over Others Is Secured |
| Fifty-four Master Rules to Control Other People |
| How to Maintain the Central Factors of Bodily Health |
| How to Secure Steady Nerves |
| First Principles of Success |
| How the Will Acts |
| How to Test Your Will |
| Methods of Developing Will |
| Six Crown Principles for Developing Will |
| Seven Principles of Drill for Mental Power |
| How to Increase Powers of Observation |
| How to Develop a Keen Gaze |
| How to Train the Senses |
| Law of Will Power in Habits |
| How to Master Habit |
| How to Master Anger and Irritability |
| The Mental Law of Habit Cure |
| The Principles of Memory |
| How to Develop Perfect Memory |
| How to Banish Fear |
| How to Overcome Hesitation in Speech |
| How to Overcome Unhealthy Mind States |
| How to Overcome Stage Fright and Embarrassment |

A Course in Will Training Which Has Helped Over 20,000 People Sent Free For Inspection

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, when he was young, was weak and sickly. He had very little strength. Yet he developed into a man of the most tireless and unbounded energy, with wonderful intellectual and physical powers. He made history. He changed the current of affairs of his day. How did this puny stripling become the powerful man he is?

Few people know it, but it was by the strength of his will alone. Unlike millions of other men, he early learned to **USE HIS WILL**, instead of allowing it to become **DORMANT**—that is the whole secret of how he developed his powerful personality.

Why Most People Are Weak-Willed

Every psychologist will tell you that great men are not born with more gifts than others. They simply make something of their gifts, and we do not. We become small and inconsequential—*slaves*—people who are ruled by **OTHERS**, instead of ruling others—simply because we allow the great powers we possess to lie **DORMANT**.

If you held your arm in a sling for ten years, the muscles would become powerless to lift a feather. That is exactly what happens to our wills. Millions of us go along from day to day carrying out other people's wills, or drifting along with circumstances.

The natural result is that we finally become unable to use our wills, *simply through long disuse of this greatest of all human faculties*. We degenerate into little more than lackeys—fearful of attempting to do things that will better us—unhappy, discontented, unsuccessful, everlastingly deceiving ourselves with the hope that "some day"—without any effort—we will attain what we most want in life.

How To Develop Indomitable Will

Yet this degrading slavishness is easily avoidable, if we only get into the **HABIT OF USING our wills. AND THE HABIT CAN BE VERY EASILY FORMED.**

Though psychologists have long known that the Will can be trained into wonderful power—like memory, or like anyone of the senses—it remained for Dr. Haddock to compile a thorough course in how to strengthen Will-Power.

This remarkable course is contained in his now famous work, "Power of Will," a simple, wonderfully fascinating and inspiring course of exercise. There are 28 separate lessons—clearly written and easy to understand. Their results have bordered on the marvellous.

Helps Everybody

They have made decisive men of action out of the most miserable "down-and-outs." They have provided an extraordinary stimulus to people who have feared that they were becoming "failures." They have been a veritable well of strength to sick and nervous people. Most of all, they have been used by big business and professional men—who realize the need of **INFLEXIBLE WILL** to succeed in what they undertake.

Men like Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, Supreme Court Justice Parker, Wu Ting Fang, Ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Gov. McKelvie, of Nebraska; Asst. Postmaster Gen'l Britt; Gen'l Mgr. Christeson, of Wells-Fargo Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis, of Burroughs Adding Machine Company—and thousands of other men like them read, use and praise "Power of Will."

Sent Absolutely Free For Inspection

The publishers will send you a copy free—without deposit—so that you may judge for yourself how much "Power of Will" will help you in your daily life. The price of the book is \$3.00, but send no money now. Merely mail the coupon, enclosing your business card or giving a reference. You can keep the book five days. Then, if you don't want it permanently, send it back. Tear out the coupon now, before you turn the page and forget.

Pelton Publishing Co.

62 Wilcox Block
Meriden, Conn.

Hosts of readers of this book have written to us, without solicitation, about its inspiring and helpful character. Below are a few extracts of some of the letters, which make a mass six feet high. These extracts serve, at least, to indicate the tone of intense enthusiasm in which all these absolutely unsolicited testimonials are couched.

What Readers Say

"In it I found rules and principles that make it worth its weight in gold."—**Dist. Atty. GOODWIN**, Oil City, Pa.

I have your "Power of Will" and would not take \$100 for it."—**J. A. WAGNER**, Sec'y-Treas. Toronto Academy of Music, Edmonton, Can.

"Enclosed find check for another copy of 'Power of Will.' I have found great pleasure in studying this work."—**J. KLAWE**, of Klaw & Erlanger, Theatre Magazines, New York City.

"Only wish I had a little of this knowledge years ago."—**R. W. OSBORNE**, Office of the Sec'y, Gov't Porto Rico.

"I consider 'Power of Will' invaluable to the systematic and thorough student in any walk of life."—**DR. WM. GROUND**, Ex-Pres. Wis. State Med. Assoc.

"The five day examination period allowed by you is certainly long enough to convince anyone that this is a book one needs. My enthusiasm is beyond description."—**ROY S. THARP**, Passenger Dept., Southern Pacific R. R. Co., Oakland, Cal.

"Has startled thinking men all over the world. If you want to know what you are, or can be,—get it. It opens up a new world."—**JAMES F. ELLS**, Pres. National School of Salesmanship.

"Better than anything I have met in FORTY YEARS' study of these subjects. I am certainly grateful to secure this book."—**REV. WM. HENRY BARNES**, 612 N. 43rd St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

"I would not willingly separate myself from it."—**CHAS. W. MEARS**, Adver. Mgr. Winton Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have never seen anything the equal of this book."—**F. A. COOK**, Producers Refining Co., Bakersfield, Cal.

62

Pelton Publishing Company
Meriden, Conn.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of "Power of Will" without charge. I agree to remit \$3.00 or remail the book in 5 days.

Name

Address

Recent Educational Publications

Webster's Secondary-School Dictionary \$1.50

Abridged from Webster's New International Dictionary. With 1,000 illustrations. Indexed, \$1.80.

Somerville's Elementary Algebra. Revised \$1.00

By Frederick H. Somerville, Instructor in Mathematics, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.

Fish's Development of American Nationality \$2.25

By Carl Russell Fish, Professor of American History, University of Wisconsin.

Ivins and Merrill's Practical Lessons in Agriculture (Nearly ready)

By Lester S. Ivins, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, State Department of Education, Ohio, and Frederick A. Merrill, Department of Nature Study, State Normal School, Athens, Ga.

Fontaine's French Prose Composition \$0.35

By C. Fontaine, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures, Columbia University.

Harry's French Anecdotes, With Some Familiar Phrases and Idioms (Nearly Ready)

Edited by Philip W. Harry, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, University of Pittsburgh.

Stern and Arrowsmith's Aus Deutschen Dörfern (Nearly Ready)

By Menco Stern, of Stern's School of Languages, New York, and Robert Arrowsmith, Ph.D., formerly Professor of Greek and Latin, Teachers College, New York.

Decker and Märkisch's Deutschland und Die Deutschen

(Nearly Ready)

By W. C. Decker, A.M., Pd.B., Department of German, New York State Normal College, Albany, N. Y., and Robert Märkisch, Oberlehrer at the Royal Victoria Gymnasium, Potsdam, Germany.

Dowling's Reading, Writing, and Speaking Spanish \$0.75

By Margaret Caroline Dowling, B.L., Teacher of Spanish, Mission High School, San Francisco, Cal.

Bishop, King and Helm's Cicero (Morris and Morgan Latin Series)

Ten Orations and Selected Letters \$1.25
Six Orations 1.00

Edited by J. Remsen Bishop, Ph.D., Principal, Eastern High School, Detroit, Frederick Alwin King, Ph.D., Instructor in Latin and Greek, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, and Nathan Wilbur Helm, A.M., Principal, Evanston (Ill.) Academy of Northwestern University.

New 1914 Catalogue of High School and College Textbooks sent to any address on request

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

New York

Cincinnati

Chicago

died a quarter of a century ago unrecognized, but whose small and incomplete body of work is highly prized in Europe today. In the technical parlance, Van Gogh took the impressionist idea of broken color to give light effect, and carried it further, by drawing in color,—trying to give both light and form thru color, as it had never been done before. The sisterly and beautifully written *Personal Recollections of Vincent Van Gogh* by Elizabeth Du Quesne Van Gogh, now translated by Katherine S. Dreier, portray the painter as a sincere seeker after Truth in whose early death the art world suffered a real loss.

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.75

ALLEGORIES OF TODAY

On the title-page John D. Barry characterizes his *Outlines* as "A collection of brief imaginative studies related to many phases of thought and feeling, and representing an effort to give an interpretation to familiar human experiences." In these little narratives, usually cast in the allegorical form and each wrought out with straightforward clearness and beauty, there is achieved a rather remarkable effect in the art of suggestion by means of condensation. Each study contains the germ of material that could easily have been expanded into a much longer story, but by the compression each gains in force and conveys a more vivid impression of the author's understanding and human sympathy.

Paul Elder & Co. \$1.50

HOW TO SING

Mme. Lilli Lehmann's *How to Sing*, of which a revised edition translated from the German by Richard Aldrich is now available, is an invaluable handbook for the singer who looks upon his art as a means of ennobling the taste of mankind and of bestowing happiness, and who is willing to work. In it the eminent *prima donna* tells freely and clearly all that she has learned about singing in the course of a long and remarkable career, and explains by her own "vocal sensations" the physiological facts of the highly complicated process of singing. Many carefully prepared diagrams printed in two colors help to elucidate the teaching of the text.

The Macmillan Co. \$1.75

ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION

In *Architecture and the Allied Arts* Prof. Alfred M. Brooks of Indiana University has summed up in an authoritative manner but in language that is entertainingly readable rather than closely technical the essence of what is known about Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic architecture and the arts connected with these forms of architecture—sculpture, painting, mosaic, stained glass and metal work. His purpose was not to produce a textbook, tho his work would serve that end admirably, for he has managed to convey clearly and concisely a large and varied store of information. The publishers have embellished the volume with more than 150 carefully selected illustrations in half-tone.

The Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$3.50

AUTOGRAPHS BOUGHT & SOLD
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Mass.

What Men Live By

By Dr. Richard C. Cabot

"A genuine contribution to the resources by which the souls and bodies of men are strengthened and sustained."

—Cleveland Leader.

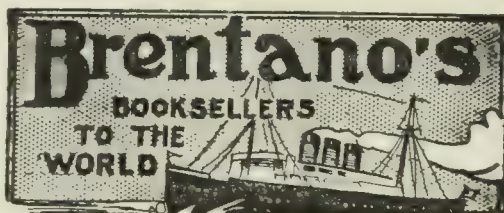
"Such writing, because its sets before the reader in a fresh and entertaining way beliefs and truths hitherto but vaguely held, must be richly inspirational in its effect."

—Boston Transcript.

\$1.50 net. Postage extra

Houghton Mifflin Co.,

4 Park St., Boston



Bon Voyage Book Boxes

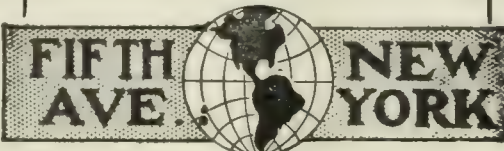
An appropriate gift that has won popular approval. Contains the best Books of the day and Current Magazines and Periodicals. Customers so desiring may make their own selection. Orders by mail, telephone and telegraph will receive our best attention.

\$5.00

\$7.50

\$10.00

\$15.00



THE WEATHER

An elaborate weather bulletin is now flashed out daily at a fixed hour from the wireless station on the Eiffel Tower, especially for the guidance of aeronauts in timing their journeys and planning their routes.

Dr. Alfred Wegener, in his recent journey across Greenland, found opportunity, in the midst of appalling perils and hardships, to secure cinematograph pictures of the aurora borealis, microphotographs of snow crystals and photographs of mirage.

At Davos, the well-known health resort in the high Alps, a remarkable observatory has been founded for the purpose of studying many hitherto neglected elements of climate that affect the life and health of man. Special attention is here devoted to the measurement of sunshine in different parts of the spectrum; not only the long heat-waves, but also the so-called luminous and actinic waves, and the ultra-violet. Elaborate measurements are also made of the ionization of the atmosphere and other electrical phenomena. So fruitful have been these researches that two other institutions of similar character are shortly to be established; one at a seashore health resort, and one at a mountain resort of moderate altitude.

A Danish expedition recently sent up a large number of pilot-balloons from the west coast of Greenland in order to observe the circulation of the atmosphere at various levels in the Arctic. One of these balloons attained the unprecedented altitude of 24.2 miles; the previous "record" for any kind of aeronautical apparatus being 21.8 miles (reached by a sounding-balloon at Pavia, Italy, in December, 1912). A new American "record" in meteorological ballooning was made July 30, 1913, when a Weather Bureau expedition sent up a sounding-balloon from Avalon, California, to a height of 20.3 miles. A sounding-balloon sent up from Batavia, November 5, 1913, recorded the lowest temperature heretofore found anywhere in the atmosphere; viz., 133 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Ozone has had a chequered career in meteorology and climatology. Soon after its discovery by Schönbein, in 1840, it came to be looked upon as a great natural scavenger, on account of the supposed power of oxidizing noxious substances in the atmosphere, and the amount of ozone found in the air at different places was regarded as a measure of their salubrity. Ultimately it was found that the methods of observing this substance, with the aid of so-called ozone test-papers, were of no scientific value; also that the amount of ozone actually present in the air we breathe is practically negligible. Nearly all observatories gave up measuring ozone years ago. Quite recently, however, interest in this substance has been revived on account of its supposed occurrence in large quantities in the atmosphere several miles above the earth, where it appears to be formed by the action of ultra-violet sunlight on oxygen.

A Remarkable Novel that will arouse much discussion FRANK DANBY'S MASTERLY WORK FULL SWING

Is a distinct advance over her other successes, **THE HEART OF A CHILD** and **PIGS IN CLOVER**.

12mo. Cloth, \$1.35 net. Postage extra.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: "A true and understanding study of character."

NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW: "The study of Agatha Wanstead is unceasingly fine. The secondary love story, too, is full of sweetness and charm."

NEW YORK WORLD: "Among the most notable presentations of the publishers' year. 'Full Swing' ends happily. . . . One closes the book with the satisfied feeling of having followed through a particularly complete and polished work of fiction."

Jehane of the Forest

By L. A. TALBOT.

12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net. Postage extra.

Since Maurice Hewlett's "Song of Renny" and "The Forest Lovers" there has been no finer tale of high romance than this. The scenes are set in the marshes of Wales in the time of the second Henry. There is the freshness and quaint charm of olden days throughout all the adventure of Jehane, a winsome maid of the forest, and her lover, Sir Lambert.

Two in the Wilderness

By STANLEY WASHBURN.

12mo. Cloth, \$1.25 net. Postage extra.

A strong hearty man—a girl of ultra fashionable society stranded by an unexpected accident in a Canadian forest and Mother Nature in her wildest moods are the principal characters in this story of rare naturalness—a tale which sweeps one through the splendid forest land of British Columbia.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Operation of the New Bank Act

By THOMAS CONWAY, Jr., Ph.D., and ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON, Ph.D., of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. 430 pages.

12mo. Cloth bound. \$2.00 net. Postage extra.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE: "A timely book which is certain to prove of very extensive usefulness. It will be of exceptional value to all business interests as well as bankers."

The Careful Investor

By EDWARD SHERWOOD MEAD, Ph.D., Professor of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

12mo. Cloth. \$1.50 net. Postage extra.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD: "A work of the greatest importance and its study will save the public many a dollar."

A TIMELY LOWER PRICED EDITION

The Heart of the Antarctic

Being the Story of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-09

By SIR ERNEST H. SHACKLETON. New and Revised Popular Priced Edition. With a map and many illustrations. \$1.50 net.

The people of this country have shown the keenest interest in the various British Polar Expeditions, and it is for the many who could not purchase the original \$10.00 edition that this moderate priced volume has been prepared. The complete narrative of the expedition is given, with the scientific discoveries considerably condensed and described in a popular manner.

TIMELY BOOKS

The Practical Book of Garden Architecture

Fountains, Gateways, Pergolas, Tennis Courts, Lakes and Baths, Arches, Cascades, Windmills, Temples, Spring Houses, Bridges, Terraces, Water Towers, etc., etc.

By PHEBE WESCOTT HUMPHREYS. Frontispiece in color. 125 illustrations from actual examples of Garden Architecture and House surroundings. Square octavo. Ornamental cloth, in a box, \$5.00 net. Postage extra.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD:

"To the lover of beauty, lay or professional, the Practical Book of Garden Architecture provides a springing fount of pure delight. The material is rich and it is treated with sympathetic and comprehensive intelligence . . . and as for the pictures—they'd lure mother birds from their nests!"

The Flower-Finder

By GEORGE LINCOLN WALTON, M.D. Frontispiece in color. With 573 line drawings in the text. 16 full-page illustrations. Decorative lining paper. 12mo. Bound in limp leather, in a case. \$2.00 net. Postage extra.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER:

"What's that flower over there in the field? You'll find out in 'The Flower-Finder.' Gives many color charts and sketches; grouped so that you can easily find what you are looking for; is bound in leather that permits it to be slipped in the pocket."

The Training of a Forester

By GIFFORD PINCHOT. 8 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.00. Postage extra.

Mr. Pinchot has written an inspiring volume on the profession which he has brought so forcibly to public attention. It contains in brief compass the most valuable and interesting facts touching this most important work.

The Meaning of Art

Its Nature, Role and Value

By PAUL GAULTIER. With 36 illustrations. \$1.50 net.

This work was crowned by the French Academy of Mural and Political Science. Mr. Gaultier's work will delight all lovers of the fine arts, and to many it will be the portal to a finer enjoyment of art and a deeper knowledge of its Nature, Role and Value!

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

J. ROGERS WARNER
836 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
I should like to smoke five of your Private Havana cigars. Enclosed find 10c toward forwarding expenses. I prefer (...) Light (...) Dark cigars.

Name
Address

(Please pin coupon to your business letterhead or business card, stating your position.)

Smoke Five Free

I make this offer especially to men accustomed to smoking 10c and two for 25c cigars.

For these are the men who most appreciate the exquisite flavor of my private Havana.

The leaf is from a mountainous district in Cuba. It is selected for me by a resident expert. Then made up especially for me under my monogram band. In 40 years of smoking I have never found so mild and sweet a smoke.

I want you to know, as thousands already do, what a delightful smoke this is. If you don't say that these cigars at \$5 per hundred are the peer of any 10c cigar you ever smoked, the trial will have cost you nothing.

My Offer: Send me 10c toward forwarding expenses and I will send you trial cigars. If they please you, you can get future supplies at my low price—\$5 per hundred, \$2.60 for fifty, all charges prepaid. I offer other cigars, too, for those who like heavier, stronger smokes. You will find them described in my booklet. But send for the five J. Rogers Warner Panatelas now. The coupon above is for your convenience. (43)

J. ROGERS WARNER
836 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.



ABOUT MUSIC

A certain M. Péru, who is said to be so far as known the last of Chopin's pupils, gave his final recital in Paris last December. He is eighty-four.

Arnold Schoenberg, the latest musical innovator to set the world to questioning his sanity, is said to be at work now on a lyric drama based on Balzac's *Seraphita*.

The third "Brahms Festival" for Germany, it is announced, is to be held in June, 1915, in Hamburg, which was the composer's birthplace. The first festival devoted to Brahms took place in Munich in 1909, and the second in Weisbaden in 1912.

Paderewski, having completed his ninth triumphal American tour, has gone to his home in Switzerland for the summer. It is good news for thousands of music lovers that he will return to the United States next January and give thirty recitals, including two in New York, while crossing this continent on his way to Australia.

Unusual importance will be given to the annual musical festival in Norfolk, Connecticut, early in June by the fact that Jan Sibelius, the foremost composer that Finland has produced, has written for it a new symphonic poem and is coming to America to conduct the new work at one of the concerts of this festival. Mr. Sibelius is a composer of high distinction, enjoying world-wide fame, and his important symphonic works are well known to all music lovers who attend orchestral concerts of the highest class. Several of the most serious American composers will attend the Norfolk festival.

One of the notable events of the current musical season in Europe was the initial production at Dessau on April 19 of an opera by Christian Sinding, the first which that eminent Norwegian composer has ever written. It is called "The Holy Mount," and deals with the conflicting emotions of a young monk, Dion, who cannot suppress his passion for a girl, Daphne, whom he meets on Mount Athos. Love conquers and the young couple marry with the blessing of the monk's superior. The work had an enthusiastic reception from the public, but the critics still maintain that Sinding's genius is far more lyric than dramatic.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, who died in Batavia, Java, on May 10, had perhaps the most remarkable career of any American singer, in that she was successful alike in concert, oratorio and opera—and moreover could be convincing as well as charming both in operas of the older order and in the more dramatic works of the modern type. She was endowed with personal beauty, dramatic abilities of a high order and a voice of rare individuality and beauty, but she achieved her greatest triumphs by dint of unremitting hard work. It is said that she required a thousand rehearsals to perfect herself in the part of Isolde, in Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*, which was her finest creation and in which indeed she was magnificent and unforgettable.



Get A Broader View Of Life IN BITTER ROOT VALLEY

Arrange with us to join one of our coming low rate first-class excursions to this balmy and wormless fruit valley and see with your own eyes the money-making, health-making and home-making opportunities in this wonderful scenic environment with good roads, golf links, hunting, fishing and mountain climbing. You will find a highly civilized community with neighbors of culture and refinement who have modern plumbing, telephones and electric lights in their bungalows and free delivery of mail. You will find churches of all the leading denominations and schools ranging from the primary grades to the state university. And you will find that you, too, can make money and revel in real living in this ideal community while working only part of your time.

\$2,000 a Year From Ten Acres

A Bitter Root Valley apple or cherry orchard begins to bear in its fifth year. Leading horticultural experts in the Valley testify from their own experience in orcharding that ten acres of Bitter Root Valley orchard should return you a net profit of \$5,000 annually when ten years old. Instances of returns as high as \$1,750 per acre have been recorded in the Valley. Such a huge return as \$1,750 per acre, of course, is decidedly rare, but it serves to emphasize the possibilities open to you in Bitter Root Valley.

We believe conservatively that an average annual net return of \$200 an acre or \$2,000 from ten acres should be satisfactory. After the fifth year from planting, you should make a handsome profit from your orchard, the profit increasing year by year with the growth of your trees. Beginning with the tenth year, you should enjoy an income of \$2,000 annually for life from your ten acres and employ only part of your time. No other form of legitimate investment that we know of offers this absolute security of capital invested combined with the heavy percentage of profit.

There are now growing under our great irrigation system more than three thousand acres of fruit trees, one to four years old, owned by satisfied customers who would not consider selling their orchards at a large advance over their cost.

Independence and a Competence for Life

If you have a fair-sized income now and are willing to improve your condition, you do not need much capital to possess one of these big-paying orchards.

Write for our Proposition and Plan

showing in detail how YOU can secure one of these splendid orchard home tracts of ten acres or more. If you are not ready to move to the valley now, ask us to tell you how you can arrange to have your orchard PLANTED, DEVELOPED and CARED FOR at approximately actual cost for the service until it comes into bearing, or until such time as you are ready to handle it personally.

Only a reasonable cash payment required now to secure your orchard tract—balance in easy payments divided over a ten year period. Your payments, for the first few years are practically ALL the cash outlay you should have, as your orchard tract should meet all payments falling due while in commercial bearing period and yield you a handsome profit besides. Our reservation plan provides for inspection of the land by you, and your money back if dissatisfied.

INVESTIGATE by using this coupon TODAY

BITTER ROOT VALLEY IRRIGATION CO.
851-853 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Chicago

Please send me full information concerning your Orchard Home Tracts in Bitter Root Valley and your special low rate first-class excursion rates.

Write your name and complete address plainly on the margin below.



WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY

A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 250-page catalogue free.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s
Masterpiece of Value

THE HARRIS VISIBLE TYPEWRITER

\$39.80

The Harris Visible Typewriter at \$39.80 is our greatest merchandising triumph. Hundreds in use, making in our own plant. It is standard in size and shape—is equipped with Universal keyboard, two sets of shift keys, shift lock, release key, tabulator, back-spacer, marginal release, 11-inch carriage.

At \$39.80 we believe the Harris is the greatest typewriter value in America. Let us mail you our catalog which illustrates every detail and quotes special liberal terms. Please request Typewriter Catalog No. 76192 Write today.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.,
Chicago

Write For Free Book



Of Special Interest to Chautauquans During the English Year

Sydney Brooks is one of the most notable interpreters of British affairs for American readers. An Englishman who is a keen observer and a thorough student of English events—political, industrial, economic, international and human—his frequent visits to the United States have given him a sympathetic understanding of the American point of view. During the coming year—the English year of the Chautauqua course—Mr. Brooks will contribute to *The Independent* a monthly paper on an important phase of British life. Among the subjects which he will treat will be such as these:

THE BEGINNING OF HOME RULE
SUFFRAGE AND THE SUFFRAGETTES
LLOYD-GEORGE'S LAND PROGRAM
SOCIAL JUSTICE IN ENGLAND
THE FUTURE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS
THE PROBLEMS OF LABOR
IMPERIAL FEDERATION AND DEVOLUTION

The First Paper will appear in September

THAT INCOME

YOU work hard to provide an income for home and family needs. What would you be willing to do to guarantee that income after your death?

The way is easy. The rates are right. Consult

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company

921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Organized 1847

Build Your Own Business



Organized
1850

under our direct general agency contract. This is a liberal proposition for which men of ability can qualify.

A few exceptional opportunities are open at present. For particulars address:

John F. Roche, Vice-President,

The Manhattan Life Insurance Co.

66 Broadway New York

Ambitious, productive and trustworthy Life Agents may be benefited by corresponding with the

BERKSHIRE Life Insurance Company

OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Inc. 1851

New policies with modern provisions. Attractive literature.

W. D. WYMAN, President
W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

THE SAN FRANCISCO INCIDENT

San Francisco commemorated the eighth anniversary of its destruction by earthquake and fire on April 18, last, by having some public exercises appropriate to the occasion. Not the least interesting of the features consists in a compilation of some facts connected with the event. The fire destroyed five square miles of buildings, some 508 city blocks, the assessed valuation of which was nearly \$53,000,000. There were burnt 24,671 wooden buildings, 3517 of slow burning construction and 39 churches, the total sound value of which was \$351,000,000.

The work of reconstruction shows that 24,119 wooden and 2998 slow burning construction buildings have been completed, a total of 48,316. The money invested in these is: on slow burning construction buildings, \$125,810,000; on wooden buildings, \$92,116,124; alterations to old buildings, \$17,261,124; total, \$235,178,496.

The part played in this work of regeneration by the fire insurance companies (a few from Germany excepted) is one to be proud of—altho the destruction was due mainly to a seismic convulsion rather than to fire. At the time the disaster occurred there were in force on San Francisco property about 125,000 fire insurance policies, representing some \$200,000,000 insurance. Here is about the way the money came: from three California companies, \$10,305,299; from 145 American companies, \$86,457,822; from 102 foreign companies, \$92,880,299; total, \$189,643,420.

We hear something these days of insurance by the state. Here was insurance by the world. It turned into San Francisco about \$190,000,000 thru 250 companies. Suppose California had been the sole insurer. That state's present bonded debt is \$13,806,500. How long would its people have been occupied in paying out?

MR. KINGSLEY ON FEDERAL SUPERVISION

In an open letter to the Commissioner of the World's Insurance Congress, which meets at San Francisco next year under the auspices of the management of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, makes a powerful argument for the elimination of state supervision of insurance and the concentration of all those functions under the jurisdiction of the United States Government. Prefacing what he has to say on that subject by the observation that the new San Francisco is largely the product of insurance contributions, aggregating some \$190,000,000, made practicable solely by the fact that "the foundations

of insurance were wider than the nation, wider than the continent," he proceeds to point out that no subject of the many which the congress may discuss will be so important there and then as insurance and its problems.

Mr. Kingsley is on unassailable ground when he asserts that the whole institution of insurance in the United States is seriously menaced now by conflicting and hostile governmental regulations which threaten to impair its usefulness. There are as many codes of insurance law in this country as there are states, many of them conflicting in their provisions and, where not actually contradictory, of so many shades of variety as to result in confusion, unnecessary expense and limitless annoyance.

The president of the New York Life deals state sovereignty a smashing blow in this communication. He refers to the jealousies, rivalries and hatreds that subsisted between the "sovereign colonies" in the interval between the recognition of American independence and the adoption of the Constitution, asserting that "some of the colonies discriminated in favor of European nations as against their sister colonies." The formation of the general government finally became the compromise thru which these strifes were stilled. Denying that they were severally sovereign in fact, the notion that they were so, he says, survived and has remained as a plague ever since. "Nationality has slowly but surely evolved in the intervening years," he continues, "but the old prejudices and the old animosities have steadily fought that development."

From a decision rendered by Chief Justice Marshall, defining the relations between the states and the general government, he quotes a passage pregnant with force in this discussion. It was substantially as follows:

"The action of the general government should be applied to all the external concerns of the nation, and to those internal concerns which affect the states generally; while to the states is reserved the control of those matters which are completely within a particular state, which do not affect other states, and with which it is not necessary to interfere for the purpose of executing some of the general powers of government."

Mr. Kingsley insists that if the doctrine here enunciated had been adhered to, the usefulness and efficiency of insurance would not now be threatened; but that it was departed from in the Paul-Virginia decision of 1868, and that the error has been perpetuated continuously since that time.

There is encouragement to the advocates of Federal supervision in two late decisions of the Supreme Court, for while the decisions in these cases

**Scottish
Union & National
Insurance Company
Of Edinburgh**

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut
JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1913
Total Assets . . . \$5,954,448
Total Liabilities . . . 2,532,223
Reinsurance Reserve . . . 2,281,938
Surplus over all Liabilities . . . 3,422,225
J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent
55 John Street New York City

INCORPORATED 1852
**HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF NEW YORK

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Cash capital..... | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve for Re-Insurance..... | 2,642,121.89 |
| Losses in process of adjustment | 249,455.48 |
| Reserve for commissions and other claims..... | 65,350.86 |
| Reserve for taxes..... | 45,000.00 |
| Total Liabilities, including capital | \$4,001,928.23 |
| NET SURPLUS..... | 741,304.63 |

Surplus to Policyholders, \$1,741,304.63

R. EMORY WARFIELD, President.
JOSEPH McCORD, Vice-President and Secretary
WILLIAM MORRISON, Assistant Secretary
JAMES W. HOWIE, General Agent
ELMER E. CAIN, Mgr. Metropolitan District.

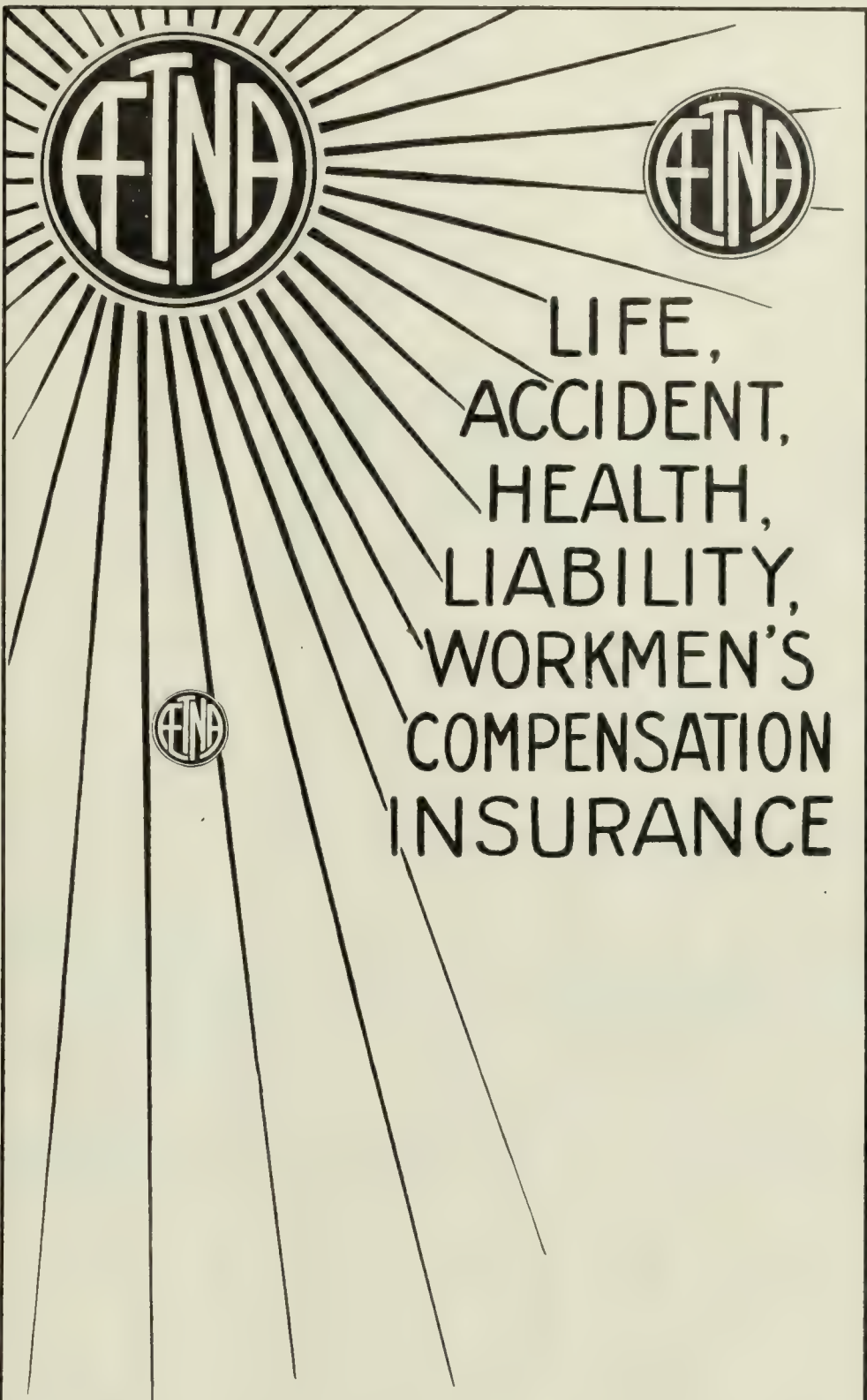
The real strength of an Insurance Company is in the conservatism of its management, and the management of the Hanover is an absolute assurance of the security of its Policy.

Home Office: Hanover Building, 34 and 36
Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

1825 1914
**THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE
INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Cash Capital | \$750,000.00 |
| Reinsurance and all Liabilities.. | 5,676,908.82 |
| Surplus | 2,326,053.39 |
| Total January 1, 1914..... | \$8,002,962.21 |

R. DALE BENSON, President
JOHN L. THOMSON, Vice-President
W. GARDNER CROWELL, Secretary
HAMPTON L. WARNER, Asst. Secretary
WILLIAM J. DAWSON, Sec. Agency Dept.



LIFE,
ACCIDENT,
HEALTH,
LIABILITY,
WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION
INSURANCE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.

**THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK**

The fifty-fourth annual statement of The Germania Life Insurance Company shows that 1913 was another year of substantial progress.

For the first time in its history, the Company's new business written and paid for exceeded \$20,000,000. The amount of insurance in force was increased by approximately \$8,000,000 and on December 31st stood at \$146,500,000.

The mortality experienced by the Company showed a considerable improvement over that of the previous year.

The new policy introduced last October has met with unusual appreciation on the part of the insuring public. With premium extension privileges, annual reductions of premiums by dividends, waiver of premiums in the event of disability, income options and other attractive features, the policy is one of the most up-to-date insurance contracts.

The officers of the company are: Cornelius Doremus, President; Hubert Cillis and Max A. Wesendonck, Vice-Presidents; John Fuhrer and R. G. Hunter, Actuaries, and Carl Heye, Secretary.

The Company enters upon its fifty-fifth year with every reason to believe that it will be another year of marked progress and prosperity.



A FIRE LOSS

Is always a misfortune to an honest man, because it disturbs business and creates inconvenience. But such a man can be safeguarded from financial loss by having a policy in the Hartford, whose obligations for 104 years have been

PAID IN FULL

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut

INSIST on the HARTFORD

Agents Everywhere

OFFICE OF

FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING CO.

32 Broadway, New York, May 15, 1914.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable June 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 22, 1914. FRANK SWEENEY, Secretary

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of

Two Dollars (\$2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, June 1, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., May 19, 1914.

The Merchants National Bank

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital\$1,000,000.00
Surplus Earnings..... 1,000,000.00

M. J. BARBER, Cashier.

This bank will receive direct from banks, manufacturers and mercantile firms, checks and time items drawn on Providence, and remit upon payment in New York exchange at a reasonable rate.

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President.

256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid Up.....\$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund..... 1,250,000.00
Undivided Profits..... 182,547.61

DIRECTORS.

S. J. MOORE, President
D. E. THOMSON, K.C., Vice-Pres.
Sir W. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.
JOHN FIRSTBROOK
JAMES RYRIE
W. D. ROSS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

W. D. ROSS, General Manager

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York: Bank of the Manhattan Company
London: Bank of Scotland

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS

reaffirm the alleged erroneous doctrines, there are dissenting opinions in both cases. (New York Life vs. Deer Lodge County and German-Alliance Insurance Co. vs. Kansas).

Harking back to the necessity of insurance in its most effective form for a world foundation, Mr. Kingsley shows the crippling influences of the doctrines laid down lately by the Supreme Court, endowing the states, as they do, with unlimited arbitrary powers over it, going to the length, even, of empowering them to fix its rates. He asserts with justification that "insurance is as certainly menaced by the animosities inevitably and always provoked by the doctrine of state's rights as the commerce of the colonies was before the birth of the nation." He asks: "Along what lines shall relief be sought?"

He advocates the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which will result in placing insurance solely and directly under the control of the Congress. This means the establishment of a Federal Insurance Department, having supervision over all insurance transactions, except those which are confined within the limits of a single state, and the elimination of state supervision except as noted.

Commenting on the majority decision of the Supreme Court in the Kansas-German-Alliance case, Mr. Kingsley observes: "If the states had from the beginning exercised the rate-making power, in addition to current regulations, we should now have in this country no great fire insurance companies, no great life insurance companies, no great fidelity and surety companies,—just as we should now not be a nation if the Confederation had not been abandoned and the Union created."

A commission composed of a large number of manufacturers and business men has been appointed by the Kentucky Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association for the purpose of holding a conference with the representatives of fire insurance companies in an effort to compose the differences growing out of the enactment of a rating law in that state, which resulted in the refusal of all the companies to continue in business there. The commission met on May 20 to make its plans.

There is trouble among the casualty companies which write automobile insurance. It has been brewing for several weeks over the liberal form of coverage offered by some of the smaller companies. All efforts to reform practices and reduce to uniformity have failed and now the Travelers has instructed its agents to cut rates twenty-five per cent. This move will doubtless result in a speedy compromise of all existing differences.

A report of the investigation into the cause of the fire which destroyed the building of the Missouri Athletic Club at St. Louis, with a loss of thirty lives, shows that the trouble was due to defective electric wiring.

MAKING NEW MICROBES

IT has often been suspected that microbes may change their form by continued cultivation or accident and so the resulting diseases in the course of time become more or less virulent or even appear in quite a different type. Experimental evidence that such a transformation can take place has now been obtained by a Frenchwoman, Madame Victor Henri, who found that the germ of anthrax could be changed into a very different kind of bacteria by exposing it to the ultra-violet rays of an arc lamp. Very curiously this discovery was made on the same disease that gave to Pasteur the first clue to the possibility of combating disease by its natural enemy, the anti-toxin, and so laid the foundation of the modern science of serum therapy. Anthrax, or splenic fever, chiefly attacks cattle and sheep and is supposed to be the plague of murrain which Moses called down upon the stock of the hard-hearted Egyptians. The microbe of anthrax, discovered as early as 1849, is a rod-shaped bacillus, but when it is subjected for a long time to the action of light rays of short wave length beyond the limit of the visible spectrum it evolves into a spherical coccus and when these are injected into a guinea pig they give it not anthrax but a different and hitherto unknown disease of a less virulent character. The practical importance of this discovery does not lie in the power it gives us of creating new diseases, for we have more of them than we want now, but it gives us a hint as to how diseases may have originated and is likely to teach us how to overcome them.

If this discovery is confirmed it will give to Mme. Henri a renown almost equal to that of Mme. Curie. She is the wife of the assistant director of the Sorbonne Laboratory and has been engaged in the study of remedies for cancer at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. A reporter describes her as "a beautiful woman about twenty-four years of age." She has the same degree as her husband, Doctor of Science, from the University of Paris.

ITEM: ONE DINOSAUR FOR NEW YORK

ANY one who has had occasion to go down to the wharfs of upper East River will have noticed a series of lattice-work towers, loosely tied to one another by long cables which swing out high above the roofs of the adjacent buildings on Ward's Island and Astoria. This is the feeding appa-

Are You a Temperance Man?

Every Insurable Total Abstainer in America can profit by his temperate habits if he places his Life Insurance with the American Temperance Life Association, organized 1889. That its premiums are as low as prudence will permit can be seen from the following figures:

| Annual Premium Rates for Each \$1000 of Insurance | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Temperance Section | | | |
| Age | Life Policy. | 10 Payment Policy. | 20 Payment Policy. |
| 25 | \$14.35 | \$33.75 | \$22.88 |
| 35 | 18.97 | 42.61 | 27.94 |
| 45 | 27.07 | 53.88 | 36.00 |

An exceptionally clean Company—honest management—members very best—lowest death rate. Paid to widows and orphans over

\$1,600,000


AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE ASSOCIATION
253 Broadway, N. Y.

Send detailed information and specimen policy to

Name.....

Address.....

Age.....



204th YEAR

Sun Insurance Office

OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 204th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Founded A. D. 1710.

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1913

| ASSETS. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Real Estate in New York City..... | \$210,000 | Reserve for Unearned Premiums.... | \$3,000,794 |
| United States Government Bonds... | 208,000 | Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment | 281,594 |
| Railroad and other Bonds; Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities..... | 3,453,373 | Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities | 88,450 |
| Cash in Banks..... | 438,169 | Surplus over all Liabilities..... | 1,495,310 |
| Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection..... | 503,826 | | |
| Other admitted items..... | 52,780 | | |
| | \$4,866,148 | | \$4,866,148 |

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. **Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.**
James Brown, Esq.

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$2,900,000

OFFICERS

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President | THOMAS BLAKE, Secretary |
| JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD | HOWARD D. JOOST, Asst. Sec'y |
| WILLIAM HARKNESS, | J. NORMAN CARPENTER, Trust Officer |
| D. W. McWILLIAMS, | GEORGE V. BROWER, Counsel |
| WM. J. WASON, JR., | |

Vice-Presidents

TRUSTEES

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| WALTER E. BEDELL | WILLIAM HARKNESS | DICK S. RAMSAY |
| EDWARD C. BLUM | JOSEPH HUBER | H. B. SCHARMANN |
| GEO. V. BROWER | WHITMAN W. KENYON | JOHN F. SCHMADEKE |
| FREDERICK L. CRANFORD | D. W. McWILLIAMS, | OSWALD W. UHL |
| ROBERT A. DRYSDALE | JOHN McNAMEE | JOHN T. UNDERWOOD |
| JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD | HENRY A. MEYER | W. M. VAN ANDEN |
| JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD | CHARLES A. O'DONOHUE | JOHN J. WILLIAMS |
| JOSEPH P. GRACE | CHARLES E. PERKINS | LLEWELLEN A. WRAY |

ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

“The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America.”

AETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819

Charter Perpetual

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Cash Capital, | - | - | - | \$ 5,000,000.00 |
| Cash Assets, | - | - | - | 22,481,250.34 |
| Total Liabilities, | - | - | - | 10,571,860.45 |
| Net Surplus, | - | - | - | 6,909,389.89 |
| Surplus for Policy-Holders, | - | - | - | 11,909,389.89 |
| Losses Paid in 95 Years, | - | - | - | 138,501,348.36 |

WM. B. CLARK, President

VICE-PRESIDENTS

HENRY E. REES

A. N. WILLIAMS

E. J. SLOAN, Secretary

Assistant Secretaries

E. S. ALLEN

GUY E. BEARDSLEY

RALPH B. IVES

W. F. WHITTELSEY, Marine Secretary

WESTERN BRANCH,
175 W. Jackson Boul'd, Chicago, Ills.....

{ THOS. E. GALLAGHER, Gen'l Agent.
L. O. KOHTZ, Ass't Gen'l Agent.
L. C. KOHTZ, Marine Gen'l Agent.

PACIFIC BRANCH,
301 California St., San Francisco, Cal.....

{ W. H. BREEDING, General Agent.
E. S. LIVINGSTON, Ass't Gen'l Agent.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.....

{ CHICAGO, Ill., 175 W. Jackson Boul'd.
NEW YORK, 63-65 Beaver Street.
BOSTON, 70 Kilby Street.
PHILADELPHIA, 226 Walnut Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, 301 California Street.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation

LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

SAMUEL APPLETON, UNITED STATES MANAGER, BOSTON, MASS.

Cash Assets in the United States, December 31st, 1913..... \$7,318,463.30
Surplus to Policy Holders 2,351,405.47

This Company issues all forms of Liability Insurance Policies.

Its well recognized practice of making prompt settlements of claims against its Policy Holders has commended itself to the judgment of its Policy Holders.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

The attention of owners of automobiles is called to the policies of this Corporation insuring against liability for personal injuries, and also against damage caused to the Assured's car or to the property of others as the result of collision.

For Rates and Particulars, apply to

DWIGHT & HILLES

RESIDENT MANAGERS FOR NEW YORK STATE

56 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ratus for the various bony segments of a long and sinuous milleped who loses himself, as every one does, among the jumbled streets of Astoria and Bronx, on either side of the river.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has at last objected to entering New York by the back door only, and, finding it difficult of approach in front, is trying the fire escape. There is being built a 10-mile route, known as the New York Connecting Railway, from the yard in the Bronx to connection with the Pennsylvania tunnels at Long Island City, of which about 3½ miles will be by bridge and viaduct over Randall's and Ward's islands, the two Hell Gates and Bronx Kill.

Most of the heavy substructure is of concrete. Thru long troughs, connecting at the towers with funnels, concrete is shot into a row of wooden forms which have risen tier by tier into a line of piers for the viaduct sections. Starting from One Hundred and Forty-second street, Bronx, the line gains a height of about 65 feet above water at Bronx Kill. Here a "lift" bridge, with two arms of 150 feet, will be placed, since this branch of the Harlem and East rivers is some day to be dredged for a ship canal. The half mile of viaduct on Randall's Island will connect with another half mile on Ward's by a common riveted steel truss bridge of five spans over the 1000-foot channel of Little Hell Gate, where there is a rather unnavigable rock-bottom passage, needing no provision for shipping.

At the far side of Ward's Island runs Hell Gate proper. This lair of Cerberus is to be arched with the heaviest steel bridge ever constructed. Tho the span of 1017½ feet lacks some 700 feet of being as long as the cantilever over the Firth of Forth, Scotland, there will be put into it nearly twice the weight in steel, about 70,000 tons. Some individual members alone weigh up to 185 tons, but the braced steel mass can be thrown out from the concrete towers without the aid of false works. These towers, which appear in the smaller picture, rest on rectangular granite bases about 100 feet square and extend upward for over 200 feet. Unlike its nearest competitor in steel arches, the Niagara Falls bridge, its tracks are hung underneath in a sort of "bottom-road" type, but the lowest point of this roadway will clear high water by 135 feet and so present no hindrance to East River traffic.

All in all, 90,000 tons of steel will be utilized and 400,000 cubic yards of masonry laid in the 3½ miles.

Business Established 1853
Incorporated 1904

Horace S. Ely
& Company

Real Estate

Agents
Brokers
Appraisers

21 Liberty Street and
489 Fifth Avenue
Between 41st and 42d Sts.
New York City

Directors
Alfred E. Marling, President
Charles H. Clark, Vice-Pres.
Clarence W. Eckardt, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
Oliver H. Corsa, Asst. Treas.
Fred'k A. M. Schieffelin
Francis Guerrlich

Howland Pell F. K. Middlebrook

Pell, Middlebrook
and Company

Fire, Liability and
Automobile Insurance

25 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK CITY

CHARTERED 1851

TOTAL ASSETS - \$18,000,000.00

HAMPDEN E. TENER, President
HENRY KRÖGER, 1st Vice-President
JOHN O. WILLIAMS, 2d Vice-President
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary

Deposits made on or before the 10th day
of January or July, or the 3d day of April
or October will bear interest from the 1st of
those months respectively.

1849 LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY 1914

Chartered by the State of Massachusetts
INCORPORATED 1849 CHARTER PERPETUAL

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Cash Capital - - - \$2,500,000.00

Annual Statement January 1, 1914

ASSETS

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items..... | \$826,371.56 |
| Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection..... | 1,091,056.80 |
| Accrued Interest | 61,012.52 |
| Real Estate Unincumbered | 300,000.00 |
| Loans on Mortgage (first lien)..... | 1,994,970.00 |
| Bank Stocks | 1,865,772.00 |
| Railroad Stocks | 2,781,650.00 |
| Miscellaneous Stocks | 1,213,330.00 |
| Railroad Bonds | 250,290.00 |
| State, County and Municipal Bonds | 427,930.00 |
| Miscellaneous Bonds | 131,520.00 |
| TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - | \$10,943,902.88 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| CAPITAL STOCK - - - - - | \$2,500,000.00 |
| Reserve for Re-Insurance - - - - - | 5,286,834.80 |
| Reserve for all unpaid Losses - - - - - | 483,024.63 |
| Reserve for all other Liabilities - - - - - | 342,669.59 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES - - - - - | \$8,612,529.02 |
| NET SURPLUS - - - - - | * 2,331,373.86 |
| SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS - - - - - | 4,831,373.86 |
| LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION - - - - - | \$58,525,255.78 |

*\$500,000.00 transferred from Surplus to Capital account by stock dividend declared in
July, 1913.

A. W. DAMON, President
CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-Pres.
W. J. MACKAY, Secretary

PRIOLEAU ELLIS, Asst. Sec.
E. H. HILDRETH, Asst. Sec.
G. G. BULKLEY, Asst. Sec.

F. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer

Western Department, Chicago, Illinois
A. F. DEAN, Manager

I. C. HARDING, Assistant Manager
E. G. CARLISLE, 2d Assistant Manager

W. H. LININGER, Assistant Manager
L. P. VOORHEES, Cashier

Pacific Coast Department, San Francisco, Cal.
GEO. W. DORNIN, Manager

JOHN C. DORNIN, Assistant Manager

Agent Metropolitan District
CHAS G. SMITH, German-American Insurance Co.

Agencies in all Prominent Localities throughout the United States and Canada

The Union Trust Company of New York offers a special service
to individual trustees who desire to have the clerical and routine administration of
their trusts carried on at a low expense by an expert organization.

The Union Trust Company will care for the trust property, assist in
making investments and in selling securities, collect the income and pay it over as
directed, and will render accounts in the form in which a trustee is required by
the Court to state his accounts. A trustee will avoid expense and trouble by hav-
ing his accounts kept in proper form.

Correspondence and Interviews are Solicited.

UNION TRUST CO., OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - - - \$8,300,000

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO SPEND YOUR SUMMER?

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large or small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign.

The Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at McAlpin Hotel, 34th St. and Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to

INFORMATION

THE INDEPENDENT - - - Publishers Building, New York

Give me information—

About _____

Name _____

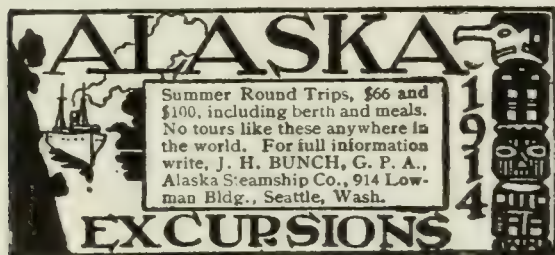
Address _____

TOUR FOR GIRLS

Through the wonderlands of Europe; eight Countries! Tyrol; Dolomites; Opera in Munich; Motor-ing England and Scotland. Enchanting Motor Tour in the "CHATEAUX COUNTRY."

MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

PRIVATE PARTY sails July 7th for England, Holland, Germany, Northern Italy, Switzerland and Paris. Three months, \$750. Experienced guidance offered. Mrs. Ware, 39 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.



ALASKA

Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS

78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.
Sail June 17.
Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL,
Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.

EUROPE Best Way to Travel at Moderate Cost
Send for Information. J. P. Graham,
Ideal Tours, Box 1055-A Pittsburgh

THE IDEAL WAY

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN
Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

K Letters of Credit Travelers' Checks
N Available Everywhere
& Your own banker can supply them. Write us for booklet, "The Passport to Comfortable Travel."
K KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Dept. X., 15 William St., N.Y.

OCEAN TRAVEL "DE LUXE"

When planning your trip to Europe remember the new ALLAN LINE steamers

"Alsatian" and "Calgarian"
and Picturesque St. Lawrence

will add vastly to the enjoyment and pleasure of your trip.

Magnificent River Trip—Less than 3½ Days Open Sea
Most Luxurious Accommodations—Excellent Cuisine

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

For reservations, tickets, etc. apply Local Agents or

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL

The total cost of the whole 10-mile route is estimated at \$30,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 will be expended on the Hell Gate structure alone.

Passenger trains, leaving the New Haven tracks in the Bronx, or the Pennsylvania tunnels in Long Island City, can by means of this link make an unbroken run between Boston and New England generally, and Philadelphia, Washington and the South. Hitherto only one or two thru expresses could be run, using a clumsy train-ferry around Manhattan to close the gap. Freight from the New Haven will be diverted to the water front at Sixth street in Brooklyn and from there forwarded by transports. The main line service of the New Haven, of course, is carried into New York over the tracks of the New York Central into the new Grand Central Station.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK

OF all the theories advanced in explanation of the origin of the dollar mark not one is entirely satisfactory and convincing. A Spanish source has often been suggested, but the fact that the sign is not used in Spain is at least a negative indication that another origin should be sought.

The following theory is not presented as complete, but it has some aspects of probability which make it seem worthy of consideration. The sign \$ was used in Portugal as early as 1544; how much earlier I cannot at present say. It was called *cifrao* (*cifra* means a cipher, and *cifrao* is merely an augmentative). The Portuguese, however, did not use it originally or exclusively to represent a monetary unit, as appears from the definitions of *cifrao* given in the Portuguese dictionaries of Vieira, Moraes Silva, and in the *Diccionario Contemporaneo*, all of which say in substance that the *cifrao* serves to separate the thousands from the hundreds, as, for example, 300\$506, and that it serves also as an abbreviation for three ciphers, so that 745\$ is the same as 745\$000. The *Diccionario Contemporaneo* adds that it is also used to represent a monetary unit, as the *patacas* in Macau and Timor, the dollars in America, etc. It may be added that Macau and part of Timor are Portuguese possessions, and that the *pataca* is nearly equivalent to our dollar in value. The sign was also used to represent thousands of men as well as of coins; thus the Portuguese historian Lemos writes of 4\$ *cavillos*, e 60\$ *infantes*—four thousand cavalry and sixty thousand infantry.

Quebec Central Railway

The only line operating through Pullman Buffet Cars between

New York and Quebec

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars with Dining Car Service between

Boston and Quebec

and through Pullman Parlor and Dining Cars between

Portland and Quebec

For full information, time-tables, etc., apply to any Tourist Ticket Office, or to

E. O. GRUNDY, Gen. Pass. Agent,
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

P. R. NEILL, T. P. A.
Room 108, North Sta., BOSTON, MASS.

"Queen of Summer Trips" BY SEA

Merchants and Miners Transportation Co.

STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN

Baltimore, Newport News,
Norfolk, Boston and Providence.
Philadelphia and Boston.

Baltimore, Savannah and Jacksonville.
Philadelphia, Savannah and
Jacksonville.

Tickets include Meals and Stateroom Berth

Marconi Wireless Telegraph on all Steamers

Automobiles Carried

Send for Booklet

W. P. TURNER, Passenger Traffic Manager
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Finest Coastwise Trips in the World"

ANCHOR LINE SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

Twin Screw Steamships
Cameronia, Caledonia, California and Columbia

Sailing Every Saturday from New York

Time of Ocean Trip, 7 Days

Splendid accommodation; excellent service

MODERATE RATES

For general information, sailings and rates
Address

Henderson Brothers General Agents
21-24 STATE ST., NEW YORK.

The Portuguese naturally carried this sign with them when they colonized Brazil, and it is in constant use in that country. It should be observed that when the Portuguese use it in reckoning money they also use the word *réis*, or its abbreviation *rs*. For example they write 4:000\$000 *réis*, or 4:000\$000. It may be well to explain that the *real* (plural *réis*) is an imaginary coin worth .08 more than our mill; the *milréis* is therefore equal to \$1.08 of our currency. In Brazil it is equivalent to half as much. In rough calculations Portuguese money can be reduced to our standard by striking off one cipher, placing the \$ at the left, and putting the decimal point in its place. Thus 1\$000 is the same as \$1.00, 10\$000 equals \$10.00, 100\$00 corresponds to \$100.00, and so on—all this, of course, being only approximate. The same process can be followed with Brazilian money, and the result afterward divided by 2.

So much for facts; now for conclusions.

It seems probable that the \$ is a contracted combination of M and S, the first and last letters of the Portuguese word *milhares*, which means thousands. The suppression of the middle strokes of the M would be very natural in cipher.

The mark, as we have seen, is in general use in Brazil. It is also used in the other Latin-American countries, and it seems very probable that Spanish America adopted it from Portuguese America. The boundaries between Brazil and the neighboring Spanish colonies were not very clearly established in the eighteenth century. For some time the Portuguese held possession of parts of Paraguay and Uruguay. It is surely not strange that the *cifrao* should have been introduced into these regions, and that its use should have extended to all the Spanish possessions. It is well known that money of Spanish-American coinage was extensively circulated in the United States in the early colonial days, and the sign would not improbably be employed in commerce. Its position before instead of after the numerals may be accounted for by the English custom of placing the £ to the left, as has been suggested. In Spanish-American books it sometimes occupies one place and sometimes another, but here again Portuguese influence might be traced, for as its place was immediately before the hundreds, as we have already seen, it would correctly stand at the left of hundreds in writing \$1.00, since the American system of reckoning very seldom takes mills into account.



An
outing
of
three
days
for \$35
to \$40

You ride
along the
edge of a
mile-deep
abyss.
You venture
muleback
through
earth's
crust, on
trails that
tip.
And
camp
out
down
below

The Grand Canyon of Arizona

not only is a titanic chasm—the world's scenic marvel—but it is the ideal place for a summer outing of three days to three weeks. Here you may hit the trail, camp out, or ride along smooth roads through the pines.

On request, will send you our two illustrated travel books, "Titan of Chasms—Grand Canyon" and "To California over the Santa Fe Trail." Address

W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr., A.T. & S.F.Ry. System
1080 Railway Exchange, Chicago

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

The Most Charming Inland Water Trip on the American Continent
PALATIAL STEEL STEAMERS

"Washington Irving"

"Hendrick Hudson"

"Albany"



"Robert Fulton"

"Mary Powell"

Leave New York, Desbrosses Street...8.40 A. M. Leave W. 129th Street.....9.20 A. M.
Leave New York, W. 42d Street.....9.00 A. M. South Bound, Leave Albany.....8.30 A. M.
Service closes from New York, Oct. 26; from Albany, Oct. 27.

ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Landings—Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.
DIRECT CONNECTING TRAINS ON WHARVES FOR ALL POINTS IN CATSKILLS
SARATOGA, AND LAKE GEORGE, WITH EASY CONNECTIONS. TICKETS SOLD AND
BAGGAGE CHECKED FOR ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS, EAST, NORTH AND WEST.

TICKETS VIA "DAY LINE" ON SALE AT ALL OFFICES.

See Time Tables for Ideal One Day and One-Half Day Outings from New York.
Tickets reading via New York Central or West Shore Railroads, between New York and Albany,
are accepted on the Day Line Steamers without extra charge.

SEND 4 CENTS FOR SUMMER LITERATURE.

F. B. HIBBARD, GEN. PASS. AGENT DESBROSSES STREET PIER, NEW YORK CITY

ANNOUNCEMENT—"Mary Powell" or "Albany" (Kingston boat) service opens May 26, leaving
Desbrosses Street 1.45 P. M.; W. 42d Street, 2.00 P. M.; W. 129th Street, 2.20 P. M. On June 27
the Day Line Steamer "Robert Fulton" will resume the Special Service to Poughkeepsie and re-
turn, leaving New York landings one hour later than the regular morning boat; making a triple
service to Poughkeepsie and intermediate landings. See Time Tables.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

For the first time in history a version of the Koran in the vernacular has been published in Constantinople with Mohammedan sanction. Hitherto it has been generally considered sacrilegious to translate the holy book.

Cardinal Gibbons has given to the Anti-Saloon League of Baltimore a strong endorsement of local option as a principle in harmony with American ideals of government, and an effective means of checking the ravages of the liquor traffic.

Following the example of their Congregational brethren the Baptists of England have just completed the raising of a central sustentation fund of a little over a million dollars, the income from which is to be used in assisting the smaller churches of the denomination to support adequately their ministers.

The splendid new buildings of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, erected under the architectural supervision of Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, were completed just in time to receive the delegates of the General Assembly which opened its sessions there on May 21, four days after the dedication service closed.

In spite of some criticism of his previous work on the ground of its liberal tendencies, Rev. Dr. Henry H. Meyer has been chosen editor of the Sunday school periodicals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The appointment may be regarded as a recognition of faithful and efficient service and the validity of progressive biblical thought in Sunday school teaching.

The dangers to which present-day missionaries are subjected may differ much from those faced by their predecessors, but they are still sufficient to call forth heroism and often to make martyrs. Recently a worker in the United Presbyterian Mission in the Sudan, Mr. Ralph W. Tidrick, was attacked by a lion and so badly mangled that he died from the wounds a few days later.

Thru the beneficence of Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, of New York, a beautiful new church has just been completed in Rome for the use of the Waldensians of that city. Professor Luzzi, who lectured in America last year, made the address at the recent dedication. The substantial endowment will make possible an effective institutional work, for which the church building is finely adapted.

About a year ago the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church appointed a committee to take up the question of reunion with the German Reformed Church. To prepare the way for appropriate action two of the leading papers of these denominations are publishing an exchange series of articles, each presenting the history, usages and standards of the other communion, and setting forth the reasons for reunion. This is a most commendable step, and the plan might be adopted elsewhere with fruitful results.

12 DAY ALL EXPENSE \$60.00 UP NORTHERN CRUISE

Seeing the Wonderful Northlands and Foreign America
including all essential expenses, visiting HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, the land of Evangeline and ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, the Norway of America.

This cruise to these foreign lands on the new steamships "STEPHANO" and "FLORIZEL" of the

Red Cross Line

will prove the most novel, delightful and health-giving vacation you ever experienced. The foreign cities of Halifax and St. Johns, with the beautiful Nova Scotia and grand Newfoundland scenery, are sights never to be forgotten. The ships are built especially for tourists; are fitted with every modern device to insure safety and comfort. Splendid cuisine, orchestra and sea sports. You spend 7 days at sea and 5 days in port, giving ample time for sight-seeing. No hotel bills or transfers. You live on the ship. Send for handsome booklet number 69.

Reduced Rates, superior accommodations, June, Sept. and Oct.
BOWRING & CO.
17 Battery Place, New York



"OVER THE SEVEN SEAS"

A handsome illustrated booklet that tells the story of present-day travel de Luxe AROUND THE WORLD with suggestions for the coming season.

EUROPE

Five series of Tours, including the best of Europe. Leisurely travel, best leadership, inclusive fares

INCLUSIVE INDEPENDENT TOURS

for individuals or private parties. America, Europe, Orient. Tickets, hotels, sightseeing, guides, etc., arranged for in advance.

Send for Programme desired

THOS. COOK & SON

NEW YORK: 245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave.
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES MONTREAL TORONTO
Cook's Traveler's Cheques Are Good All Over the World

England to Holland

Travel by the FLUSHING MAIL ROUTE


Day Service via Queenboro-Flushing.
Night Service via Folkestone-Flushing.
Shortest Channel Crossing. Largest Steamers.

Fast Through Service between London and Principal Points in Northern and Middle Europe.
Fast Boat-trains between Flushing and The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Bale, Trieste, etc.

For time tables, rates and further particulars apply to the American Agency of the Flushing Line and Netherland State Railways, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

An order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before the change is to take effect, giving both the old and and new address.



Your PARIS Address

HAVE your mail addressed "care Wells Fargo, Paris,"—and it will always find you.

More important still it will always find you promptly.

Our new office is in the Grand Hotel, near to most of the places you are likely to be.

In London, our new office is at 28 Charles Street, Haymarket,—just around the corner from almost everywhere.

Convenient in location, these two new offices of ours are quite the pleasantest express offices you have ever known.

There are clerks enough, so that you are not kept waiting,—

Clerks who know how to answer promptly and correctly almost any question you may ask, and who, above all, know where to find out quickly what they don't know themselves.

Clerks are interested in helping you pick out a motor route or select a hotel, in getting you necessary memberships in foreign automobile clubs, securing your tryptich, or looking up trains as they are in the handling of express matter.

Wherever you are, every Wells Fargo man is your personal representative, anxious to help in a human, interested way.

Good reasons, these, for carrying your money in the form of

WELLS FARGO TRAVELERS CHECKS

GOOD EVERYWHERE

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| LONDON | PARIS | NEW YORK |
| 28 Charles St. Haymarket | 4 rue Scribe Grand Hotel | 51 Broadway |

Go To Bermuda

Temperature cooler than at the North Atlantic Coast Resorts

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions. Lowest Rates

Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement. Electric fans, wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS

via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 4th and 18th, August 1st and 15th. From Quebec July 10th and 24th, August 7th and 21st. For illustrated pamphlets with information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, or any Ticket Agent.

To Quebec

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CUNARD

FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD



THE NEW S. S. AQUITANIA

Sails from New York

June 10—July 1—July 22—August 26

Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 21-24 State St., N. Y.

or to our Offices or local Agents everywhere.



Nature Gave the Scenery

The Canadian Pacific Comfort

First—by building the world's greatest transportation system—the Canadian Pacific—right through the heart of the Canadian Rockies where the magnificent scenery—

Fifty Switzerlands in One

may be enjoyed without changing trains, or making side trips.

Second—by building luxurious hotels in the most beautiful spots—where in the intervals of mountain climbing and horseback riding one may enjoy the sulphur water swimming pools, golf, boating and fishing.

Canadian Pacific Standard

None Better

Send for handsomely illustrated Canadian Rockies Folder

Write at once for all particulars to

C. E. E. USSHER, P. T. M.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Montreal, Canada

Or Any Railroad or Steamship Agent



It's Cool in Glacier National Park

"Land of Shining Mountains"

Enjoy the freedom of mountain and trail in Glacier National Park this summer. Centuries ago, the aboriginal Blackfeet Indians, gazing in awe at the eternal, glacier-capped Rockies of northwestern Montana, named this region—"Land of Shining Mountains." 1525 square miles of mountains towering above mountains. 250 lakes kiss the sky, hide in canyons of dizzy depths or nestle in pine-laden valleys.

You can tour the Park on foot, horseback, stage, automobile and launch, stopping at the Great Northern Railway's attractive chalet camps or pitching your tent where you will. Vacation \$1 to \$5 per day. Sunny days—cool nights. The new and enlarged Glacier Park Hotel accommodating four hundred people, affords every convenience. Rates \$3 to \$5 per day.

Low Round Trip Summer Tourist Fares

Via Great Northern Railway, Daily June 1 to September 30

To Glacier Park or Belton in Glacier National Park—
From St. Paul or Minneapolis, \$35.00; from
Chicago, \$47.50.

To the cities of the Puget Sound and the Pacific—
From St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$60.00; from
Chicago, \$72.50.

Proportionately Low Fares from All Other Points

Definite Expense Tours

For your convenience, the following special tours of the Park by automobile, boat, stage and horseback have been arranged for the season: One day tour—\$8.25 Three day tour—\$21.00 Five day tour—\$31.25 Seven day tour—\$47.00

Descriptive Literature Free

Let us help plan your vacation this year. Send the coupon for Walking Tour Book, Aeroplane Folder and other literature free. The Walking Tour Book, beautifully illustrated, contains actual experiences of persons who have toured the Park on foot.

C. W. PITTS, General Agent Passenger Dept.
210 South Clark Street, CHICAGO

S. LOUNSBERY, General Agent Passenger Dept.
1184 Broadway, NEW YORK

H. A. NOBLE, General Passenger Agent
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, St. Paul, Minn.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition,
San Francisco, 1915.

183B

COUPON

H. A. NOBLE, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Great Northern Railway,
Dept. 13, St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me Walking Tour Book, Aeroplane
Folder and other descriptive literature on Glacier
National Park free.

Name

Address

City

THE United States Hotel

Beach, Lincoln and Kingston Streets
BOSTON, MASS.

Only two blocks from South Terminal Station, and easily reached from North Station by Elevated Railway, and convenient alike to the great retail shops and business centre, and also to the theatres and places of interest.

European Plan \$1.00 per Day and Upwards

Table and service unsurpassed.

Booklet and map sent upon application.

TILLY HAYNES
Proprietor

JAMES G. HICKEY
Manager

Adams House

EUROPEAN PLAN

WASHINGTON AND MASON STREETS,
BOSTON

Near Theatres and Large Stores

New Addition on Mason Street has

MEN'S CAFE AND LADIES'
ENTRANCE

GEO. G. HALL, Proprietor

COLORADO

For Your Vacation—Board \$7.00 to
\$10.00 per Week

Do little mistakes and little troubles nearly drive you distracted? A short vacation in wonderful Colorado will put you up to par again.

I know of nothing more soothing than a trip on the Rock Island Lines' "Rocky Mountain Limited"—every morning from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

None of the annoyances of ordinary travel—your comfort and ease is looked after by courteous employees. They are there to see that you have a pleasant trip. Steel sleepers, observation-car, beautiful diner.

The "Colorado Flyer" and other fast trains on convenient schedules every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis. Finest, modern all-steel equipment.

We maintain Travel Bureaus in all important cities. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write today to L. M. Allen, Rock Island Lines, Room 724, LaSalle Station, Chicago.

Low fares June 1 to September 30.

SEE ALASKA

See Alaska, Atlin and the Yukon—a trip unequalled for scenic grandeur and interest. Magnificent ocean steamers through the famed inland passage via Sitka and Juneau to Skaguay. Parlor observation cars and luxurious river steamers. High class service. Special round trip rates. Let us help you plan your trip.

Write now for free booklets
Tourist Dept.
WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
129 W. Washington St., Chicago

J. E. Dempsey
Traffic Mgr., W. P. & Y. Route
113 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Long Island and Real Life

☞ A community that promotes every pastime in the sporting category, combined with a country home environment unequalled.

☞ Delightful summer climate—cooling breezes from off the sea.

☞ Social centers teeming with summer life.

☞ Over five hundred miles of picturesque shore line dotted with delightful resorts.

☞ Fine surf bathing, boating, fishing, golfing, tennis and motoring over the best roads in the country.

☞ All points reached from New York (Pennsylvania Station), via the Long Island Railroad.

Send ten cents to the Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Long Island R. R., Room 371 X, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., for book which tells the whole story in beautiful pictures.

THE FOREIGN-BORN, CRIME AND PATRIOTISM

STARTLING statistics regarding the relative criminality of persons of American and foreign extraction have been compiled by Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner of New York City, at the request of the National Liberal Immigration League. He gives the following percentages of arrests (including summonses):

Proportion of persons able to read and write in total number arrested, 97.9977 per cent.

Proportion of persons native-born of native-born parentage, in total number arrested, 48.7208 per cent.

Proportion of persons native-born of foreign parentage, in total number arrested, 2.336 per cent.

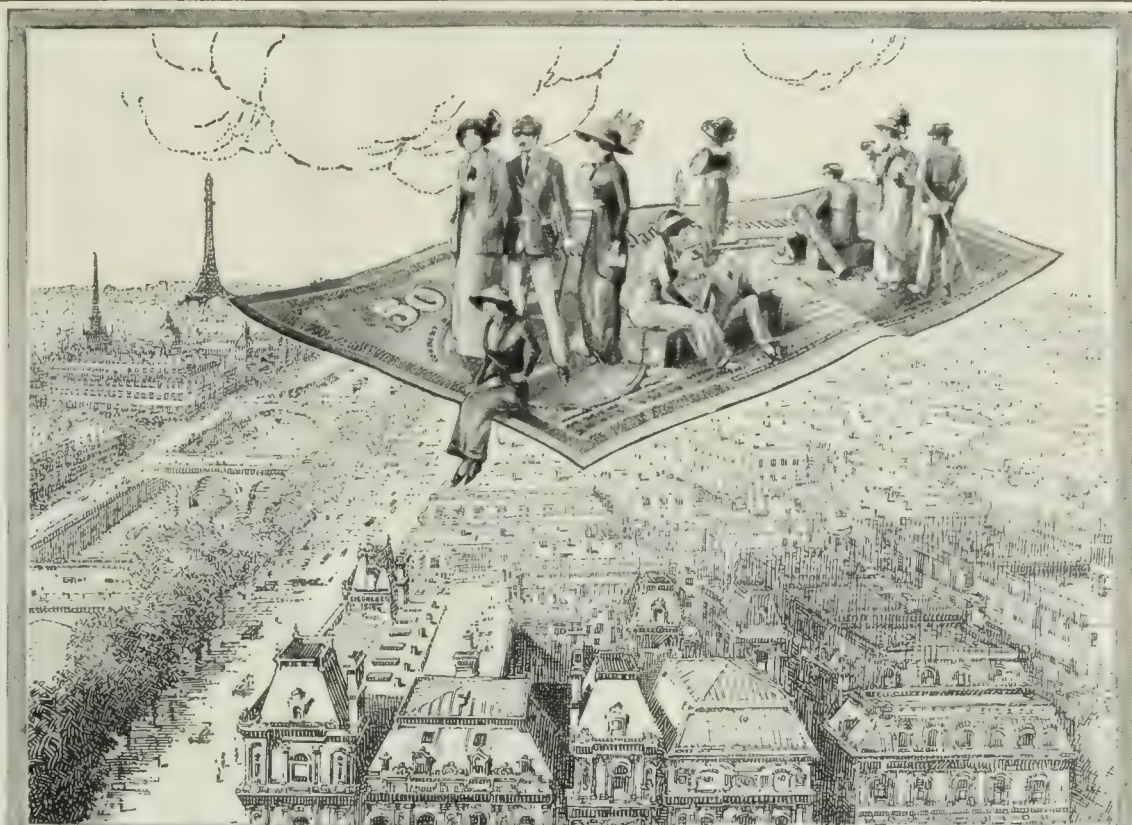
Proportion of persons foreign-born in total number arrested, 48.9432 per cent.

The table covers two days, but inasmuch as whatever seasonal or other changes affect the totals of arrests or summonses affect all classes enumerated equally, it is very close to the result which would be obtained from a compilation of arrests for, say, a period of one year, and is therefore a true index of the criminality of these elements of the population.

The significance of the figures given by Commissioner Woods naturally appears only when they are placed side by side with figures showing the composition of the population. Such a comparison shows that natives of native parentage, who constitute, roughly speaking, twenty-one per cent of the population, furnish forty-eight per cent of the arrests; the foreign-born, who constitute forty per cent of the population, furnish forty-eight per cent of the arrests, while natives of foreign parentage, who constitute thirty-eight per cent of the population, furnish but two per cent of the arrests; so that the allegation that immigration tends to increase criminality is utterly disproved by the above statistics.

It must be borne in mind that a large proportion of the arrests and summonses are not for crimes involving moral turpitude or even for serious offenses, but merely for violations of city ordinances, due to ignorance. Foreign-born persons are naturally more prone thus to fall in the toils of the law than natives, who not only are acquainted with the various ordinances, but to some extent enjoy an immunity from summary arrest not enjoyed by the alien unable to make himself understood.

Those who favor the further restriction of immigration will be quick to call attention to the fact



Travel on "A.B.A." Cheques

They provide a safe way of carrying travel funds. They simplify calculations in foreign currencies. They are good in every part of the world.

You use "A.B.A." Cheques for your daily travel expenses in any country just as you would actual money. Hotel people welcome them in payment of bills; railways, steamship lines and the best shops in all parts of the world know they are as good as cash.

They are safe to carry because your counter-signature is required to make them good and because they may be replaced if lost or stolen. They are issued in \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, each cheque engraved with its exact exchange value in pounds, shillings, pence, francs, kronen, rubles, etc.

"A.B.A." Cheques are the only travelers' cheques accepted, under the law, for U. S. Customs Duties. They are making travel money matters easy and safe for tourists in all parts of the world.

Get them at your Bank

If your own bank is not yet supplied with "A.B.A." Cheques, write us for booklet and for information as to where the cheques may be obtained in your vicinity.

BANKERS TRUST CO., New York City



Be sure that you get

"A.B.A." American Bankers Association Cheques



The Secret of the "tidy" appearance of hundreds of men to-day lies in a pair of

COATES CLIPPERS

at home. Only barbers used to have clippers, but now they're becoming as common in homes as a comb or a curler—and as necessary. Clip your beard and your boy's hair. Wife, trim

the back of your neck when it becomes "woolly." Try hardware stores for Coates "Easy Running." If they haven't them, send to us. Send name on postal for prices, etc.

COATES CLIPPER CO. - Worcester, Mass.

Santa Barbara, Cal.

EL MIRASOL

OPEN ALL YEAR

\$6.00 to \$10.00 per day, everything included. Polo, tennis, golf, bathing, boating. Two Country Clubs. Riding, camping. Special attention to personal comfort; excellent cuisine. A type of the best small English Hotel.

Great Sale of Machinery, Metals and Auto Parts

The stock of machinery, metals, and metal parts of the

ALCO PLANT

(American Locomotive Company of Providence)

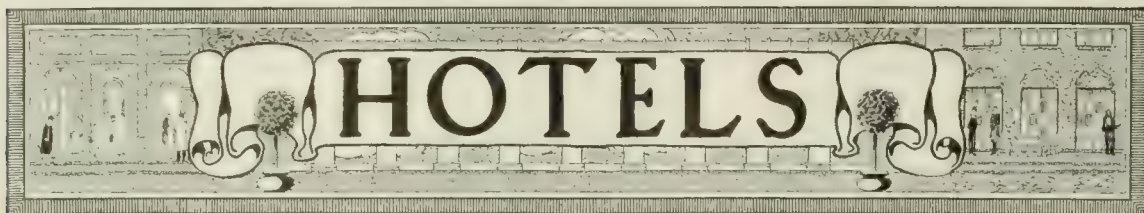
is offered for private cash sale for immediate delivery.

The stock of metals includes tool and machinery steel, brass and copper stock, hexagon and round solid brass, brass and copper tubing, sheet copper, etc., in large quantities.

The tools include a large line of new implements, metric and American scales, and an extensive selection of second-hand tools in good condition.

The machines and parts include several 4- and 6-cylinder Alco engines, Bosch magnetos complete, foundations and seats for 3- to 5-ton trucks, Ingersoll mill, Bliss hammer, Rockwell and portable furnaces, blacksmith shop, about 150 lathes, drills, gear-cutting and other machines, a great number of wooden wheels with and without rubber tires, and numerous other items.

Orders and requests for information should be addressed to Walter S. Atchison, care of the ALCO Plant, Providence, R. I.



MAINE

The New Mount Kineo House On Moosehead Lake, Maine

A Palace in the Wilderness Offers the Ideal Summer Vacation June 27th to Sept. 28th, 1914

NO HAY FEVER Kineo Annex and Cottages

The Kineo Annex opens May 16th, closes Sept. 28th for early and late guests

Cottages and Bungalows fully furnished on Moosehead Lake, near the New Mount Kineo House, are for hire during the season, \$400 and upwards.

Day through Parlor, Sleeping and Dining car service New York and Boston to Kineo as per Transportation pages in booklet

Conducted by The Ricker Hotel Company

C. A. Judkins, Mgr.

Address the Manager for descriptive book

Kineo, Maine

THE LAKESIDE

On Umbagog, most beautiful of the Rangeley Lakes. Noted for healthfulness and charming scenery. Frequented by automobile tourists and others seeking recreation.

E. H. DAVIS, P. O. Address, Upton, Me.

THE HOMESTEAD

BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE. Re-opens June 15th
Excellent table and Service. Illustrated booklet upon application.

THOMAS E. HAZELL, Summit, N. J.

THE SOUTHGATE

PROUT'S NECK, MAINE

A homelike family hotel, delightfully situated, near surf beach, library and country club. Address J. M. KALER, Proprietor, or BERTHA RUFFNER Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.

THE LOUISBURG

at Bar Harbor, Me.

Will be open for guests on July 1 under the management of Mr. L. C. Prior, formerly of Hotel Lenox of Boston, Blackstone Hotel of Chicago and Nassau Hotel of Long Beach, L. I. Modern equipment recently installed. All outdoor sports. Seasonable vegetables raised in hotel garden. Furnished private cottages with hotel service. Day rate \$4. Special rates by week or for season.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Mountain Resort Hotel

On New England's finest lake. All amusements. Hotel modern in every way. Accommodates 300. Prices moderate. Write for Indian Head booklet. NEW HOTEL WEIRS, Box 114, Weirs, N. H.



WHITE MOUNTAINS NEW PROFILE HOUSE

TWENTY COTTAGES OPEN JULY 1st

Catering to those who wish a summer home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

Fine Garage, Golf, Tennis, Boating and Fishing

C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

Booking Office in charge E. B. RICH

1180 Broadway, New York Tel. Madison Sq. 4748

RUSSEL HOUSE

In the White Mountains

North Woodstock, N. H.



Table, service, drainage satisfactory. Telephone, livery, auto, garage, motor oil and gasoline. Open all the year. Steam heat.

MRS. GEO. F. RUSSELL.

HOTEL PONEMAH

OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 15

Within easy reach of the city; good train service; modern improvements; rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. For folder and rates address

A. M. PHILBRICK & SON, Ponemah, N. H.

White Mountains, GORHAM, N. H.

MOUNT MADISON HOUSE

Enlarged to three times former capacity; 300 feet of piazza. Modern and up-to-date in every respect. Accommodates 200; 50 rooms en suite, with bath. Automobile garage, accommodating 35 cars. Booklets giving auto routes from Portland. C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

Bretton Woods

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

On the Ideal Tour

MOST ATTRACTIVE MOUNTAIN RESORT IN AMERICA

10,000 Acres of Glorious Vacation Land

THE MOUNT PLEASANT Opens June 18th Closes Oct. 1st

Ralph J. Herkimer, Manager

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON Opens July 8th Closes Oct. 20th

D. J. Trudeau, Manager

RAILROADS: Through service via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and B. & M. R. R.

Address HOTELS, BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

VERMONT

THE RANDALL

Morrisville, Vermont

C. F. RANDALL, Proprietor.

New baths, electric lights, open fireplaces, wide piazzas, near Lake Lamolile, Mt. Mansfield, Mt. Elmore.

Write for booklets and rates.

COLONIAL INN

South Woodstock - Vermont

Golf, driving, fine roads, tennis, fishing; open fires, rooms en suite. Private baths. Garage. Open June 10.

that the native-born population of foreign parentage in this city has a greater proportion of minors than the natives of native parentage and the foreign-born. But while this difference might lower the percentage of the natives of foreign parentage in the statistics of arrests, there is constantly at work a cause which tends to increase it: the children of immigrants in cities are drawn away from their humble parents by the potent attractions of urban civilization, of which the old folks, being ignorant, cannot warn them; and when the home influence has been lost or impaired, other restraints, such as religious and educational influences, likewise cease to keep the second generation in the straight path. The popular misconception is that this condition prevails, and that the "gunmen" are almost typical of the sons of immigrants. Persons entertaining this superstition will receive a shock when they learn that children of immigrants appear, from Commissioner Woods's figures, to furnish one-twentieth as many criminals in proportion to their number as the rest of the population.

Still more illuminating is the fact that only two per cent of the persons arrested were illiterate. According to the census of 1910, there were in New York City 3,821,540 persons ten years old and over, of whom 254,208, or 6.7 per cent, were illiterate. It appears that literacy, in New York City at least, cannot be said to be an index of character, the illiteracy of persons arrested being one-third that of the population. But the advocates of the literacy test for immigrants have abandoned their transparent pretense that this test is a selective one and are now urging it frankly as an obstructive measure, so that it is not necessary to emphasize this particular aspect of the question.

Nor should the patriotism of the foreign-born be overlooked. An inquiry at the recruiting stations of this city conducted by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society showed that out of approximately five hundred recruits enlisted during the first three months of this year, about two hundred were Jews. This brings to mind a bit of American history which seems to have been forgotten: At the start of the Spanish-American war hundreds of young Hebrews from Russia, who had fled that country to escape military conscription, flocked to the provisional recruiting station at the Educational Alliance, in the heart of the East Side, to enlist under the American flag. The patriotism of these young men is paralleled by that of the other immigrant nationalities.



HOTEL WENTWORTH

NEWCASTLE-BY-THE-SEA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

(NEAR PORTSMOUTH)

Associated with the IDEAL and NEW ENGLAND TOURS

Season opens June 26
Season closes late September

No hotel on the New England coast is more notable in the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of surroundings and perfection of service. Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room.



Every facility for sport and recreation. Fine golf course, tennis, dancing, bathing, yachting, deep sea fishing, motoring, and well equipped garage under competent supervision.

MUSIC BY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PLAYERS

Send postal today for beautiful illustrated book telling how easy to reach here from all points.

WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY

H. W. PRIEST, Managing Director

New York Representative: ROGER B. ROOD, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. City

Winter — The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOLF, TENNIS AND MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Ninth Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament, Auspices of United States National Lawn Tennis Association. July 30 and following days.

CRAWFORD HOUSE

Crawford Notch, WHITE MTS., N. H.

SEASON JUNE 22-OCT 4

Address W. A. BARRON, Crawford House
Crawford Notch, N. H.

Winter Resort, Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda

APPLETON INN

NEW IPSWICH, N. H.

50 miles from Boston; open the year round; excellent accommodations for summer guests; steam heat; baths; fireplaces. Good table. Produce supplied by farm connected. Write for special rates. J. SILVER & SON, Props.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

Gray's Inn Jackson, N. H. Open May 31

Also Preble House, Portland, Me.

Write for Booklet C. W. GRAY, Prop.

VERMONT

"AMONG THE GREEN MOUNTAINS"

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

WOODSTOCK INN

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

THIRTY-SIX PRIVATE BATHROOMS.

Leave Boston 9 a. m. and 11.05 a. m. Take the 9 a. m. Express from New York, arriving at Woodstock at 5 p. m. Beginning later part of June take White Mountain Express. For information and terms address

ARTHUR B. WILDER, Manager.

RHODE ISLAND

THE NEW MATHEWSON

OCEAN FRONT NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

Open June 25.

A magnificent modern hotel for those who appreciate high class service and environment. Directly on motor car route from New York City to Boston. New macadam road all the way. The finest surf bathing in the world. Championship pony polo, golf and tennis, motor boating, superb fishing, aeroplaning. Quarter mile fashion promenade veranda. Sparkling spring water. Hot and cold sea water baths. Exquisite music. Large solarium. Dancing every evening in grand ballroom.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS DELIGHTFUL.

The most popular resort on the Atlantic Coast, and justly so, as Nature here presents a perfect combination of seashore and country.

S. W. & E. I. MATHEWSON,

Proprietors and Managers.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet on request.

SPRING HOUSE

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

Accommodations for 300 guests; fine ballroom; music afternoons and evenings; thoroughly electric lighted; outdoor amusements to suit all; more for your money than any other resort near New York; American plan, \$3 per day and upward; special weekly rates. Write for booklet.

RAY S. PAYNE, Mgr.



This Famous Hotel Opens June 28.

Capacity 300. All modern improvements; in mid-ocean; pure ocean air, sea food, surf bathing (great health restorer). Ownership management. Booklet. HYGEIA HOTEL CO., Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.

EUREKA HOTEL

Block Island, R. I.

Booklets on application

O. C. ROSE, Proprietor

MASSACHUSETTS

DUXBURY, MASS.

Powder Point Hall
AND COTTAGES

OPENS JUNE 28. An Ideal Family Resort. Warm sea bathing, boating, golf, tennis, shade trees, fine roads. New concrete hall erected this spring. Booklet. Address C. M. READE, room 519, 53 State St., Boston.

NORCROSS HOUSE

MONUMENT BEACH, MASS.

On Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod

Open June 29. Good boating, fishing, and bathing. Average temperature of water 76°. All rooms overlook the water; 750 ft. of broad piazza; 57 miles from Boston; handy to steam and electric railway. A good place to rest; always cool. Only hotel on route of Cape Cod Canal. Garage. Telephone connection. For reservation and booklet, H. D. NEAL, Manager.

"'Tis by the seaside."—Winter's Tale

COTUIT
CAPE COD
MASS. || SANTUIT
HOUSE
and COTTAGES

Every recreation and amusement. Bathing, rowing, sailing, tennis, cycling, automobiling, riding, driving, fishing, dancing. Excellent table. Booklet.

JAMES WEBB, Prop.

WIRELESS FLASHES

Cable dispatches received from Berlin on May 13 told of wireless telephone experiments in which music sent by wireless from Nauen was plainly heard in Vienna, 600 miles away.

New regulations for coastwise and interior shipping put into effect this spring by the Dominion of Canada require that every vessel carrying fifty passengers or more and every vessel going two hundred miles or more must be equipped with wireless apparatus.

The Legislative Assembly of the Philippines has granted a franchise to the Marconi Company to build forty wireless stations in the Islands. The bill provides that in time of war the Government of the Philippine Islands (not the United States Government) may take over the whole wireless system.

The long-distance record for wireless telegraphy is now said to be 8500 miles. It is the assertion of the officers of the Pacific Mail liner "Mongolia," which reached San Francisco from the Orient on May 7, that on the night of April 21 the ship's wireless operator exchanged several messages with Boston, from which city the vessel was then distant 8500 miles.

According to present plans of the United States Navy Department, in order to keep in communication by wireless with America's representatives in her distant territories, government high-power stations will be erected at San Diego, California, on the Isthmus of Panama, at Honolulu and at Manila. The station at Panama is to be completed by January 1, next.

Wireless telegraphy has been the means of decreasing the number of ships that disappear and are never heard from. During the year 1913 Lloyd's posted only twenty-five disappearing ships, with a total net tonnage of 31,426. This number was eleven less than in 1912 and included several smaller craft, such as schooners, tugs and other boats which do not usually carry wireless.

What is said to have been the world's first commercial message by wireless telephone was sent from New York to Philadelphia on May 13. After many months of experimenting the Marconi Company on that date succeeded in transmitting the human voice, in an ordinary daily commercial order, from the powerful wireless station on the Wanamaker Building in New York to the corresponding station in Philadelphia.

William Marconi recently completed his wireless telephone tests in England and announced that the apparatus was a complete success. The British company will begin at once the construction of wireless telephone sets for the Italian navy. These are guaranteed to maintain communication between ships over a distance of about thirty-two miles, altho in practise they have been tried successfully over a much greater distance.

MOST PERFECT SEASHORE SUMMER RESORT

New Watch Hill House

Also THE COLONIAL

WATCH HILL, R. I.

EVERY ROOM WITH WATER VIEW

OPEN EARLY IN JUNE

Always Cool; No Flies or Mosquitoes. 18 Hole Golf Course.
Golf School New Feature. Surf and Still Water Bathing.

Sailing and Fishing. Tennis, Clock Golf; Excellent Garage. New Tea Room. Modern Dancing in charge of Mrs. Hawksworth and Mrs. Groner. White Service Throughout.

A LA CARTE GRILL—SEA FOOD A SPECIALTY

Special Rates for June and September

Write for
Illustrated Booklet

A. E. DICK, Proprietor

New York Office, 1180 Broadway

Telephone, Mad. Sq.—4748

The Maplewood

**Pittsfield, Berkshire
County, Mass.**

Opened May 29th

On the "Real Tour" to and through
the Berkshire Hills

Send for Booklet and Auto Road Map

ARTHUR W. PLUMB



Hotel Puritan
BOSTON

Commonwealth Ave.
100 yards from Massachusetts Avenue car lines

**The Distinctive
Boston House**

A public house especially attractive to those who demand the best and prefer a homelike atmosphere.

Single rooms from \$2. Combined sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom from \$4.

Some globe trotters have been good enough to call the Puritan one of the most inviting and comfortable hotels in the world.

Booklet mailed on receipt of your card.
H. P. COSTELLO, Manager

COLONIAL INN MARTHA'S VINEYARD

EDGARTOWN, - - - MASS.
OPEN ALL YEAR

Most desirable location for your vacation—famous for its splendid bathing, boating and fishing. Beautiful drives. Rooms large, airy, and well furnished. Open plumbing; running hot and cold water in rooms. We have established a record for our table. For illustrated booklet and rates address T. H. CHIRGWIN, Proprietor, Edgartown, Mass.

THE BUCKMINSTER

**645 Beacon Street
Boston**

Situated at the junction of Beacon St., Commonwealth and Brookline Aves., overlooking the Charles River and the Back Bay Fens, the location of The Buckminster is unsurpassed, either for a permanent home, or for the accommodation of tourists visiting the city in Summer.

Apartments of Two to Four Rooms with Bath. Either Furnished or Unfurnished

Every Modern Convenience and Luxury

GEORGE R. SANFORD, Manager
Tel. Back Bay 3350

PRINCETON INN

PRINCETON, MASS. OPEN MAY 29

Reduced rates for June; 1,130 ft. above sea level; pure, cool air and magnificent views; large rooms and good beds; special accommodations for auto parties; golf, tennis, bowling. H. C. BEAMAN (Formerly of Wachusett House).

THE NORTHFIELD

OPEN ALL THE YEAR EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

AMONG THE FRANKLIN HILLS.

A family hotel equipped for comfort. Steam heat. Sun parlor. Livery and fireproof garage. Send for illustrated booklet.

A. G. MOODY, Manager. H. S. STONE, Ass't Manager.

THE OAKWOOD

Most attractive estate. Ideal summer spot for rest and week-end visits. Tennis and golf. Under the experienced management of

W. S. CROFUT,
HOTEL MILLER, Great Barrington, Mass.

CONNECTICUT

HAMMONASSETT HOUSE MADISON, CONNECTICUT.

Directly on the beach. Country and seashore combined. Cool, comfortable and homelike family hotel. Cuisine unexcelled; sea food from adjacent waters, country produce fresh every day. Bathing, golf, tennis, croquet, fishing; good roads for autoing. Informal hops held on the large veranda weekly. Modern conveniences, electric lights, garages. House capacity 100.

WEEKLY RATES, \$12 UP.

Write for Booklet. **WILLIAM J. PIERCE, Prop.**

The MONTOWESE INDIAN NECK, BRANFORD, CONN.

The most delightful location on the entire coast of Long Island Sound.

Particularly desirable for Families.

Extensive grounds, abundance of shade, excellent bathing, boating, tennis, golf, beautiful walks and drives. Music, dancing. Hotel lighted by electricity. Rooms with bath. Accommodates 250. Send for booklet. Open June to October.

W. A. BRYAN, Mgr.

Dillon Court Hotel

Cor. High and Church Sts. **HARTFORD, CONN.**

EUROPEAN PLAN

**Superb Accommodations for
MOTORISTS and TOURISTS**

Absolutely New. Fireproof 175 rooms, Single and En Suite All Outside rooms.

RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP

Large Main Dining Hall—Seating 150 Guests, Service and Cuisine Par Excellence.

T. J. FRAWLEY, Manager

**LARGE, MODERN, FIREPROOF GARAGE
on the Premises**

Among the Southern Berkshire Hills THE WONONSCO HOUSE Lakeville, Conn.

Hotel open the entire year. Suites of two to five rooms, with private bath. Local and long distance telephones. Excellent trout fishing.
E. L. PEABODY.

SPEND YOUR SUMMER AT THE

NORFOLK INN NORFOLK, CONN.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Open all the year. Fine boating, fishing. Golf and tennis. Beautiful walks and drives. Elevation 1,400 feet. Write for booklet and rates.
HENRY R. SWEET.

NEW YORK

THE ROCHESTER

9 Root Ave., Chautauqua, N. Y.

in sight of the lake, facing a beautiful grove of trees. Large verandas, electric lights, bath. One table in the dining room devoted to those desiring German conversation, conducted by a teacher from the German department of the College. Rates for room and board, \$8 to \$14 per week.

Mansion House

Fisher's Island, N. Y., Off New London, Conn.

NOW OPEN—ALWAYS COOL.

Seashore and Country.

SOUND AND OCEAN. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis; orchestra; very accessible. Large addition; many suites with bath.

EXCLUSIVE PATRONAGE.

A most desirable place to spend the Summer. Absolutely healthful; excellent water. We raise our own vegetables, milk, cream and poultry. Diet kitchen for young children. Certified milk.

WM. F. INGOLD, Manager.

18 West 25th Street. 'Phone 2606 Mad. Sq.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Annual Summer Resort Number and Classified List of Hotels, Boarding Houses and Camps published

JUNE 7, 1914

Send two-cent stamp for Free Booklet containing list of over 6,000 Hotels, Boarding Houses and Camps.



Avoid the discomforts of an ocean voyage by taking the cure at
THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM IN THE HEART OF THE LAKE COUNTRY
The GLEN SPRINGS
 A MINERAL SPRINGS **WATKINS GLEN, N.Y.** ON SENECA LAKE, FAMOUS FOR ITS STATE PARK
 THE APPOINTMENTS SERVICE AND CUISINE ARE OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD
THE BATHS ARE GIVEN BY SKILLED ATTENDANTS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS.
 COMPLETE HYDROTHERAPEUTIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.
 The only Nauheim Baths in America given with Natural Brine.
 New Nine-Hole Golf Course, sporty and well-kept. For descriptive booklet address
 WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, President, Watkins, N. Y.



HOTEL MARION

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Beautifully located on West Shore. Large, bright, airy rooms with or without private baths. Charming walks and drives. All steamers land directly in front of Hotel. Adjoins the new Lake George Country Club. Unsurpassed facilities for fishing, boating, sailing, etc. Tournaments in golf and tennis, also regattas during season. Livery, Garage. Daily trips by automobile to Bolton, Lake George and Glens Falls. Desirable cottages for rent. Three of the most beautiful cottage sites on the lake for sale. A charming cottage to rent for the season.

JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

Sha-Wan-Ga Lodge

Situated on one of the summits of the Shawangunk Mountains at an altitude of 1,500 feet.

A view embracing thousands of square miles is enjoyed from the verandas of the Lodge.

Sha-wan-ga Lake is situated in the Lodge grounds, one-quarter mile distant.

A farm of 160 acres supplies fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry and dairy products.

Modern improvements, to the extent of gas, hot and cold water, bathrooms and closets.

90 miles from New York, on O. & W. RR. One mile from station. Two daily mails. Telephones.

Accommodates 125 guests. Rates: Single rooms, \$10 to \$15; double rooms for two, \$26 to \$30. Christians only.

D. G. Carpenter

High View, Sullivan County
New York

SPA SANATORIUM, A. I. THAYER, M.D.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

Refined, homelike, well equipped. Six miles from New York State Mineral Springs Reservation. Large addition and garage. Booklets.

Mount Meenahga House and Cottages

An estate of 700 acres in the Shawangunk Mountains. 100 miles from New York. Elevation 1,500 feet. Miles of walks and drives. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Open fires, steam heat, baths.

FIVE FURNISHED COTTAGES WITH BOARD AT MAIN HOUSE

Opens June 10th. Illustrated booklet.

U. E. TERWILLIGER & SON, Props.
Ellenville, N. Y., P. O.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

The libraries of the United States have installed a library exhibit at the Leipzig Exposition of Books.

The Saskatchewan Library Association, the second in the Dominion of Canada, has just been formed.

The Newark, New Jersey, Free Public Library has compiled lists of books for convalescents and for nervous people.

By the will of John L. Cadwalader, late president of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library, \$100,000 is given to the library.

The maximum salary of high school librarians, after ten years of service, has been placed by the Board of Education of New York City at \$2000.

A newspaper library is to be established in Paris where the 9000 newspapers and periodicals published in France will be filed and cataloged.

In the New York Public Library there are 32,311 different books in foreign languages, most of them standard works in fiction, drama, poetry, science and literature, including translations from the best English authors.

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, the public library is trying to conserve public health by issuing to all mothers whose names appear in the official register of births a carefully selected list of books under the caption, "Better Babies, Some Books for Mothers."

A Social Service Bulletin is being issued by the Public Library of the District of Columbia, especially in the interest of the Monday Evening Clubs of social workers. The first number contains a brief bibliography of community surveys, in preparation for the proposed survey of Washington.

During the annual conference of the American Library Association held last week in Washington, D. C., an exhibition of labor-saving devices for librarians was held in the Public Library of the District of Columbia. The contributions of library science to business efficiency were strikingly shown.

In answer to the question, "What do you consider the most valuable accomplishment of the public library movement in the past decade?" Andrew Carnegie recently said: "The spread of the truth that the public library, free to all the people, gives nothing for nothing; that the reader must himself climb the ladder and in climbing gain knowledge how to live this life well."

The diversity of library interests was shown at the recent meeting of the American Library Association by the groups which held special sessions. Among the subjects discussed were college libraries, library work with children, agricultural libraries, state libraries, law libraries, normal and high school libraries. The general sessions included addresses on the need of a national archive building, the library and the immigrant, libraries for rural communities, and recent library development in the South.

IF You are going to the Catskills, send for booklet of The Pines. Acc. 100; elevation 1,800; pure spring water; modern conveniences; new casino and bowling alleys; open fire, gas, etc.
W. J. SOPER, Windham, N. Y.

ONTIO

"Beautiful Hills"

UNADILLA, NEW YORK

An attractive Summer Home in one of the most beautiful sections of the State.

OPENS JUNE 5th

Write for Booklet

ALBERT A. LeROY, Prop.

Lake Placid

Adirondack Mountains

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

NOW OPEN

The centre of all the attractions that have made the Adirondacks famous. Charminglly located above Lake Placid and Mirror Lake. All outdoor pastimes and recreations, and indoor diversions, or absolute rest.

For circular and information address

M. D. CARROLL
Lake Placid, N. Y.

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON

Exclusively for Women

29 East 29th Street
NEW YORK

Exceptional place for ladies traveling alone. Within easy access of all the principal theatres. 29th Street Cars pass the door. Subway Station 28th Street. Within one block of Fifth Avenue.

Excellent Service Tel. 6500 Madison

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

RESTAURANT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

A la Carte

Table d'hote Luncheon, 40c. Dinner, \$1 00

Rooms, \$1.50 per day up, including use of bath



IN THE ADIRONDACKS

THE MOHAWK

AND TEN COTTAGES

FOURTH LAKE FULTON CHAIN

SAME MANAGEMENT SINCE 1900

Latest equipments, capacity 125; electric lights, running hot and cold water in every room, private baths, open fires, complete heating apparatus.

Excellent cuisine; finest service; own garden; mountain spring water; mountain sports; two tennis courts; boating, fishing, music; 600-ft. sand bathing beach.

References exchanged. For booklet and information address

S. C. LONGSTAFF
OLD FORGE, Herkimer County, N. Y.

Hotel Cumberland

NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and Fireproof

Strictly First-Class

Rates Reasonable

\$2.50 with Bath and up

Send for Booklet


10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres

H. P. STIMSON
Formerly with Hotel Imperial

THE ROSS HEALTH RESORT—In the pines of Long Island. Conveniences of a modern hotel. 14th year. Valuable for those needing rest in the quiet of the country; no objectionable cases. Two resident physicians.

Address **DR. W. H. ROSS**, Brentwood, L. I.

NEW JERSEY



MONOMONOCK INN, Caldwell, N. J.

An exceptional hotel. Most attractive and healthful location. Elevation 500 feet. 20 miles from New York. 22 acres grounds. Golf. Tennis. Opens May 28. Special rates for June.

ALBERT A. LEROY, Manager.

NEW JERSEY

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J.

6th Avenue, Overlooking Ocean. Enlarged and improved. Suite with bath. Refined patronage. Booklet. **HARRY DUFFIELD**, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL SEWAREN

SEWAREN, NEW JERSEY

41 minutes from N. Y. on C. R. R. of N. J. Directly on water. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis court. Moderate rates.

THOMAS H. SMITH.

PENNSYLVANIA

EASTON SANITARIUM

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. 'Phone 166, Easton, Pa.



WESTPORT INN

Westport on Lake Champlain, New York

COTTAGES TO RENT. June 20 to October 1

\$19.00 a week up. BOOKLET. H. P. Smith

GALEN HALL, WERNERSVILLE, PA.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL

We have erected a splendid big building on our Mountain at Wernersville. It's a wonder for completeness, splendid in its location, massive in strength, beautiful in every line—A Veritable Castle on a Mountain. 3¼ hours from New York via Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The cut below is inadequate. Let us send you a booklet of photographs.



GALEN HALL-WERNERSVILLE-PA.

We have many fine suites, some of Parlor, Bedroom, Bath and Sleeping Porch combined. We have our own Golf Links, Court Golf and Tennis, also Lessons in Art Basketry and Weaving.

Is the Table good? **POSITIVELY, YES.** Same management as **GALEN HALL**, Atlantic City.

BUNGALOWS TO RENT

OLD DOMINION LINE

A Vacation for Everybody

4 Day—All Water Trip Including All Expenses **\$18.00**

888 Miles of Travel



New York to Richmond, Va., and return via Main Line Steamer between New York and Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, thence James River steamer between Norfolk and Richmond, permitting a day for sightseeing at Old Point Comfort, also at Richmond and Norfolk. \$18.00 covers all expenses, including meals and stateroom berth on steamers, and dinner at the famous Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point, also at the Jefferson, the Richmond, or Murphy Hotel at Richmond.

Steamers sail every weekday at 3.00 P. M. from Pier 25, N. R., New York, foot of N. Moore St.

Send for illustrated pamphlet, Tour Department. Phone 3900 Franklin.

W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

J. J. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agent.



Before Opening Your Country Home

for the Summer be careful to have it thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Use PLATT'S CHLORIDES in the sinks, closets, bathroom, waste-pipe, cellar, and hard-to-get-at places where germs may have developed.

Is absolutely odorless yet does the work thoroughly without that disagreeable hospital smell.

Destroys germs and bad odors.

Safe, Strong, Efficient and Economical.

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless
Disinfectant

Two Sizes—25 and 50 Cents

Sold everywhere by druggists and high class grocers. Sample and booklet, "The Sanitary Home," mailed free upon request. Henry B. Platt, 52 Cliff St., N. Y.



BUCKWOOD INN

Fireproof Home of the
SHAWNEE GOLF COURSE

Address, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., or
243 Fifth Ave., New York. Tel. Madison Square 9230

OPENS JUNE 6

AYLMER, QUEBEC HOTEL VICTORIA

Greatly improved accommodations. Tennis Courts overhauled. Faster trip by trolley between Hotel and Ottawa for greater convenience of business men. Dancing Pavilion. Bowling on the Green. Croquet. Excellent Sandy Bathing Beach. Tea every afternoon on verandas. First class service throughout. Special rates for families for season.

JAMES K. PAISLEY, Proprietor

Shoreham Hotel Washington

European Plan.

Fireproof.

Beautifully located in the most fashionable section of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds. Convenient to everywhere. Cuisine and service the best.

R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS

INTERBROOK LODGE

KEENE VALLEY, N. Y.

One of the best moderate priced hotels in the Adirondacks. 500 feet above and overlooking Keene Valley. Cottages and tents. Illustrated booklet. \$10 and up. M. E. LUCK.

The New Mohegan Inn

Most Beautiful and Healthy
Summering Place in the East

FRANK FRYE, Lake Mohegan, N. Y.

The Inn has all modern improvements and is open the year round. Music, lawn tennis and other amusements. Fire-proof garage. Booklet.

BLUFF HOUSE MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA.

Opens June 18; 95 miles from New York City; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; rooms en suite with bath; orchestra; baseball; tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, etc.; no mosquitoes. Automobile bus from depot to hotel. Send for illustrated booklet.

P. N. BOURNIQUE, Proprietor.

THE MOTHER'S PENSION IN MICHIGAN

HOW far a little money can be made to go if carefully handled has been forcefully demonstrated in the results of the Mother's Pension Law recently placed in operation in Michigan. Under this law a mother depending upon her own labors for the support of one or more children may draw not to exceed three dollars a week for each child from the county treasury. These pensions are placed in charge of the county probate judge and the definite amount in each case is left to his judgment. The object is to keep together these families of unfortunates by enabling the mother to support them in their own home. Economically it is cheaper to maintain a child in its home under the mother's care than in a state institution. Socially the effect of home upon the lives of such children is immeasurable.

In some cases when the mother (or father) is not able to contribute anything the full sum may be allowed. When she is able to furnish something a smaller allowance is made. Every case is investigated and found to be as represented before the pension is granted. If the father can be found and made to contribute something this is done.

And the results? This is what Judge Hulbert of the Wayne County Court has to say:

"There are now sixty-five women drawing money for the support of 240 children in this county at a weekly cost of \$1.39 each, which of course includes the cost of supporting the mother as well. About twenty-eight per cent of the pensions go to support children whose fathers were negligent and in most cases had deserted and failed to support their families previous to the enactment of this law. Warrants are out for the missing men and as fast as located they will be brought to Detroit and forced to contribute something for the maintenance of their families. About sixty per cent of the mothers are suffering from tuberculosis. If their children were supported by the poor commission the expense would not only be more but the children would often be compelled to go out into the streets to earn a few additional pennies. In certain instances a mother becomes temporarily too ill to look after the children, in which case she is taken to a hospital and the children go to some institution. Upon her recovery, under the old system it would have been practically impossible for her to get them together again on the small wages of a laboring woman. Under the pension

system she is afforded sufficient money to support them at once, the county is relieved of their care and they have a mother's guidance instead of the paid care of strangers. I consider the law a pronounced success."

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

BY PROFESSOR STEPHEN S. COLVIN
BROWN UNIVERSITY

HOW many of us in choosing our life's work used any real choice? Was not our selection largely a matter of circumstance, if not of mere accident? Some of us have found the employment for which we were best suited, but the misfits have been many, and the mistakes in selection have often been serious both to the individual and to the community. Such mistakes are the cause of tremendous economic waste and of great individual unhappiness. To eliminate this waste, to reduce to a minimum this unhappiness, by aiding the individual to find precisely the occupation for which he is best suited, constitutes the present-day problem of vocational guidance.

The movement is now well under way. In 1908 a bureau of vocational guidance, whose object was to aid young people in selecting a life's calling, was established in Boston. Since then this movement has spread to other communities. It has already accomplished useful results in bringing to the attention of young people the vocational possibilities of the localities in which they live, in ascertaining something about their tastes, aptitudes and ambitions, but its value lies more in its promise for the future than in what it has already accomplished.

Closely connected with the movement for vocational guidance is that of vocational selection, a problem which concerns particularly the large industries. The attempt is made to discover among the various applicants for a position those that are likely to prove themselves most efficient. Extravagant claims have been made by some engaged in selecting employees for the industries as to what can be accomplished, but little of real scientific value has yet been achieved. The prospectuses of some experts read in places like the manual of a fortune teller or the chart of an astrologer, and it is difficult to believe that such methods are destined to be of any great value.

Of greater scientific worth is the work of Professor Münsterberg, who has recently devised a number of psychological tests to determine the ability of the prospective motor-man and telephone girl. Professor Mün-

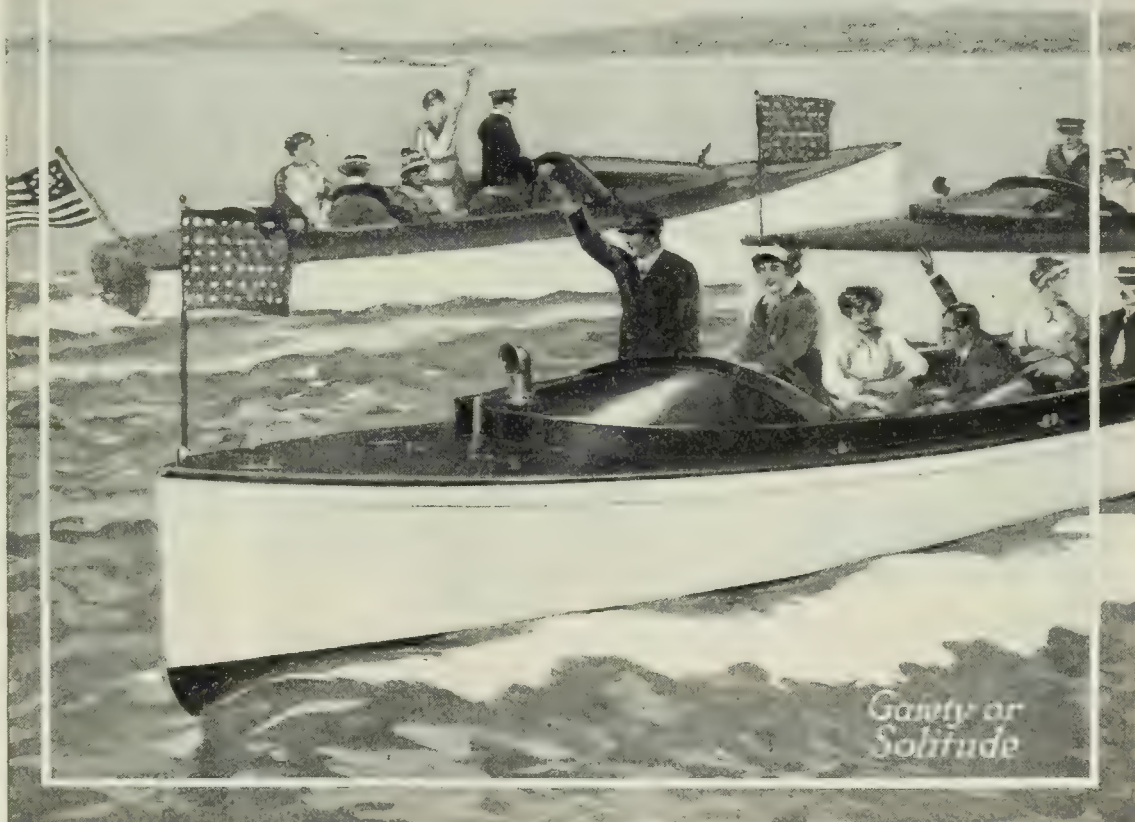
How much you enjoy your own boat

Make sure that you at least can experience the pride of owning one of these trim, speedy, economical 30 foot Speedway Runabouts. Have one reserved for you at once—for later delivery. Graceful—luxurious—reliable, yet moderate in cost. And simplicity itself in operation—no engineer or mechanic on the pay roll.

Write us today for our booklet "Outdoors on the Water."

**Gas Engine and Power Co. and
Charles L. Seabury Co., Consolidated**
Launch Dept. V. Morris Heights, New York City

Speedway Runabout



MOUNT GREटना PARK

On Line of CORNWALL & LEBANON RAILROAD
The most popular and attractive mountain cottage resort in the State.

HOTEL CONEWAGO, MOUNT GREटना, PA.

A modern up-to-date resort hotel will be open for the season on June 27th. This hotel is pleasantly located on an eminence above Lake Conewago and is becoming more popular each year. Apply to A. A. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa., until June 27th, after that date at the hotel.

DATES OF CONVENTIONS, ETC.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua, July 1-31. Lutheran (General Council) Sunday School Assembly, Aug. 8-15.
United Brethren Assembly, Aug. 4-13. Annual Assembly Reformed Church, Aug. 2-8.

Write to the undersigned for copy of beautifully illustrated booklet of Mount Greटना.

A. D. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Supt. **LEBANON, PA.**
Cornwall & Lebanon R. R. Co.



CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD**W. Douglas Mackenzie**
President**Theological Seminary**
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS**School of Religious Pedagogy**
Dean, E. H. Knight**Kennedy School of Missions**
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

HILLSIDE NORWALK

Founded by Elizabeth B. Mead, 1883.
A school for girls. One hour from New York. Certificate admits to leading colleges. General and special courses. New school building. Margaret R. Brendlinger, A.B., Vassar, Prin. Vida Hunt Francis, B.L., Smith, Associate

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CHEVY CHASE SEMINARY

Washington, D. C. A home School, preparatory and finishing, for young ladies. Literature, Music, Art, Elocution and Domestic Science. Campus of eleven acres for outdoor sports. Healthful location in Washington's "Suburb Beautiful." Artesian water. Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Barker, Prins.

MASSACHUSETTS

BRADFORD ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG WOMEN Main St., Bradford, Mass.

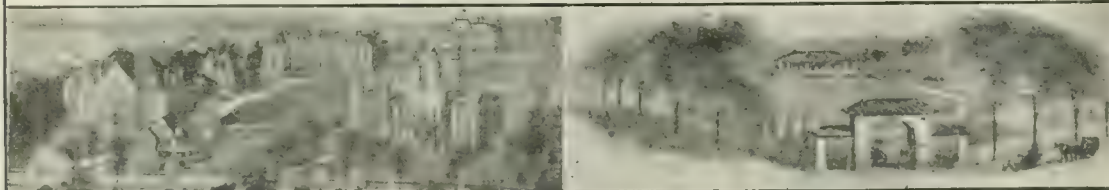
One hundred and ninth year

Thirty miles from Boston, in beautiful Merrimac Valley. Extensive grounds and modern equipment. Certificate admits to leading colleges. General course of five years and two years' course for High School graduates. Address

Miss LAURA A. KNOTT, A.M., Principal

**SEA PINES****HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**
Distinctively Devoted to Developing Personalities

Genuine happy home life: personal attention and care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. One hundred acres; pine groves, 1000 feet of seashore, ponies. Hygiene and morals are observed especially for results in health, character and education. Gymnastics, Music, Handiwork, Domestic Arts. French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of study under patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address Rev. Thomas Bickford, Miss Faith Bickford, Principals, P.O. Box P, Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

WORCESTER ACADEMY

Campus, Buildings, Oval, 1-5 Mile Track.

Gaskill Field, 1-4 Mile Track, Tennis, Football, Baseball.

EQUIPMENT: Kingsley Laboratories, Dining Hall, Megaron, Swimming Pool, Isolated Infirmary, Playing Fields, Modern Dormitories.
81st year begins September 10th, 1914**A Strong
School
Because of**

Cosmopolitanism:
Achievements:
Efficiency:
Democracy:
Supervised Athletics:
Beneficence:

Boys enrolled in 1913 from 25 states and 10 countries.
160 boys prepared for 31 colleges in the last four years.
Faculty of 20 experienced men, including Prussian Exchange Teacher.
Atmosphere and spirit pure, broad and generally democratic.
Organized and required play for every boy. School team in all sports.
Moderate rates and scholarship aid for worthy and able boys.

Catalogue. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL.D., Providence St., Worcester, Mass

Emerson College of Oratory

HENRY LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, President



Largest school of expression in the U. S. The demand for our graduates as teachers in colleges, normal and high schools is greater than we can fill. Courses in literature, oratory, pedagogy, physical culture, voice, dramatic art, etc. School opens Sept. 22nd.

HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean
Huntington Chambers Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts, Wellesley.

TENACRE

A school for twenty-five young girls. Preparatory to Dana Hall. Terms, \$850.

MISS HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall

CUSHING ACADEMY

ASHBURNHAM, MASS.

By reason of its endowment it offers all the advantages of a high priced school. Moderate terms. Gymnasium. Athletic field. Co-educational. For catalogue, address

H. S. COWELL, A.M., Principal.

MISS GUILD AND MISS EVANS' SCHOOL
29-31 Fairfield St., cor. Commonwealth Ave., Boston
33d year. College preparatory and general courses. Special advantages in Art, Music, Languages, and Household Arts. Visitors cordially welcomed. Send for catalogue.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.

A College Preparatory School for Girls. Seventeen miles from Boston. Forty acres. Athletic fields. Four buildings. Gymnasium.

MISS CONANT, } Principals. NATICK, MASS.
MISS BIGELOW, }**Abbot Academy**

A School for Girls. Founded 1828. 23 miles from Boston. General course with Household Science. College Preparation. Address Miss Bertha Bailey, Principal, Andover, Mass.

THE MISSES ALLEN SCHOOL

WEST NEWTON, MASS.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY A country school for boys. Athletic field of 12 acres. Running track. Gymnasium. 4 buildings. Preparation for any college. Lower school for young boys. Write for catalog.

ARTHUR J. CLOUGH, A.M., Principal.
Massachusetts, Groton.**SHORT-STORY WRITING**

A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine.
250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.



Dr. Esenwein

WILLISTON SEMINARY FOR BOYS

Scientific and Preparatory Departments. Athletic fields. Five buildings, including residence halls, cottage and gymnasium. Write for illustrated booklet. JOSEPH H. SAWYER, L.H.D., Principal, 7 High Street.

New-Church Theological School

48 Quincy Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Established 1866. Three years course. College preparation desired. The curriculum includes systematic study of the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg and spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures. Courses by correspondence when desired. For catalogue and information, address

William L. Worcester, President

Massachusetts

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

For catalogue address DEAN HODGES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Phillips Exeter Academy

Unusual opportunities for boys of exceptional character and ability. 134th year opens Sept. 16th, 1914. Catalogue and views. Address The Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire.

CALIFORNIA

Pacific Theological Seminary

Open to qualified students of both sexes and all denominations. Location and climate unexcelled. Thorough instruction and practical modern training for the ministry. University of California courses and library free.
Opens August 18th, 1914. Address
C. S. NASH, President, Berkeley, California.

ILLINOIS

SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools in U. S. Advice free. Reliable bureau maintained by the U. S. Schools. Write wants. ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF THE U. S. 012 Times Bldg., New York, or 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago

FREE to YOU

\$100 LAW Scholarship

Given absolutely free to advertise our School. Legal education now within reach of EVERYBODY. Complete Course for less than usual cost of Text Books. HURRY! Write NOW for full particulars. Only limited number of Scholarships Given Away. A postal brings everything FREE.

Learn At Home—Spare Time

LEARN while you EARN. Spare time only. EASY PAYMENT PLAN. No preliminary education necessary. Learn Law easily and quickly AT HOME. Course covers same ground as HARVARD, MICHIGAN and big resident Schools. Large and distinguished Faculty—personal instruction. We GUARANTEE to coach FREE any graduate failing to pass Bar Exam. Demand for LEGALLY TRAINED MEN increases every day. Don't let old age find you in the untrained class, looking back on lost opportunities. This is YOUR opportunity. Get full particulars of our Free Scholarship Offer. No obligation. Write now, AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW Dept. 248x Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

MARYLAND

GOUCHER COLLEGE

BALTIMORE, MD.

- One of the six colleges for women placed in Class I by the United States Bureau of Education.
- A thorough training amid congenial surroundings and under beneficial influences.
- Special advantages of a large City known for its sound educational and cultural life.

For information address
PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. GUTH

OHIO

WESTERN COLLEGE

FOR WOMEN

Ranks with Leading Eastern Colleges.

Sixty-first year. A Center of stimulating life for thoughtful students. Definite religious influence. Comprehensive curriculum. Music, Art, Domestic Science. 350 acres in campus, farm and gardens. New Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.
For illustrated literature address
OXFORD, OHIO Mary A. Sawyer, A. M., Litt. D., Dean

RHODE ISLAND

MOSES BROWN SCHOOL

Upper School—Thorough preparation for college and technical school. Extensive athletic fields, gymnasium with swimming pool.
Lower School—Special home care and training of younger boys. Graded classes. Outdoor sports. Catalog.
SETH K. GIFFORD, Ph.D., Principal, Providence, R. I.

VERMONT

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

VERMONT

Sixth Summer Session, June 30 to August 7

In the Green Mountain region. Charming place for summer study and recreation. Faculty of 24 instructors, 15 departments. Practical courses for teachers. Educators from France in French department. Low cost of living. Write for bulletin. Address
Raymond McFarland, Middlebury, Vermont

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

(ACCREDITED)

Founded 1873

VALPARAISO, INDIANA

29 Departments, 209 Instructors and an annual enrollment last year of more than

5000 Different Students Excellent Equipments

When the University was founded it had but one object in view, that of giving to every person, whether rich or poor, the opportunity of obtaining a thorough practical education at an expense within his means. That such an Institution is a necessity, may be judged by the fact that each year since the beginning the attendance has been greater than that of the previous.

DEPARTMENTS

Preparatory, High School, Education, Kindergarten, Primary Methods, Domestic Science, Agriculture, Scientific, Higher English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Sciences, Classic, Engineering, Architecture, Manual Training, Expression and Public Speaking, Music, Fine Art, Pharmacy, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Commerce, Phonography and Typewriting, Penmanship, Review.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

of the University is the well-known Chicago College of Dental Surgery, one of the oldest and best equipped dental colleges in the country. Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Dean, Chicago, Illinois.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Valparaiso University owns its college and hospital buildings in both Valparaiso and Chicago. The Chicago buildings are just across the street from the Cook County Hospital in one of the greatest Medical centers in the world. Two years of the work may be done in Valparaiso, thus greatly reducing the expenses, or the entire four years may be done in Chicago.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Provides such training as to fit the student for the exacting duties of the modern Civil Engineer.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

A thoroughly equipped department housed in a new building.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Open to students who possess sufficient maturity, earnestness, and ability to sustain the demands of serious professional study.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE

The new Domestic Science Building now enables the University to accommodate all who wish work in these departments.

The expenses are made so low that any one can meet them. Tuition, \$20 per term of 12 weeks, or \$65 per year of 48 weeks if paid in advance

Board with furnished Room, \$1.80 to \$3 per week

Catalog mailed free. Address

HENRY B. BROWN, Pres. or OLIVER P. KINSEY, Vice-Pres.

Forty-second Year Opens Sept. 15, 1914

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

COLLEGE PREPARATORY AND GENERAL COURSE

Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class . .

Fireproof school building, thoroughly equipped . .

160 and 162 WEST 74th STREET

Connecting with and including

165 WEST 73rd STREET, NEW YORK

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR ACADEMY

A Country School for Your Boy

In beautiful Montclair, on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountains, 500 feet elevation, 15 miles from New York.

Comfortable school residences, sunny recitation and study rooms, gymnasium, swimming pool, and large athletic field.

The surroundings are congenial—the physical training is carefully directed—the classes are small—the instruction is specialized—all of our work is under the direction of scholarly men who understand boys.


Full advantage is taken of our fortunate proximity to great manufacturing and commercial centers, as well as of the cultural influences of art galleries and museums within easy visiting distances.

You will be interested to learn how we stimulate ambition and encourage boys to discover themselves. This accomplished, the work of both instructor and boy is a pleasure. You will be interested, too, in the sound, thoroughgoing methods of teaching boys something more than their mere daily lessons.

Montclair stands for the manly training of gentlemen and their thorough preparation for college, scientific school or business. Our elective system offers special advantages to High School graduates and those who need an extra year to complete their preparation for college. We invite correspondence or, better, a personal visit from those desiring the best.

"Your Boy and Our School" is a booklet that will interest you, no matter where your boy goes to school. This, together with an illustrated catalogue, will be sent on request. Address

JOHN G. MacVICAR, Headmaster, Box 26, Montclair, N. J.



Centenary Collegiate Institute for Girls

A remarkably equipped medium-priced school 169 acres in campus, athletic field and farm. Beautiful modern buildings, gymnasium, swimming pool. College preparatory; certificate privilege. Special courses, including Home Economics, Art, and Expression. Conservatory advances in Music: pipe organ; 25 pianos. Two years' course in college subjects for high school graduates. Catalogue.

Jonathan M. Meeker, Ph.D., D.D., Principal
Box A B. Hackettstown, N. J.

THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL.

(90 mins. from New York, 50 mins. from Philadelphia.) All former students are invited to attend the Diamond Jubilee, June 7-9. Distinguished speakers. A moderate priced school with highest standards. Prepares for all colleges and technical schools. Excellent business course. Modern gymnasium, with swimming pool. Literary, athletic, musical organizations. 77th year opens September 23. Yearly rate, \$400 to \$600. Write FRANK MACDANIEL, D.D., Headmaster, Pennington, N. J., Box 10.

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL College Preparatory Boarding School for Boys. Small classes. Supervised sports; self-government. Lower school for boys 10 to 14. Advisory Board—President Hibben, Princeton; Dean Hurst, Harvard; Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale; Dean Keppel, Columbia; President Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation.

Morristown, New Jersey

VIRGINIA

STUART HALL FORMERLY THE VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE
F. founded 1843
A Church School for Girls in the Blue Ridge Mountains. College preparation and general courses with 4 years. Special advantages in music and art. Gymnasium and sports. Catalogue and views on request. MARIA PENDLETON LEVAL, Principal

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

One of the leading colleges for women in the United States, offering courses for A.B. and A.M.; also Music and Art. Four laboratories, library, astronomical observatory, new and modern residence halls. Scientific course in physical development. New \$20,000 gymnasium with swimming pool, large athletic field. Fifty acres in college grounds. Healthful climate free from extremes of temperature. Endowment, recently increased by \$250,000, makes possible the low rate of \$300 for full literary course. Officers and instructors, 58; students, 576, from 40 states and foreign countries. For catalogue and book of views illustrating student life, address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, President, Box A.

Davis and Elkins College

If time and expense are factors look into our College-Preparatory Dept. By 4 term system the usual 4 year college course is covered in 3. Tutorial system. Dormitory. Residence limited to 50 young men and boys over 15. Endowment reduces cost to \$225. Catalog and view book upon request.

West Virginia, Elkins.

NEW YORK

Pratt Institute School of Kindergarten Training BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Normal Course for Kindergartners, two years. Special Courses for Teachers and Mothers. Plays with Kindergarten and Supplementary Materials. Kindergarten Games. Outdoor Sports. Tennis and Swimming. Gardening. Nature Study. Music, Voice and Piano. Literature for Children. Story-telling. Educational Subjects. Psychology and Child Study. Practice Teaching and Observation in the Kindergartens of Greater New York.

ALICE E. FITTS, Director.

Fall Term Opens September 23, 1914.

Chautauqua Summer School Chautauqua, N. Y.

ELIZA McC. WOODS

Assistant of Ernest Hutcheson

PRIVATE PIANO LESSONS

Piano Normal Classes

Musical Analysis Classes

(Succeeding the late Mrs. E. T. Tobey)

Permanent Address

Peabody Conservatory Baltimore, Md

Manor School for Girls. A small boarding department in connection with a large day school. Girls desiring special preparation in any subject receive individual attention. College certificate. Mental powers stimulated and developed. Terms \$600. Write for detailed information.

Mary E. Hull, Grace Huntington, Principals.
Larchmont, New York.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

prepares for executive positions in Young Women's Christian Associations. Address Secretarial Department, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High. Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

MACKENZIE SCHOOL

(Formerly at Dobbs Ferry.) MONROE, N. Y.

On Lake Walton, 50 miles from New York, 1000 feet elevation in upper Ramapo region in famous Orange County; 9 new buildings. Extensive property for all land and water sports. Unusual record in recent preparation of 200 graduates for highest Engineering and Academic institutions. Certificate admits to Colleges, East and West, and (beginning 1914) to United States Military Academy, West Point.

sterberg, however, would not claim that these tests are more than mere beginnings. The field upon which they enter is as yet almost unexplored. It is not possible, as some have supposed, to subject an individual to a few simple tests with the brass instruments of the psychological laboratory and discover his aptitudes and abilities.

There are three main reasons why tests of vocational ability are extremely difficult to devise and administer. In the first place, any occupation, except those of the most routine and unskilled character, is complex and consists of many different factors which no one test can measure. Again, success in any occupation depends not so much on specific and narrow abilities as on general qualities, such as perseverance, fidelity, willingness to take orders and to be taught, punctuality and honesty. For these general qualities adequate tests are entirely lacking. Finally, as Dr. Hollingworth, of Columbia University, has recently shown, the fact that a person stands high or low in relation to others at the start of any test is no necessary indication that he will have the same relative position when he has continued this test until he has become proficient in it. In order to discover a person's real ability in any task, this task must be practised until he has reached the limits of his improvement, but this may require weeks, even months. It is not always the person who starts out well who ends well, and it is the final accomplishment, not the initial performance, that is significant in vocational ability.

Since these tests are largely matters of long and painstaking experiment and observation, the problem of vocational guidance and of vocational fitness seems to be one primarily for the school to solve. When the psychological expert has devised satisfactory tests and measures of specific and general abilities, and when our common schools seriously take up the problem, we may hope that many of life's misfits will be eliminated and that future generations will be better suited by ability and training to their work than are the individuals of the present day. More and more the function of the public schools is being interpreted in terms of preparation for effective living. They must bridge the chasm between classroom and office laboratory and factory. The schoolboy with his diploma and the college graduate with his degree who do not know what to do next, present a sorry spectacle. They tend to throw discredit on any system of education that produces them.

Auburn Theological Seminary Summer Schools for 1914

School of Theology, with a Faculty of 11 Professors, July 6 to 25.

School for Christian Workers, with a Faculty of 11 Professors, July 27 to August 8.

Send for handsomely illustrated printed Announcements of these Schools to

PRESIDENT
AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
Auburn, N. Y.

Have You Chosen a Profession?

There are Opportunities in Medicine, especially Homoeopathic Medicine. Send for catalogue W. NEW YORK HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND FLOWER HOSPITAL. ROYAL S. COPELAND, A.M., M.D., Dean. NEW YORK, New York City, Avenue A, 63d and 64th Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mercersburg Academy One of the foremost preparatory schools in America, developing in boys those qualities that make men of character and action. Prepares for all colleges, technical schools and business. Send for catalogue. Address Box No. 136. Wm. Mann Irvine, LL.D., Headmaster, Mercersburg, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA. WOODLAND ROAD.

Pennsylvania College For Women

Forty-sixth year. Delightful location overlooking the city. Collegiate and special courses. Degrees given. Exceptional advantages in Social Service, Music and Expression. Athletics. DILWORTH HALL. Prepares for leading colleges with certificate. Special courses. Illustrated catalogue.

CORA HELEN COOLIDGE, Acting President.

Chestnut Hill Academy

Prepares for college or scientific school or for business. The high standard of scholarship, the attractive and healthful location, in the elevated country north of Philadelphia, and the unsurpassed equipment for physical training are some of the features which commend this school to parents and boys. Send for catalogue.

J. L. PATTERSON, Head Master,
Chestnut Hill, Pa.

RADNOR, PENNSYLVANIA

Main Line Pennsylvania Railroad, convenient steam and third rail electric, adjoining golf links; 10 acres; stone house, 20 rooms; 4 modern baths; stable; beautifully shaded lawn; suitable school; attractive price; easy terms.

Joseph M. Fronfield, Wayne. Pennsylvania



TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE LIBERAL MINISTRY

including special courses to meet the growing demand for Parish Assistants, Sunday School Directors, Headworkers of Church Settlements and Club Leaders. Open to men and women. Modern, undogmatic, scholarly, practical. Liberal scholarship provisions. Traveling fellowship yielding \$810. Apply to F. C. Southworth, President.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL,
Meadville, Pennsylvania.

(Please mention The Independent)

SUMMER CAMPS

CAMP HARLEE, FOR BOYS, LAUREL LAKE, Tyler Hill, Pa. Accommodations in cottages and tents; swimming, boating, private lake. \$150 for season includes tutoring. Director, WM. MITCHELL, 920 Cauldwell Ave., Bronx. Tel. Melrose 1399.

CAMP OXFORD, OXFORD, ME.

"I commend Camp Oxford, without reserve, as a healthful, happy, helpful summer place for boys."—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes. A booklet will tell you more. A. F. CALDWELL, A. M.

FLY FISHING FOR TROUT

The best fly fishing for trout to be had in Maine will be found at Camp Phoenix. Write for circular giving terms, etc.

C. A. DAISEY, Prop., Norcross, Me.

CAMP CHAMPLAIN An Ideal Summer Camp for Boys on Lake Champlain

Twenty-first year. Every convenience for safety and comfort. Waterproof tents with floors. All land and water sports. Leaders carefully chosen college men. Best of food. Camp physician. No mosquitos or malaria. Long distance phone. Number limited. J. CLARK READ, A.M., Berkeley School, 72d St., New York.

KYLE CAMP FOR BOYS CATSKILL, N. Y.

Bathing, swimming, boating; absolutely safe; under supervision of teachers; two baseball diamonds; two lawn tennis courts; rifle range; nature studies under specialist; all sleep in bungalows facing a beautiful grove; no damp tents; large amusement hall; piano and billiards; table supplied from own farm; tutoring if desired; unsurpassed advantages in German. Free courses in English, German. Handicraft and Telegraphy. DR. PAUL KYLE, Kyle Institute, Flushing, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys.

CAMP WACHUSETT FOR BOYS

LAKE ASQUAM, HOLDERNESS, N. H.

Twelfth season. 7 buildings. Boating, fishing, canoeing, swimming, water and land sports. Instruction by a specialist about the birds, insects, flowers and minerals of the region. No tents. Fisher huts. Extensive improvements this year. Tutoring, if desired. References. Address for booklet.

REV. LORIN WEBSTER, L.H.D.
Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H.

Navajo Camps for Boys

PENOBSCOT BAY IN MAINE.

Mountain climbing, motorboat and sail cruises, swimming, fishing, athletic sports, fresh and salt water. Orrin J. Dickey, Belfast, Me.

CAMP PENN. on Lake Champlain, Valcour, Clinton Co., N. Y. 8th Season.

Camp Penn, unlike most camps, is a real "woodsy" camp, where the boys do real camping, where, in little groups of three or four, under constant supervision, they establish their little semi-independent camps, and are encouraged to rely upon themselves as much as possible. You will be interested to read about our unusual "group" system, our method of management, and to learn how a camp can develop the highest and best that is in a boy. Junior and Senior branches a mile apart. For particulars, communicate with CHARLES K. TAYLOR, M. A., Director St. Martin's, Philadelphia, Pa.

GERMANY

BERLIN, GERMANY

Mrs. Grace Mackenzie Wood's Residential Home with Chaperonage for Girls and Young Women. Optional Courses in Music, Languages, History of Art. Travel Tours. Social Opportunities. References. For circular address

C. N. WALKER, 98 Monterey Ave., Detroit, Mich

TEACHERS WANTED Woman with experience for public school music and drawing. Woman for Music and Orchestra work. Lady Principal of College. Many others needed. No registration fee. WESTERN REFERENCE & BOND ASS'N, 672 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

CAMP HARMONY

Summer Camp for Girls 8 to 14 years. Near beautiful Great Peconic Bay. Satest place on Long Island. Outdoor life, with home comforts, land and water sports. Best care. Number limited. Graduate Nurse. Highest references. Booklet. Mrs. W. M. STONEHILL, 401 E. 141st St., N.Y.C.

PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS. 2000 feet above sea in pine-laden air of Poconos. Near New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. All lake and field sports. Domestic Science, handicrafts, dancing, horseback riding. Tutoring if desired. Nine weeks, \$135. MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE, 905 South 47th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Asquam Lake, N. H. 29th SEASON

A camp where boys are busy all the time. Where they learn something worth while. From which they return strong physically and strong in character. Send for booklet.

EDWIN DE MERITTE, Principal De Meritte School, 815 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS

in the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the rancho products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.

SIXTEENTH SEASON

WAWONA

A CAMP FOR BOYS ON

SWANZEY LAKE, - N. H.

Unexcelled Equipment and Advantages

SPECIAL FOR 1914

Three weeks (in August) camping, canoeing and fishing in the Maine Woods and Tour of the White Mountains with experienced Guides. Booklet.

O. E. BOURNE, West Swanzy, N. H.

OF GREAT VALUE TO PARENTS

The following pamphlets, [averaging 15,000 words each], are the most simple and authoritative, interesting and helpful literature published on the subjects treated.

- Story Telling in the Home.
- Dramatics in the Home.
- Picture Hour in the Home.
- Sunday in the Home.
- Religious Nurture of a Little Child.
- The New Born Baby.
- The First Year of the Baby's Life.
- Education of the Baby until it is one Year Old.
- The Second and Third Years.
- The Government of Young Children.
- The Government of Children between Six and Twelve.
- The Government of Adolescent Young People.
- Truth Telling and the Problem of Children's Lies.
- Problems of Temper.
- Problems of Fighting.
- Telling the Life Story to Children.

PRICE 15c each; 4 for 50c; 10 for \$1.00

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHILD LIFE
(the only University of Parenthood)
1714 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wall Street, Corner of Broad
NEW YORK

DREXEL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets

MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO.

LONDON

No. 22 Old Broad Street

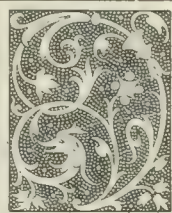
MORGAN, HARJES & CO.

PARIS

31 Boulevard Haussmann

Securities bought and sold on Commission
Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all
parts of the world



THE MARKET PLACE



FEDERAL AND STATE COMMISSIONS AT VARIANCE

In the course of the inquiry which followed the eastern railroad companies' application for permission to increase their freight rates by five per cent, the Interstate Commerce Commission made an investigation concerning the industrial branch roads which are called tap lines. Many of these roads are short ones, connecting main lines with manufacturing plants. The tap lines in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, however, are longer and of more importance. For all of these branches there was an allowance in the freight rates and charges of the main lines. The commission, holding that these allowances were virtually rebates and were not justified, ordered that they be discontinued.

The question was closely related to the pending freight rate case. It has been estimated that the desired increase of five per cent would add \$50,000,000 to the annual gross revenue of the fifty-two eastern companies asking for it. It was also estimated that \$15,000,000 a year could be gained by a discontinuance of the tap line allowances, and that a larger sum could be added to the gross revenue by a discontinuance of various kinds of "free service" at terminals. Some thought that these changes would yield even \$50,000,000, the sum sought by an increase of rates. It was predicted that the commission would take into account all the tap line allowances and "free service" expenses in making a decision in response to the application.

Tap line allowances in the vicinity of Pittsburgh to branch railroads owned by the Steel Corporation amount to about \$9,000,000 a year. These roads and the corporation formally protested against the order of the commission, asserting that the allowances were just. On the 20th the commission announced its refusal to grant a rehearing, and reaffirmed its original decision and order.

An inquiry as to the free "spotting" of freight cars on side lines to serve the convenience of prominent shippers led the commission to order a discontinuance of this practise. Whereupon the railroad companies filed new tariffs, making the charge for "spotting" a minimum of \$2 per car. Protests were at once filed by organizations representing 75,000 shippers.

As to the allowances and the placing of freight cars the national commission is now in conflict with the Public Service Commissions of two great states. The Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania has taken testimony in the tap line cases, in response to a protest from the Steel Corporation's branch lines, and has ordered that the old rates and allowances shall not be

disturbed. It directs that the changes ordered by the national commission shall not go into effect. Under the laws of Pennsylvania, and by a decision of the state's Supreme Court, it says, the protesting branch roads are common carriers, to which other common carriers may lawfully make allowances in a joint freight rate. In Pennsylvania, therefore, the national commission's order has been reversed and nullified, at least so far as intrastate traffic is affected.

A similar reversal has been ordered, with respect to a branch line at Buffalo, by the Public Service Commission of New York, and the same commission has directed the railroads of the state to resume the service of "spotting" freight cars for shippers, which was recently discontinued in obedience to the decision of the national commission.

If the national commission has been relying upon an addition of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to the gross revenue of the eastern railroad companies on account of the changes which it ordered to be made, it must now revise its estimates. Other eastern states will probably follow the examples set by Pennsylvania and New York, and insist upon the old methods so far as intrastate traffic is concerned. Their action may affect the national commission's decision in the rate case.

THE CROPS

The prospect of a record-breaking crop of wheat has not reduced current prices, which have been sustained, and even increased, by a reduction of the visible supply, reports from abroad, and some injury caused in winter wheat states, notably in Missouri, by the Hessian fly. The situation in spring wheat states leads the Department of Agriculture to expect a crop (both winter and spring) of not less than 850,000,000 bushels, a quantity exceeding the yield of any preceding year. There is now a promise of a fruit crop that will be considerably larger than the ten years' average. For the approaching wheat harvest Kansas, it is said, will need 40,000 men in addition to the normal supply, and Oklahoma 15,000.

THE PROFIT-SHARING COMPANY

Owing to the Ford Motor Company's adoption of a generous profit-sharing plan, there is some public interest in current reports about the corporation. An extra cash dividend of 100 per cent (\$2,000,000) was declared last week. There are only eight shareholders, and Mr. Ford owns 58½ per cent of the stock. The extra cash dividend one year ago was \$10,000,000. His share then was \$5,850,000, and its reduction this year to \$1,170,000 is due mainly to the profit-sharing and the increase of the

Wm. A. Read & Co.**Investment Bonds**

We invite inquiries relative to the investment of funds, or for statistical information regarding securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Harris, Forbes & Co.

Successors to

N. W. Harris & Co.

New York

Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK

Government
Municipal
Railroad and
Public Utility

Bonds
for
Investment

Brown Brothers and Company

59 Wall Street
New York

Fourth & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
60 State St., Boston, Mass.

*Travelers' Letters of Credit and
International Cheques*

Investment Securities

Lists Furnished on Application

Brown, Shipley & Company

Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E.C.
123 Pall Mall, London, S. W.

THE Merchants Loan and Trust Company—the Oldest Bank in Chicago—buys and sells high grade investment bonds and in the selection of these securities pursues the same conservative policy which has characterized its operations during more than half a century. To the careful investor, with whom security is ever the primary consideration, the offerings of this bank prove especially attractive.

Monthly list of bond offerings mailed on request



*THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED
IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS*

FRANK H. ARMSTRONG
ENOS M. BARTON
CLARENCE A. BURLEY
HENRY P. CROWELL
WILLIAM A. GARDNER
ELBERT H. GARY
EDMUND D. HULBERT
CHAUNCEY KEEP

CYRUS H. McCORMICK
SEYMOUR MORRIS
JOHN S. RUNNELLS
EDWARD L. RYERSON
JOHN G. SHEDD
ORSON SMITH
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE II
MOSES J. WENTWORTH

112 West Adams Street, Chicago

Capital and Surplus—Ten Million Dollars

August Belmont & Co.

BANKERS

No. 43 Exchange Place

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE

Messrs. Rothschild

London, Paris and Vienna

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers,
available in all parts of the world.

Draw Bills of Exchange, and make
Telegraphic Transfers to Europe,
Cuba and the other West Indies, Mex-
ico and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and
sale of Investment Securities.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

In Active Business since 1875

☞ Assumes the care of property of those going abroad,
collecting coupons, dividends, interest and rents.

☞ Pays interest on deposits subject to check.

☞ Transacts a General Trust and Banking business,
acting as Transfer Agent for Railroad and other Cor-
porations. Acts as Executor and Trustee at no more
expense than where individual executors and trustees
are appointed.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.

100 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

Philadelphia, March 4, 1914.

REPORT OF CONDITION.

RESOURCES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loans and Discounts..... | \$13,176,148.76 |
| Due from Banks and Bankers..... | 2,020,023.68 |
| Clearing House Exchanges..... | 834,311.71 |
| Cash and Reserve..... | 3,669,328.84 |

\$19,699,812.99

LIABILITIES

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital | \$1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits.... | 2,731,091.16 |
| Circulation | 495,000.00 |
| Deposits | 15,473,721.83 |

\$19,699,812.99

S. D. JORDAN, Cashier.

Capital, \$600,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$927,000

THIRD NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA

LEWIS R. DICK, President
THOS. J. BUDD, Vice-Pres. and Cashier
W. CLIFFORD WOOD, Asst. Cashier
WM. T. TOMLINSON, 2nd Asst. Cashier

GIRARD TRUST CO.

PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED 1836

Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000

E. B. MORRIS, President
W. N. ELY, Vice-President
A. A. JACKSON, Vice-President
C. J. RHOADS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
E. S. PAGE, Secretary

**THE
Merchants National Bank**
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
42 Wall Street

**FOUNDED
1803**

CAPITAL - \$2,000,000
SURPLUS - 1,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS - 700,000

OFFICERS

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, President
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Vice-Pres.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Vice-Pres. & Cashier
ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier
FRANK L. HILTON, Asst. Cashier

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF
NEW YORK**

at New York, in the State of New York, at the
close of business March 4, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$29,333,563.45 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.. | 5,722.44 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation.. | 450,000.00 |
| Bonds, securities, etc..... | 421,260.93 |
| Banking house | 990,000.00 |
| Due from national banks (not re- serve agents)..... | 1,686,166.17 |
| Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks..... | 363,158.80 |
| Checks and other cash items..... | 136,076.86 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House..... | 2,275,483.60 |
| Notes of other national banks..... | 22,000.00 |
| Fractional paper, currency, nickels, and cents | 7,860.55 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie | 5,875,456.00 |
| Legal-tender notes..... | 1,741,395.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer | 22,500.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer..... | 64,000.00 |

Total \$43,394,643.80

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Capital stock paid in..... | \$3,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund..... | 7,000,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 715,524.48 |
| National banknotes outstanding..... | 434,500.00 |
| State banknotes outstanding..... | 10,838.00 |
| Reserved for taxes..... | 23,772.69 |
| Due to other national banks..... | 3,764,478.28 |
| Due to State and private banks and bankers | 1,121,478.09 |
| Due to trust companies and savings banks | 2,022,998.79 |
| Dividends unpaid..... | 11,287.50 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 23,171,923.74 |
| Demand certificates of deposit..... | 50,000.00 |
| Certified checks..... | 369,699.83 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding..... | 1,698,142.40 |

Total \$43,394,643.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-
named bank, do solemnly swear that the above
statement is true to the best of my knowledge
and belief. FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day
of March, 1914. EDWARD P. BROWN,

Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
WM. H. PORTER, } Directors.

**New York County
National Bank**

INCORPORATED 1855

**Eighth Avenue, Cor. 14th St.
NEW YORK**

Capital. \$500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,922,210.12

OFFICERS.

FRANCIS L. LELAND, President.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, Vice-President.
JAMES C. BROWER, Vice-President.
THOMAS A. PAINTER, Cashier.
LAWRENCE J. GRINNON, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Ormond G. Smith Francis L. Leland
Timothy M. Cheesman Pedro R. de Florez
Christian F. Tietjen Jesse I. Straus
James C. Brower

Safe Deposit Vaults. Boxes \$5.00 and
Upward Per Year.
Business and Personal Accounts Invited.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW YORK**

at New York, in the State of New York, at the
close of business March 4, 1914:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$119,079,580.88 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation.. | 8,200,000.00 |
| U. S. bonds on hand..... | 275,000.00 |
| Bonds, securities, etc..... | 14,817,723.39 |
| Banking house..... | 2,500,000.00 |
| Customers' liability under letters of credit | 1,342,248.00 |
| Due from national banks (not re- serve agents)..... | 4,810,892.13 |
| Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks..... | 2,969,320.57 |
| Checks and other cash items..... | 1,212,531.94 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House..... | 23,546,308.50 |
| Notes of other national banks..... | 421,925.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents..... | 1,548.01 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie | 29,238,200.00 |
| Legal-tender notes..... | 6,686,510.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5% of circulation)..... | 410,000.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer..... | 241,000.00 |
| Interest accrued..... | 358,191.99 |

Total \$216,110,980.41

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Capital stock paid in..... | \$25,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund..... | 10,000,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 6,939,541.32 |
| National bank notes outstanding.. | 8,011,690.00 |
| Letters of credit..... | 1,356,578.56 |
| Due to other national banks..... | 38,933,429.53 |
| Due to State and private banks and bankers..... | 48,497,389.80 |
| Dividends unpaid..... | 13,177.50 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 62,863,627.30 |
| Demand certificates of deposit..... | 826,394.00 |
| Certified checks..... | 7,515,146.19 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding..... | 5,082,178.98 |
| Unearned discount..... | 778,804.64 |
| Reserved for taxes..... | 293,022.59 |

Total \$216,110,980.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier of the
above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the
above statement is true to the best of my knowl-
edge and belief.

STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day
of March 1914.

E. H. CALLANAN,
Notary Public Kings County, No. 6.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:

JAMES N. JARVIE,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, } Directors.
J. S. ALEXANDER,

minimum wage. The regular dividends
have been fifteen per cent each quarter.

Notice was recently given that 6000
employees would be laid off for the dull
season, and more than 1000 thus far
have been deprived of work. Some of
them besieged the factory a few days
ago, and were driven away by liberal
doses of water from fire hose. The offi-
cers say that similar reductions of the
force have been made in past years.
The beginning comes earlier this year,
however, and this may be due to the
recent adoption of a twenty-four hour
work schedule, for three groups of men,
each on duty for eight hours.

PRIVATE BANK ROBBERIES

In Chicago there is a demand for the
official supervision and regulation of
private banks. Last year nine such
banks failed in that city, with liabili-
ties exceeding \$1,000,000. Thus far this
year there have been three failures, in-
volving a loss of \$500,000 for deposi-
tors. It appears that a bill for a law
that would subject such institutions to
official regulation was sent last year to
the Legislature, and that a committee
failed to consider it. Prominent men
connected with public banks have been
expressing their opinions in the city
newspapers. One of these summarizes
their views as follows: "It is time, they
say, for the state to make it impossible
for a man to buy a peanut stand or a
lunch counter, paint a sign 'bank' on the
window and the title 'cashier' after his
name, and get the money." James B.
Forgan and other bank presidents say
there is urgent need of legislation.

New York has had its lesson. The
failure of the department stores of Sie-
gel and Vogel wrecked the private bank
which had existed in connection with
these stores, a bank in which more than
\$2,000,000 had been deposited by per-
sons of small means. This failure caused
a demand for legislation, and the de-
mand has been satisfied. Chicago should
examine New York's new law for the
supervision and regulation of private
banks, and insist upon the enactment
of a copy of it by the Legislature of
Illinois. Kentucky appears to need such
a law. At Paris in that state, last week,
George Alexander, the president of a
bankrupt private bank, was arrested.
It is expected that the depositors in his
bank will lose \$500,000.

It is announced that the Canadian
Pacific Railroad Company's tunnel thru
the Selkirk mountains will be finished
next year. This tunnel, five and a half
miles long, and the longest in the west-
ern hemisphere, will cost \$10,000,000.

Porto Rico exported \$8,378,346 worth
of coffee last year, but only \$132,970
came to the United States. The quality
is excellent, but it does not suit the
taste of our people.

The following dividends are an-
nounced:

Federal Mining and Smelting Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable June 15.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent; extra, one-half of one per cent, payable on and after June 30.
Union Pacific Railroad Company, common, quarterly, \$2 per share, payable July 1.

For 36 years we have been paying our custom-
ers the highest returns consistent with con-
servative methods. First mortgage loans of
\$200 and up which we can recommend after the
most thorough personal investigation. Please
ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates
of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.



COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

Travellers WILL FIND OUR LETTERS OF CREDIT AND FOREIGN DRAFTS

a great convenience, as they are available in all parts of the world.
Mail forwarded promptly by our London and Paris Correspondents.

60 Broadway
Fifth Av. & 34th St.
Lenox Av. & 125th St.
Third Av. & 148th St.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL TRUST COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

INCORPORATED IN 1867

Capital - - \$2,500,000
Surplus Earnings over 3,000,000

General Banking, Trust
and Safe Deposit Business

Correspondence Invited

The Oldest Trust Company in
New England

Railroad Mortgage Bonds

DESCRIPTION ON REQUEST
SECURITIES BOUGHT AND
SOLD ON COMMISSION

DOMINICK BROS. & CO.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange

49 Wall Street

New York

OUT OF DOORS IN JUNE

If one likes to study ants, now is the time. The dazzling nuptial flights of winged colonies are frequently to be seen in June, and every colony is in extraordinary activity, as if realizing the shortness of life.

On moonlit nights in June shoals of squids come swarming in from the deep water to deposit eggs on the sandy bottoms near low-water mark, and often they run aground in their heedlessness and are easily captured by hundreds to be used as bait for codfish.

The June air vibrates with the music of birds; and now may be heard at twilight that exquisite flight-song of the oven-bird as it towers straight upward for a hundred yards or so and then flutters slowly down, sprinkling melody as it falls—a sweet miniature of the skylark.

This is the month when the full list of the birds of the United States may be counted by the observer more nearly than at any other time of the year; and the attentive eye sees for a few days many a bright little migrant which will not be recognized again. Most of the gaily costumed strangers are warblers on their way to northern summer resorts.

In June surf-fishing begins. Many sea-fishes approach the shore to spawn in shallow water and are followed by sword-fish, bluefish, and others of the fierce tribe which live by feeding on them. These latter are the fishes that interest the angler. The scup, and cunners, and tautogs, and sand-smelts, trying to find safety for spawning amid the eel-grass, are valued only as an attraction.

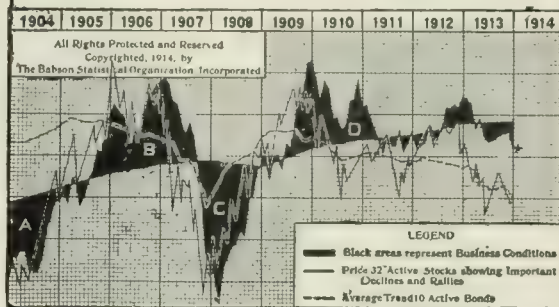
Altho the days are filled with joyous bird-music and hardly a note is discordant, the whippoorwills in certain places are so numerous and so vociferous, that they spoil the loveliness of these early-summer nights, rival birds shouting against one another until the listener's ears is stunned with the iteration. A whippoorwill has been known to repeat his call a thousand times without an appreciable pause.

June is a very busy month for wasps and wild bees. Colonies may be found beginning work wherever one looks—under rocks, in the ground, among the foliage, against sheltered house-walls—wasps and bees, blue, yellow, brown, black or pied are boring tunnels, digging caves and making houses of paper or clay which will be the mausoleums of innumerable insects stored against the need of babies to come.

June is a bridal month in nature as in art. White blossoms predominate, despite the many flowers of brilliant hue. The thickets of blackberries seem snowed under. Rocky hillsides are laden with masses of laurel and azalea, and beneath them are to be found the white bells of wintergreen, huckleberries, the pyrola, arethusa, and many another; while the ponds look black by contrast with the virginal lilies floating on their surface.

The Successful Investor

is he who knows how to get and use facts and figures which reveal the fundamental changes in financial conditions. The Babson Investment Service gives you just that—the vital, essential fundamental facts.



*Subscribers receive this plot revised weekly

THE BABSON COMPOSITE PLOT

and other features of this service give you an intelligent grasp of the financial situation.

THE BABSON INVESTMENT SERVICE

keeps you posted on the important movements. Helping you to invest intelligently. Making your financial success assured.

Find out more about the Babson Investment Service by writing for our FREE explanatory booklet, "When to Buy or Sell."

Address Dept. E-12 of the

BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION
Compiling Building, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of its Character in the U. S.

BABY BONDS

\$100—\$200—\$500

20-Year—5%-7%
Realty Bonds

Now Paying 6%
Yielding 6.36%
5% Guaranteed

SEND FOR PARTICULARS

New York Realty Owners
299 Madison Ave. New York

Bank of the Metropolis

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

Capital \$1,000,000
Surplus \$2,000,000

CORCELLUS H. HACKETT...Chairman of Board
STEPHEN BAKER.....President
GEORGE McNEIR.....Vice-President
EDWARD C. EVANS.....Vice-President
EDWIN S. LAFFEY.....Cashier
HERBERT G. KIMBALL.....Assistant Cashier

THE SIGN OF GOOD CASUALTY INSURANCE

LIABILITY
ACCIDENT
HEALTH
AUTOMOBILE
TEAMS
COMPENSATION



BURGLARY
CREDIT
BOILER
LANDLORDS
ELEVATORS
GENERAL LIABILITY

ESTABLISHED 1869

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT
COMPANY, Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

F. W. LAWSON, General Manager, Head Office, Chicago, Ill.
F. J. WALTERS, Resident Manager, Eastern Department, 55 John St. New York.
WALTERS-KELLY CO., Managers Metropolitan Department, Personal Accident Department, 55 John St., New York.
ELMER A. LORD & CO., Resident Managers, 145 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
STOKES, PACKARD, HAUGHTON & SMITH, Resident Managers, 434 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FIFTY YEARS AGO
MEXICO AND THE MONROE
DOCTRINE

From The Independent, June 2, 1864

An important diplomatic correspondence has been laid before Congress, at the call of the House, covering the affairs of Mexico, France, and the United States. The upshot of it is, that Mr. Seward, on the 7th of April last, instructed our minister in Paris to explain away the strong language of the Monroe Doctrine resolution relative to the invasion of Mexico, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on the 4th of April. Mr. Dayton made the explanations to the French Government, which expressed satisfaction thereat, and all was happy and serene.

THE FIELD OF ART

A new departure has been made by the Toledo, Ohio, Art Museum, which is conducting an active campaign for a more attractive city. It is urging the beautifying of home grounds, and for the furtherance of that purpose the museum has engaged an expert gardener who will give free advice on flower and shrub planting to any householder of the city.

The Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts has received a legacy of \$1,000,000 from the late William Hood Dunwoody, as an endowment for its new museum now in course of construction. The formal opening of the new museum is scheduled for next autumn. Mr. Joseph Breck, formerly of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has been appointed director.

With the coöperation of the director of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, the American Federation of Arts will select from the International Exhibition now on view at the institute a collection of forty or fifty paintings chiefly by foreign artists to be sent out under the direction of the federation on a circuit of the leading art museums of the country.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward is having the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York, familiarly known as "Cleopatra's Needle," coated with a newly discovered preservative, in the hope of preventing further disintegration. The ancient monument does not stand the New York climate well, large pieces of stone having peeled off from its sides, carrying away parts of the hieroglyphics.

Thruout the summer months the Nashville Art Association will use as an art gallery the Parthenon (a copy of the ancient temple in Athens) which was a conspicuously beautiful feature of the Tennessee Centennial. After the Centennial its grounds were converted into Centennial Park, one of the most beautiful parks in the South. The exhibition, which is now open and will remain until the middle of September, includes a selection of about 150 paintings by leading American artists, a collection of designs in color by Leon Bakst, and an arts and crafts exhibit.

1804 1914

National
Newark Banking
Company
NEWARK, N. J.

The Oldest Bank in New Jersey
Began Business July 30, 1804

Capital, - - - \$1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, \$1,875,000
Deposits, - - - \$11,000,000

Armor Plate Safe Deposit Vault

D. H. MERRITT, President
A. H. BALDWIN, Vice-President
W. M. VAN DEUSEN, Cashier
C. G. HEMINGWAY, Asst. Cashier
J. W. PITTENGER, Asst. Cashier

The First National Bank
OF JERSEY CITY

Jersey City, N. J., March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Loans and discounts..... | \$3,818,311.04 |
| Due from banks and bankers | 3,186,692.12 |
| Real estate and securities. | 558,500.00 |
| United States bonds | 525,000.00 |
| Bonds to secure postal savings | 125,000.00 |
| Cash | 713,501.24 |
| | \$8,927,004.40 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Capital | \$400,000.00 |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 1,404,802.51 |
| Circulation | 396,997.50 |
| Deposits | 6,725,204.39 |
| | \$8,927,004.40 |

GEO. T. SMITH, President.
ROBT. E. JENNINGS, Vice-President.
EDWARD I. EDWARDS, Cashier.
HENRY BROWN, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, May 19, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., were declared, payable on and after June 30, 1914, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 6, 1914, at one o'clock p. m. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

J. W. HEARD, Assistant Treasurer.

6%

Our First Farm Mortgages

7%

are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today.

The Banking Corporation of Montana
Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

THE TEACHERS EXCHANGE
of Boffon 120 Boffon St.
RECOMMENDS TEACHERS, TUTORs AND SCHOOLS

LOOKING for school, camp or teacher? Write CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS' AGENCY, 1. 41 Park Row, New York, for unlimited Free Information and literature.

The Fisk Teachers' Agencies

2 A Park Street, Boston, Mass.

New York, 156 Fifth Ave. Chicago, 39 Jackson Boulevard
Washington, 1505 Penn Ave. Denver, 816 Cen. Sav. Bk. Bldg.
Portland, Ore., 611 Swetland Berkeley, Cal., 2142 Shattuck Bldg.
Los Angeles, 238 Douglas Building Ave.

REAL ESTATE

LAKE GEORGE Completely furnished house to let. 10 rooms. Finest part, near Huletts. Elevated, superior spring, dock; boats, fine trees, beautiful views. FREDERIC CONDIT, Nutley, N. J.

KENNEBUNK BEACH, ME.—To Rent—Fully furnished high-class modern houses. Bathing, boating, golf course, etc. Rental \$300 to \$1,000. For full particulars address C. E. CURRIER, Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

SEASHORE COTTAGE For rent, fully furnished, on Nantucket Island. Send for picture and full particulars. G. H. BRINTON, Slasconset, Mass.

FOR SALE A new cottage; six large rooms, hot and cold water and bath; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; broad piazza; near seashore. Address P. O. Box 161, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

HUDSON RIVER FRONTAGE—38 acres, near Poughkeepsie, for sale. Fine bungalow sites, commanding views. Apple orchard, house and barn. Dock site. H. O. PALEN, Owner, Highland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—An especially good Summer Camp on Lake Sunshine, in Jaffrey. One of the best. Price low. Also one of the best modernized Camps in Mass. Three baths, lights, water, pine woods and everything pleasant. H. W. HAYWARD, Winchendon, Mass.

BARGAIN BUNGALOWS—LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Seven-room, furnished; finest scenery, most picturesque site and best bathing on lake; extensive wooded grounds; cold spring; fireplace; bath; tennis; motor rowboat; choice supplies. \$150 and \$175 season. JAMES CUTTER, Newman, N. Y.

IN THE LAKE REGION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. Rent for summer, cozy and attractive farmhouse, newly furnished and renovated, with charming view of nearby lake, also Mt. Kearsarge. Seven large rooms. Garden and garage. ALLAN BROWN, Concord, Mass.

For Sale or to Rent for the Season Shore Cottage, ten rooms at Sachem's Head, Guilford, Conn., with or without garage. N. E. WORDIN, 213 Courtland St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Silver Lake, N. H. For season, furnished house, 11 rooms, and annex. Bath, 6 open fires, telephone. On hilltop 4 miles from R. R. station, Madison. Stable, horse, carriage. Wood, ice; kitchen garden. Reliable man for outdoor work. Address S., care G. A. Black, 621 West 113th St., N. Y. City.

FERRY HILL, BRISTOL, R. I.

On Narragansett Bay, five hours from New York, two hours from Boston; eight-room cement bungalow, new, exceptionally well furnished; electricity, city water, up-to-date in every respect. Cement garage; private beach; good anchorage. Unsurpassed location near Herreshoff Boat Works; great yachting centre; beautiful drives. Twelve miles from Newport. Price for season, \$550.

For particulars address DEXTER THURBER, Bristol, R. I.

AT OAK BEACH and OAK ISLAND BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.

Several furnished cottages, from 6 to 8 rooms, some directly on the ocean, others on the bay side, a few on Oak Island. The coolest place near New York, being practically 4 miles at sea. Magnificent surf bathing, good still water bathing, sailing, fishing and snipe shooting; steam ferry in summer connecting with Babylon; very desirable for any one not compelled to go to business every day. Rents for season from \$125 to \$300. Shown by appointment only. Address JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

WEIGHS ONLY 15 POUNDS

Steinfeld

Telescope Cot Bed



Just the thing when you need an EXTRA BED, Ideal for Camp, Yacht, Lawn or Porch. Strong, comfortable, light, compact. Folds into a neat, small package, which can be carried by hand same as a grip. Our "Big Book" of suggestions for summer comfort—Take-Down Houses, Remitt to us by Chairs, etc.—sent if you ask for it. **\$3** check or cash. Steinfeld Bros., 586-8 Broadway, N. Y. Agents make big money—fine opportunity for STUDENTS.

GUARANTEED TO SUSTAIN 600 POUNDS

FOR WANDERING SPORTSMEN

Thirty tons of zoological specimens from the Congo forests are on their way to America—collections made for the Museum of Natural History at New York. Several skins of okapis are included among the treasures.

London now possesses, in the Regent's Park "Zoo," that rarity—a mature orang-utan—a specimen twenty-five years old, at least, since it lived eight or nine years in Singapore before going to London seventeen years ago.

One of the compensations for residence or campaigning on the eastern coast of Mexico is the magnificent sea-fishing to be had. Perhaps no place in America is the equal of Tampico Bay for tarpon, jewfish and related game.

The wild boar is still hunted in various parts of France, Germany and Austria. In France alone thirty of the 330 packs of hounds kept by rural sportsmen are used exclusively for the chase of the boar in the mountainous regions of its eastern border.

Glacier National Park is the delight of trout fishermen; but where within it trout will be found depends on the time when they are sought. As the season advances and the water in the valleys is warmed, the trout all go up to the lakes and springs at the heads of the streams.

The ibex of the Swiss Alps, called steinbok by Germans and bouquetin in the Pyrenees, was nearly extinct when, about sixty years ago, it was rescued by King Victor Emmanuel, who established a preserve for it in the mountains of Cogne, where large herds were gradually accumulated. Italy now owns three preserves, which are shot in rotation by royal parties, thus giving each a rest of two years. Bouquetin are still comparatively common in the higher Pyrenees.

All subscribers to the fund for putting up a window to the memory of Izaak Walton in Winchester Cathedral will be glad to learn that the sum required for the purpose has been fully made up, and that the dedication of the window will take place on June 8 at 2:30 p. m. Anglers owe this happy completion of a worthy scheme to the late Dr. Preston-Joy, of Winchester, by whose efforts the project originally started a good many years ago, and tho left in abeyance for some time, was revived and carried out.

Golf at Constantinople has its excitements. The ground is also used for military drill, and every bunker may conceal practising skirmishers, who will jump up and fire a blank volley in the face of a surprized player as he tries to calculate his stroke. Artillery race and wheel on the links; and a boy must carry the flag from hole to hole and stand by to guard it against impish little thieves, who watch like terriers to steal every far-driven ball. The clubhouse is an ancient monastery; and finally the Turks look on with amazed contempt, so that players must carry to the field all the enthusiasm they need.

ALBANY 5 MINUTES WEST ON TROLLEY. Well-furnished twelve-room colonial house, all improvements. Ideal situation. Lake, boat, fishing, beautiful trees, large lawn, broad piazza, open fire, steam heat, electricity, phone, garage, small fruits orchard, Macadam roads. Photographs. Hens and chickens if desired. \$125 per month. 265 Lexington Ave. 728 Murray Hill.

CAMDEN ON THE COAST OF MAINE Fully furnished, attractive cottage, on Dillingham Point, near the water. Wide verandas with view of mountains and bay; abundant supply of unexcelled water; sewerage to the sea; eight bedrooms; three baths; three open fireplaces; hardwood floors and electric lights throughout. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating and unsurpassed drives. Private wharf. Apply to GEORGE H. TALBOT, Camden, Maine, or Dr. F. H. DILLINGHAM, 148 W. 85th Street, New York.

FOR RENT KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

Season 1914, unusually delightful summer home, beautifully situated in best settlement. Unrivalled views river and sea. Large living rooms, dining room with screened dining porch, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, servants' dining room; seven master's, four servants' chambers, four baths, hardwood floors, electric lights, fireplaces; furnished throughout with fine antique furniture; garage with room for one large car; also chauffeur's chamber; private boat landing; \$1,500. Address B. B. T., Box 124, Lowell, Mass.

A Beautiful Country Estate

of 250 acres with attractive house of 15 rooms, 3 farm houses, barns, stables, etc., at Mt. Carmel, about 7 miles north of New Haven, near trolley and railroad station. Charming views, fine trees and fertile fields. Price \$32,000. Address P. O. Box 422, New Haven, Conn.

ASBURY PARK

INFORMATION BUREAU

Send a stamp to the Municipal Information Bureau, 315 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J., for summer program, hotel directory, list of real estate agents and two color folder descriptive of the

Wonderland of the North Jersey Coast Fifty miles south of New York where country meets the sea.

TUTORING

MRS. EDWARD W. SCRIPTURE
The Standish Arms Brooklyn, N. Y.
Correction of Speech Defects
Arrangement for the summer at out of town places.

"TUTORING"

Wm. W. Strader, A. M.
257 North Maple Avenue. East Orange, N. J.



Many persons, in their desire for economy, make themselves over-extravagant.

There are some very successful men and women who cannot see why they should buy good traveling equipment, and in the end they pay more for this false economy than the more expensive first quality articles would cost.

Merit is not based on temporary value, but on long economics.

Never buy cheap luggage; buy rather lasting luggage; it will cost you more at first, but the extra cost is your travel insurance.

Indestructo Trunks represent the highest quality which it is possible to build into traveling equipment.

Indestructo Trunks are priced accordingly; they cost you more to buy in the first instance, but they are the cheapest in the long run.

We do not leave trunk service to chance; we guarantee full five years service on Indestructo Trunks, regardless of how far they travel or what happens.

Write today for the Indestructo Travel Book, and also for a copy of Caveat Emptor.

National Veneer Products Co.

305 Beiger Street

Mishawaka, Ind.

One Reason

For Its Popularity

is the known superior merit which has made Pears' Soap famous. It holds its fame by deserving it—by a continuance of highest quality for more than one hundred and twenty years. Another reason for its popularity

Is That Everyone Can Afford

to profit by its delightful emollient properties. Pears is absolutely pure and keeps the skin in perfect health. It is not necessary to use common soaps which often do harm, where at an equally low price you can purchase

Pears' Soap

15 cents a cake for the unscented

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT 119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FRERERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both the old and the new address must be given.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

Copyright, 1914, by The Independent

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|---|-----|
| Calendar | 437 |
| Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt (Picture) | 438 |

EDITORIALS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Prospects for Peace..... | 439 |
| The River's Dead..... | 439 |
| The Flight that Failed..... | 440 |
| The French Occupation of Morocco | 440 |
| The Thunderer | 441 |
| The Plea of Business Interests. | 441 |
| Warfare Worth While..... | 441 |
| Mad Aviation | 442 |
| All Out for the Parade..... | 442 |
| Foreign Royalty | 442 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|--|-----|
| Almost a Thousand Passengers Drowned | 443 |
| Defense of the Collier's Captain. | 443 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 443 |
| The Mexican Conference..... | 443 |
| Huerta's Arms Landed..... | 444 |
| Advance of the Revolutionists.. | 444 |
| Labor Unions and Trusts..... | 444 |
| Colorado's Labor War..... | 445 |
| The Treaty with Colombia..... | 445 |
| The Wreck of the "Karluk".... | 445 |
| Fall of the French Ministry.... | 446 |
| The French in Morocco..... | 446 |
| The Powers at Durazzo..... | 447 |
| Settlement of the Epirote Question | 447 |

THE MASTERS OF MEXICO

| | |
|--|-----|
| Huerta—Meteoric Tyrant..... | 448 |
| By André Tridon | |
| Villa—Bandit-Patriot | 450 |
| By Herman Whitaker | |
| Where Our Cities Get Their Money | 453 |
| By William B. Bailey | |
| Look for the White Card..... | 453 |
| Beating Rugs by Electricity..... | 453 |

THE NEW BOOKS

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Wine-Press of Vengeance.. | 454 |
| The Newest Books..... | 454 |
| Book Briefs | 454 |
| A National Playground in the Southern Appalachians..... | 455 |
| By Overton W. Price | |
| Southern College Women at Work. | 456 |
| By Mary Leal Harkness | |
| Looking Glass Music..... | 457 |
| By Raymond Pearl | |
| The Housekeeper (Verse) | 457 |
| By Margaret Widdemer | |
| Foresight in Evolution..... | 458 |
| By William Hayes Ward | |
| School and College..... | 462 |

THE MARKET PLACE

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| The Tap Line Decision..... | 464 |
| Foreign Trade Convention..... | 464 |
| The Stock Market..... | 465 |
| Trust Cases | 465 |

INSURANCE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Stock and Mutual Compensation Insurance | 466 |
| Fire Insurance in 1913..... | 466 |
| A Report on the General Accident | 467 |
| Pebbles | 468 |

J U S T A W O R D

The First Annual Chautauqua Number of The Independent will bear the date July sixth. It will be exceptionally well illustrated.

Why should a publisher confine himself to talking about what he is publishing—while an editor may ramble ever so far afield?

The Secretary of State, Hon. W. J. Bryan, will be one of the contributors to the First Annual Chautauqua Number of The Independent.

The Independent of June 22 will be a Mediation Number. See the announcement on the third cover page. You will want to give some copies to your friends. Advance orders from regular subscribers will be filled at five cents a copy—half the retail price.

The disaster in the St. Lawrence calls to mind the account which The Independent published on May 2, 1912, concerning the "Titanic" newspaper story. It was written by Alexander McD. Stoddart, and was one of the best descriptions of newspaper enterprise that he who writes this has ever read.

The ten cents involved in crossing the bridge at Niagara has stirred the deep resentment of the half a hundred or more newspaper correspondents. One of them has written a song about it, entitled "Mediation Days in Canada," to be sung to the tune of "In Apple Blossom Time in Normandy." We shall reproduce it from an autograph copy by the author, in the Mediation Number.

C A L E N D A R

During the week beginning *June 8* the second annual International Moving Picture Trades Exposition will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York.

The annual International Congress of Chambers of Commerce will be held in Paris during the week beginning *June 8*.

The Governors' Conference—dubbed the House of Governors in its earlier meetings—will convene at Madison, Wisconsin, on *June 9*.

Polo matches for the International Cup are scheduled for *June 9* and *13*.

The Conference of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, at Stockholm, *June 10* to *18*, is the fifth quadrennial session.

The Yale-Harvard baseball series will be played on *June 16*, at Yale, *June 17*, at Harvard, and *June 20*, at Boston, in case of a tie.

The Northern Baptist Convention meets in Boston from *June 17* to *25*.

On *June 18*, at Prestwick, play will begin for the open championship of Great Britain in golf.

Yale and Harvard meet in their annual regatta on the Thames at New London on *June 19*.

The tenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will be held at Toronto, *June 21-25*.

The Middle States championships are to begin at the Orange Lawn Tennis Clubs, South Orange, New Jersey, on *June 22*.

An international congress on tropical agriculture and forestry—the third—will be held in London from *June 23* to *30*, 1914.

Editors of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will hold their second annual conference at the State University of Kentucky on *June 25* and *26*.

The Poughkeepsie regatta will be rowed on *June 26*. Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Washington and Wisconsin meet for the college championship of America.

The eighteenth annual international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, is open until *June 30*.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis meets in Detroit from *June 30* to *July 8*.

The Henley regatta will this year be rowed *July 1-4*. It is expected that the Union Boat Club of Boston and the Harvard Second Varsity will be entered.

In *July* the International Congress of South American Students will be held at Santiago, Chile.

From *July 6* to *August 14* the Summer School of Religion will be held at Chautauqua.

The annual convention of the Music Teachers' Association of California will be held at San Diego *July 13*, *14*, *15* and *16*.

San Francisco and Washington, D. C., will be attacked simultaneously in the latter part of *July* in a great joint maneuver by the regular army and the National Guard.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in London until *August 3*.



MRS. GEORGE W. VANDERBILT

THE STORY OF MRS. VANDERBILT'S SHARE
IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PISGAH
NATIONAL FOREST IS TOLD ON ANOTHER PAGE

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1914

NUMBER 3418

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

WHENEVER warring capital and labor get to the point where they are willing to meet in friendly conference and discuss their differences it is a sure sign that the dispute is on the road to an amicable settlement. Likewise whenever nations are ready to accept mediation or arbitration, the chief danger of war is past.

This country had been brought to the very brink of the abyss of war. The issue was trembling in the balance. War seemed inevitable. But thanks to the dramatic entrance of Argentina, Brazil and Chile into the situation in proffering mediation and the political genius of President Wilson in accepting it, the war clouds cleared away and the sun shone out again. The sober second thought of the American people has reasserted itself. War with Mexico would now be more than a crime. It would be an anti-climax.

Altho the prospects for peace are bright, the task of the mediators at Niagara Falls is by no means easy. Two great problems confront them. One is international, the other is national. The international problem is the less important. It involves the question of the salute of the flag and the withdrawal of our troops from Vera Cruz. The national or internal problem involves the elimination of Huerta, the reconciliation of the warring factions and the rehabilitation of a government supported by the loyal consent of a united people.

The question of the salute can safely be left to the impartiality of the three mediators, if indeed it is worth discussing. The withdrawal of our troops will naturally follow the solution of the internal question.

It now looks as tho Huerta's tenure of office would be

only a matter of days or weeks. If he does not voluntarily withdraw, he is likely to be assassinated at any moment. Altho he still controls twenty-three out of the twenty-seven provinces of Mexico his influential supporters are fast dwindling away. They see the inevitable and are getting ready to throw their support elsewhere.

A commission form of government as suggested by the mediators in which the Constitutionalist party has representation and which will be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, the alphabetical republics and the chief powers of Europe would unquestionably rally to its support the overwhelming sentiment of the Mexican people. Even Carranza and Villa can not hold out against it long. This commission could arrange for a new election, negotiate the loan now so sorely needed, and pave the way for the solution of the agrarian question which is at the bottom of the whole Mexican unrest.

The Niagara Falls Mediation Conference, therefore, is likely to prove one of the most important milestones in the progress of New World civilization. No praise can be too high for the international patriotism of the three great powers of South America who are pointing out to us the path of peace—Brazil, the one nation in the world that has a clause in her constitution saying that she never will go to war until after she has first offered arbitration, and Chile and Argentina, whose fraternity is symbolized by the colossal statue of Christ on the summit of the Andes, on whose pedestal are engraved these deathless words:

Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust, than that Chileans and Argentines break the peace, which at the feet of Christ, the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain.

THE RIVER'S DEAD

IT was by no "act of God" that in the still, safe waters of the St. Lawrence a thousand sleeping men and women met swift death on the "Empress of Ireland." There was no sudden tornado, no hot bolt from heaven, no hidden rock. The fated vessel observed all the rules of precaution. She had hove to to avoid danger in the fog. Her whistle sounded the steady warning against danger. Nothing more could she do to protect the lives of fifteen hundred souls entrusted to her. Then, suddenly, out of the thick blackness, came the scream of the siren, and the coal-ship "Storstad" with all the momentum of six thousand tons flung her pointed beak dead against the very heart of the big steamship, tore open her water-tight compartments, and left her a sinking, sunken wreck, sunken with a thousand dead.

But why this horrible loss? Why was that collier hasting to reach port and make swift profit on her

cargo, with no regard as to what she might meet or whom she might smite as she was running amuck in the highway of commerce? It was her duty to heave to and stop till the heavy mist was blown away. The weight of a thousand needlessly slaughtered women and men just started on their happy return to the old homeland seems now to rest on the head of the captain of the "Storstad."

Well, it is all over now, the thousand dead; the water has closed over them and over their vessel, and all we can do is to take testimony, and then, as when the "Titanic" went down, make new rules for river as for ocean traffic. Perhaps our lives will be safer at the expense of theirs. Yet every advance in invention creates new dangers to be met by new rules and precautions. Best of all is the blessing that rests on the Italian inventor whose wireless telegraphy has saved many thousands of lives, and saved four hundred in this disaster.

"From sudden death good Lord deliver us!" Not so. A sudden death is a good death. It was a good death, as good as death in battle, better than death after long wasting away of body and mind, for the hundred of Salvation Army lads and lasses who were on their glad trip to their international meeting; and it was as good a death to the other hundreds of other good men and women who perished without warning, their souls entrusted to the merciful God. So toll for the good and brave, as "when Kempenfeld went down with twice four hundred men."

It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the shock;
She sprang no fatal leak;
She ran upon no rock;

she was crushed, smitten, thrust under the deep, with her thousand of dead, perhaps happier than we who utter our useless moans. The ripples close over the vessel and over the bodies it entombs, and the current of our life closes over them, a regiment together, as it will over us one by one. It is not ill that we pass away to make room for our successors. There are sore hearts after any great catastrophe of earthquake or flood or wreck, but grief is soon dulled by the happy necessity of work, and the good grace of God and the order of nature fills gaps, makes space for the children who must take their turn to rule and serve. We know that the most precious of all things is human life, and its reckless destruction, whether by greed or passion or ambition or war, is the chief of crimes; and yet life, thank heaven, is cheap: we spend it lavishly; to die in the path of duty is sweet and beautiful, as the old pean tells us; and so we appoint a commission to say that captains should not keep up speed in the path of other vessels, and we give a week of honor to the unreturning brave, make note of the date for next year's journal, and turn to fill up the loss with other as brave servants of the high destiny of humanity.

THE FLIGHT THAT FAILED

THE turning point in the history of aviation was December, 1903. In that month Langley failed and Wright succeeded. Ten days after "Langley's Folly" dived off of its launching ways into the Potomac and disappeared beneath a nation's ridicule Wilbur Wright, hidden behind the hills of Kitty Hawk, accomplished a flight of fifty-nine seconds with none to applaud. The secretary of the Smithsonian Institution was one of the foremost physicists of the country. He had devoted sixteen years to the study of aerodynamics. He had at his command the knowledge and skill of the Government departments and Congress made special appropriations for his experiments. On the other hand, the Dayton boys, menders of bicycles, had neither prestige nor capital. They had to make their own engine and it had only a fourth the power of Langley's.

Why, then, did they succeed and he fail? Chiefly, as we now know, because they attacked the problem at the other end. They learned to fly before they built their flying machine. It was by daily practise soaring against the wind with occasional tumbles into the Kill Devil sands that they discovered the secret of the birds, the warping of the wings and compensating movements of the rudder. Having learned this they had only to add a gasoline engine to their glider and the thing was done.

Soon they were in the air by the hour and since then the progress has been swift and continuous.

It has now, eight years after Dr. Langley died broken hearted, been demonstrated that his machine was a success. It was only the flight that failed. The old machine, taken out of the museum and furbished up, was tried out the other day on Lake Keuka by Glenn Curtiss, and it flew. The launching mechanism, which twice wrecked the machine, was found to be unnecessary, for when fitted with pontoons, altho these added 340 pounds to the weight, it rose unaided from the water.

By a curious coincidence The Independent published in October 22, 1903, an article by the most distinguished man of science in America, Simon Newcomb, in which he condemned the aeroplane as impracticable if not impossible and recommended the balloon as a more profitable line of investigation. His argument was sound so far as it went, that doubling the dimensions of an aeroplane makes it eight times as heavy but gives it only four times the sustaining surface, while in the balloon the rule is reversed. The bigger it is the greater its efficiency. In accordance with this we have now the gigantic Zeppelins making their thousand-mile voyages, but we have also what he did not anticipate, the little monoplanes looping the loop. The machine which Newcomb did not believe in was already constructed by his colleague Langley. It was the man in the machine that was lacking.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MOROCCO

WITH the capture of Taza the forces from the east have joined those from the west and the French line extends unbroken from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. For four years now Morocco has been fixt like a nut in a cracker between the jaws of two armies that were closing in on each side equally until they met in the middle. Here on the crest of the Atlas the Moor made his last stand, but the ancient cliff fortress, once deemed impregnable, had been left unfortified on one side, the side of the blue sky. Against an enemy that talked thru the ether and fought from the air the weapons and the courage of the Moors were of no avail.

So the campaign begun by Charles the Hammer at Poitiers has been carried to its inevitable conclusion and the last echo of Roland's horn at Roncevalles has died away. The French carried the war into Africa and their ancient foe lies at their mercy. Instead of Mohammedanism being taught in the Sorbonne as Gibbon said would have been the consequence of Charles Martel's defeat, Christianity is now being taught in the schools of Fez. The railroad has kept pace with the army as when Kitchener marched to Khartum. Soon the missing link will be laid and next season we may expect Cook's tourists to traverse the country from Ujda to Casablanca with a stop-over at the mysterious capital of Morocco.

Thus the French gain a territory equal in area to their native land, tho how much use can be made of its mountain and desert wastes remains to be seen. The Moroccans will doubtless gain more by the French occupation than the invaders. They will at least get peace and order and the security of life and property for the first time in uncounted centuries. "May Allah send you the Sultan" was a common curse in Morocco, for a visit

of their sovereign and his court was accounted more destructive than a plague of locusts. Even the hated Giaour will not be so dreaded.

THE THUNDERER

WE all know that the power of a newspaper is out of all proportion to its circulation, but still the recent revelation of the exact figures of the London *Times* for the last fifty years will be a surprize to most. The voice of the Thunderer was always heard round the world. It had come to be regarded more as a national institution, like Parliament, than as an ordinary paper and its opinions were everywhere quoted with respect however great the disagreement. Yet the average daily circulation of the *Times* in 1864 was only 66,000 and by 1903 it had sunk to 35,000. Since then it has been gradually worked up to 53,000 in 1913 thru the energy of Lord Northcliffe, who gave the halfpenny *Daily Mail* a circulation of nearly a million. This was done by introducing minor improvements in typography such as headings to the editorials, by lightening the style somewhat, by adding valuable supplements on literature, education, engineering and foreign commerce, and by reducing the price from six cents to four and now to two. When on the first of May the *Times* was put on sale for a penny its circulation jumped at once to 170,000 and it now rivals the *Daily Telegraph*.

In earlier years the *Times* was regarded as a semi-official organ of the Government whichever party was in power, but of late it has been stanchly Tory and so on the wrong or at least the losing side of almost every question. It cannot, therefore, expect to become a popular paper so long as the political current sets in the present direction, but its unequaled foreign intelligence and its complete Parliamentary reports make it indispensable to the thoro student of current events.

THE PLEA OF BUSINESS INTERESTS

A COMMITTEE representing three large organizations of manufacturers in the Middle West laid before the President last week a petition asking that business legislation—the trade commission bill excepted—be deferred until business men could become acquainted with the proposed laws. For some time past this has been the attitude of many other manufacturing and commercial associations which desire the promotion of justice. Their knowledge of the condition of business, and of the opinions and fears of many business men, has led them to believe that the public interest would be served by such delay as last week's petitioners sought.

The President replied that there is nothing more dangerous for business than uncertainty; that the policy his party is now pursuing is absolutely necessary to satisfy the conscience of the country; and that it would be better to "do the thing moderately and soberly now" than to wait until the accumulation of more radical forces should demand legislation going further in the same direction. He was aware, he added, of the business depression, but it was merely psychological, not being warranted by any material condition or substantial reason.

Many severe depressions have been due to causes which may be called psychological, but they have been

none the less real. Effective remedies for the psychological ailment would have restored confidence and given relief. Many who admire the President and believe that he most earnestly seeks the public welfare are convinced that the remedy indicated, as physicians say, at the present time is rest from business legislation.

The prevailing depression, or hesitation, or stagnation, is not due to crop failures, or excessive expansion of business enterprises, or unsoundness of the banking structure, or any fundamental weakness. The main cause of it is apprehension. The effect of the pending trust bills is not, and can not be, foreseen by the average business man. Many who are engaged in manufactures or trade, especially in the North, have come to believe, rightly or wrongly, that legislation at Washington is in the hands of men not in sympathy with them or with the interests of their part of the country, and that some of these legislators are even hostile. It is partly on this account that they are moved by apprehension concerning the effect of bills as to which they have little knowledge.

Their state of mind deserves to be considered with some care. Opinions differ as to an absolute necessity for enacting at once laws which are designed to supplement the Sherman act. It is by no means clear that delay and a prolonged study of them would expose the country to the passage of much more radical measures. We are not attempting here to pass upon the merits of the pending bills, but only to consider the attitude of business interests, with some of the causes of that attitude. Their petitions, with the general situation, should have some weight at Washington.

WARFARE WORTH WHILE

ACCORDING to the latest reports Funston is already fighting in Vera Cruz. But he is fighting, not the Mexicans, but the enemies of the Mexicans and of all mankind, the microbes. He has turned his soldiers into scavengers, which is even better than turning swords into plowshares. He has sent squads of men scouting up the back alleys, not so much to rout out snipers with revolvers as mosquitoes loaded with malaria. He has ordered his skirmishers to search the cellars, not for concealed weapons but for hidden filth. This shows the true spirit of scientific soldiery, and if Funston stays in charge of Vera Cruz this summer he will save many more lives than were lost on both sides in the taking of the city.

In our war with Spain the number of men who fell victims to flies was vastly more than the number of those struck down by Spanish bullets. Gorgas of Panama tells us that in European wars from the Peloponnesian to modern times the deciding factor of the campaign has often been typhus fever. Typhus fever, we now know, is transmitted by lice and when we reread the stories of old soldiers we can understand, as they could not, the real importance of this camp pest. The good news comes now from Mount Sinai Hospital that Dr. Harry Plotz has isolated the germ of typhus, so this dread disease may soon be added to the list of those brought under man's control.

The American Missionary Society is devoting its energies in the South to combatting the cattle-tick and boll-weevil in order to lay a secure economic foundation for its educational and religious work. The Rockefeller

funds are being used for the eradication of the hook-worm in Porto Rico and the southern states, for it is realized that many of those who have been lectured in vain for inefficiency and lack of initiative were victims of this "germ of laziness." Foreign missionaries are also turning their attention to sanitation and personal hygiene.

This recent development of religious activity is, however, no new thing. It is rather a return to primitive religion. A large part of the Mosaic law is devoted to the preservation of health. But the hygienic side of religion was neglected by Christianity during the Dark Ages, which is one of the chief reasons why they were Dark. Now, however, we have taken up again and with the new weapons of science the old fight against Beelzebub, the God of Flies. It is his swarms of winged imps that are responsible for "the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

MAD AVIATION

WE have just read unctuous newspaper accounts of a man who amused a number of people by cutting his initials in the air with an aeroplane. Had he failed in the execution of this pleasing little feat, he would not only have been killed, but, which is more important, he would have held back the valuable science a number of years by increasing the existing prejudice against it. Aviation, decently practised, has become almost perfectly safe, but each injury occurring thru such foolhardy exhibitions is accepted by the great public as an infallible indication that the science is still in a dangerous period of its infancy. Yet until the public becomes adjusted to the presence of these semi-lunatics who are bred of the suddenness of the development of flying, such narrow notions will persist.

ALL OUT FOR THE PARADE

NOW comes upon us the Commencement season—days of new frocks and old phrases, of congratulations and heartburnings, above all, of parades. At the colleges Commencement Day is coming to be a riot of processions. In the morning, perhaps, the faculty dresses up according to its own sartorial ideals and crosses the campus with that compromise between a strut and a saunter seen in no other parade in the land. In the afternoon the big family of alumni also dresses up, each little group after its own carnival taste, and pee-rades, as they say at Princeton. Then as like as not there are little impromptu parades all thru the celebration, where a class feels suddenly impelled to lockstep, or an undergraduate cheering section becomes peripatetic.

There is something important either behind the marchers or ahead, to be sure—a matter of conferring a few dozen or a few hundred degrees, a baseball game, a "sing-song," a dinner—but the parades strike the keynote. The day's a pageant from dawn to dark.

Commencement fashions change. In the days of the grandfathers it was a time to exhibit the knowledge of the graduates; in those of the fathers it threw into relief the profound wisdom of the orator of the day; in our day, here and there (tho all three types survive) the traditional Commencement address is shrinking to

a mere bagatelle—a few words from the president himself, perhaps, in place of the eloquence of an invited dignitary. Today Commencement is the day when the whole university—faculty, students, and most of all alumni—shows off for all the world to see.

The old order has its mourners: at Columbia not long ago a venerable alumnus wrote to his alumni paper to protest against the descent "from the heights of delectable and instructive oratory" to the triviality of a ball game. But he is in the minority. Students and alumni generally enjoy the festival hugely; and as for the faculty, hooded in purple and scarlet, who shall say?

FOREIGN ROYALTY

ABOUT all that remains of the sovereignty of the British Crown over the self-governing dominions is the appointment of governors, and from the way this is exercised it is evidently a good thing for the Empire that its affairs are not further administered from London. For one thing the home English can never get it thru their heads that titled personages are not regarded with the same awe and admiration over-seas as they are on the island. The people of Australia, New Zealand and Canada are almost as democratic as Americans; not of course from imitation of the United States, for the Australasians know little of us and the Canadians think little of us, but because under like conditions they have developed similar views. They have no use for an aristocracy and they do not like to have an aristocracy thrust upon them. The representatives of the minor nobility who are sent out from London to fill the eight governorships of Australasia are coming to be regarded there, especially by the Labor party, as an expensive and superfluous luxury.

It was no doubt with the idea of showing great favor to Canada that King George appointed his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, to the post of Governor-General three years ago. The Canadians have tried to be properly grateful, but it is no secret that they have found it more of an embarrassment than a privilege to have a branch court set up at Ottawa. Now the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are shortly returning from their colonial exile and it is proposed to send in their place the Prince and Princess of Teck. This is felt to be too much and even Canadian loyalty cannot restrain the murmurs. The former Premier of New Brunswick and Minister of Railways and Canals in the Laurier Cabinet, Henry E. Emmerson, spoke openly against the nomination in the Ottawa House of Commons, saying:

My objection is to royalty, and foreign royalty, being brought to Canada. We have gone the limit with the Duke of Connaught. If necessary I would be prepared to move a condemnatory resolution.

These sentiments, echoed as they were in the Canadian press, caused great astonishment when they were cabled over, for it is inconceivable to the English that a prince and princess of the blood royal, even tho bearing a Württemberg title, should fail of an ardent welcome wherever floats the Union Jack. No doubt they will win their welcome in time, for Prince Alexander is a good soldier and the Princess handsome and vivacious. But if the ruling classes of England would show a better appreciation of the over-sea point of view it would greatly facilitate the maintenance of mutual affection between the mother country and her dutiful daughters.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Almost a Thousand Passengers Drowned To the long list of appalling disasters at sea has been added the sinking of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's liner, the "Empress of Ireland," with a loss of 964 lives. The steamship left Quebec in the afternoon on the 29th, bound for Liverpool. There were 1437 persons on board, and 955 of these were passengers. That evening the ship stopped at Rimouski to take on the mails, and then sought the channel again. At that point, about 180 miles from Quebec, the St. Lawrence is thirty miles wide. The collier "Storstad," bound up the river, was sighted, and signals were exchanged. Then came a fog. The big steamship stopped and gave the customary whistle warnings, to which there were replies. But the collier, it is asserted by the liner's officers, did not stop. At a few minutes before two o'clock in the morning, the "Storstad" struck the "Empress of Ireland" on the port side, cutting a great hole and tearing away her transverse bulkheads. In fourteen minutes the liner went down, where the water was ninety feet deep.

Many passengers had no time to leave their berths. There were boats enough for 2000, but it was possible to launch only four of them. Two brief wireless calls for help had been sent out. They were heard at a point ten miles away, from which a pilot boat and a mail tender raced to the scene of the wreck. Their small boats and those of the "Storstad" took more than 400 from the water, where they were swimming, clinging to wreckage, or lying in the liner's boats. Many were badly hurt; twenty-two died after they were rescued. Only 209 bodies were found, and many of these have not been identified.

Defense of the Collier's Captain Captain Kendall, of the liner, and several of his officers say that the collier was moving at almost full speed. But Captain Anderson, of the collier, asserts that, altho he had the right of way, he stopped his ship in the fog, and that it was not moving forward when the collision took place. When he saw the liner approaching and very near at hand, he ordered the engines reversed, he says, but it was too late. His boats, he adds, picked up nearly all who were rescued. They were afterward transferred to the pilot boat and mail tender. There is a sharp

conflict of testimony as to the action of the two ships. The owners of the wrecked liner have sued the collier's owners for \$2,000,000.

Heartrending stories are told by survivors. Among the passengers were 140 members of the Salvation Army, on their way to attend the international conference in London. Only twenty of them were saved. Laurence Irving, an actor and author, son of the late Sir Henry Irving, was lost, with his wife. It appears that he might have been rescued if he had not chosen to die with

her, after striving to keep her alive. Another who went down was Sir Henry Seton-Karr, formerly a member of Parliament, and known as an author and a hunter of big game. He gave his life belt to a man named Darling, who at first refused to take it. Darling was saved.

The Mexican Conference After the rejection of the plan, said to have been supported by Mr. Bryan, for the government of Mexico by a commission of three, it was reported that President Wilson would no longer insist upon a carefully defined project for land reform, but would accept a declaration in favor of such reform from the provisional Government. Two or three days later it became known that the conciliators and delegates had practically agreed upon a pacification plan and that it had been reported to President Wilson and President Huerta.

So far as can be learned, it is proposed by the terms of this plan that Huerta, having first appointed as Minister of Foreign Affairs a man in sympathy with the Carranza movement, but not an active revolutionist; shall resign, and that this Minister (as provided by the Constitution) shall succeed him as Provisional President; that this President shall appoint four Cabinet Ministers (to be named at Niagara); that the executive policy and action shall be determined by a majority vote of these five, who shall provide for a general election; that this provisional Government shall be recognized by the United States, and that the American troops at Vera Cruz shall then be withdrawn.

This plan was said to have the approval of the entire conference. While the delegates were waiting to hear from Washington and the Mexican capital, a note from Carranza, forwarded by way of Washington, was presented by Jean Urquidi, and at the earnest request of the American delegates, the conciliators consented to receive it. Carranza asked, it was said, for representation in the conference, but insisted that the conciliators and delegates should not interfere with Mexico's internal affairs. At about the same time he proclaimed himself Provisional President. All this caused annoyance, and some feared that the work of the conference would be undone. Carranza expects to capture the capital within a short time. He is unwilling

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were the agricultural and naval appropriation bills, Panama tolls and the trust bills. The agricultural bill was past. Clauses providing for an inquiry as to the cost of a Government armor factory and for sending twenty-five enlisted men every year to the Naval Academy were stricken from the naval bill.

The Panama tolls debate disclosed a movement for an amendment saying the right to exempt is not surrendered, and providing for arbitration. Senator Cummins proposed that American ships should pay one-half the rates paid by foreign ships, and that arbitration should be accepted. Senator Sutherland's resolution directs the President to negotiate for arbitration.

Owing to the demands of labor unions, the President and his party in the House accepted an amendment to the pending trust bill, providing that unions shall not be held to be illegal combinations or conspiracies, under the trust laws. Opinions differ as to the effect of it, but it is said to be satisfactory to the labor leaders.

The Senate Naval Committee approved Secretary Daniels's proposition that the two battleships "Idaho" and "Mississippi" shall be sold to Greece for the cost of construction, about \$12,000,000, and that the money shall be spent in building one battleship of the first class.

Senator Norris introduced a resolution pointing to the consolidation of parallel roads in the New York Central system, and asking whether the Attorney General intended to bring suit for violation of the Sherman act. There was debate, but action was not taken.

Senator Swanson introduced a bill to make a summer White House on the reservation at Mt. Weather, Virginia.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the following:

The arbitration treaty with Denmark.

Rural credits.

A railroad safety bill.



Paul Thompson

A NEW UNIVERSITY FOR WASHINGTON

On May 27, with President Wilson participating, the first buildings of the American University were dedicated. This is a national Methodist Episcopal institution. The College of History, shown here, will be supplemented by the McKinley College of Government

that the conference shall take a course that will legalize the executive acts and financial obligations of Huerta.

Huerta's Arms Landed The German steamships "Ypiranga" and "Bavaria" left Vera Cruz and went to Puerto Mexico, 120 miles down the coast. There, on the 28th, they landed, for Huerta, 20,000 rifles, 250 machine guns, and 16,800,000 rounds of ammunition. Nearly all of this war material has been on the "Ypiranga" for several weeks. To prevent the landing of it our fleet was hurriedly ordered to Vera Cruz, and that port was taken, at a cost of the lives of nineteen American marines and sailors. But now the German ship's cargo was landed without interference, and sent to Huerta. If our troops or ships had interfered, the armistice would have been violated.

It was said that Carranza and Villa were inclined to be angry. Villa had gone up to the border and was asking for a removal of the embargo, in order that he might get a supply of arms and ammunition. Both the German ships violated the port laws of Mexico, and when they returned to Vera Cruz, General Funston, in obedience to the requirements of those laws, imposed fines slightly exceeding \$500,000. Bonds were given, and the ships will file a protest.

Advance of the Revolutionists Villa has been preparing to attack Zacatecas. There have been two battles at Tuxpam, and in a four days' fight at Guaymas the Federal troops were driven back to their trenches at the city boun-

dary. At the recent capture of Tepic, the revolutionists lost 120 men and took 500 prisoners. In the south, Zapata has proclaimed his loyalty to Carranza. Near Sabinas, the revolutionists have confiscated five coal mines, owned by French and American capitalists, and are working them as public property.

It is known that thirty-five Federal officers captured at Tepic were put to death by the order of General Obregon. Admiral Howard, commanding an American warship, urged him to spare them, but, in a brief note, he declined to do so. Colonel Pinafa, captured at Acaponeta, was put to death because he refused to join the rebel army. At the battle of Paredon, near Saltillo, fifty-seven Federal officers were executed by the order of Villa. Among them were two generals (one a nephew of Porfirio Diaz) and nine colonels.

Huerta recently ordered the execution of two officers and eleven soldiers in the presence of the students of the agricultural school at or near the capital. Whereupon all the students withdrew from the school.

Labor Unions and Trusts In response to the urgent and persistent demands of the representatives of organized labor, the Democratic majority in the House consented, last week, to the addition of an amendment to that part of the pending Clayton Anti-Trust bill which relates to labor unions and farmers' associations. It is asserted, apparently on good authority, that the amendment was accepted by the President. Some time ago he let it be known that he

would veto the bill if it should be past with all that the unions demanded. The amendment is called a compromise. The first paragraph of the bill, as reported to the House, and as it stood during the first part of the debate, was:

That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers', agricultural or horticultural organizations, orders or associations operating under the lodge system, instituted for the purpose of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit; or to forbid or restrain individual members of such orders or associations from carrying out the legitimate objects of such associations.

Following is the addition which was accepted by the Judiciary Committee:

Nor shall such organizations, orders or associations, or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies under the anti-trust law.

While it is reported that the labor union leaders regard this with much satisfaction, those who opposed the exemption of unions assert that it does not preclude prosecution of unions for acts in violation of the Sherman law or the pending bills. Attorneys at Washington are quoted as saying that the question can be settled only by the courts. Another amendment, also suggested by the unions, follows a section which forbids the issuance of injunctions against peaceful assemblage, picketing and boycotting by the unions, and is in the following words:

Nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be construed or held to be unlawful.



© Harris & Ewing

CARRANZA'S ENVOY AT WASHINGTON Rafael Zubaran, a member of the provisional Constitutionalist Cabinet, who heads the rebel junta in Washington. He transmitted to the mediators at Niagara Falls, thru his secretary, Juan F. Urquidi, Carranza's request for representation in their "conversations"

Colorado's Labor War Twenty-one officers of the Colorado militia have been tried by court martial for murder, arson and larceny at the time of the destruction of the Ludlow tent colony. The court has adjourned until June 12, and the verdicts will not be announced before that date. The captain of one company testified that his soldiers looted the tent colony after the tents began to burn. Of the 130 men in the company, 122 were mine guards or mine clerks. Lieut. Linderfeld, the last to be tried, said he was willing to shoulder responsibility for all that was done at Ludlow; he was defending the flag against those who spat upon it.

Testimony has been given in New York, before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, by Major Boughton (representing Governor Ammons), the widows of miners killed in the war, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who was sent from Colorado by a mass meeting. Major Boughton defended the Governor and the militia. Judge Lindsey sharply opposed him. The judge, in the course of an interview with President Wilson, urged the latter to seize the mines and operate them in the public interest, or to close them and compel arbitration. In his testimony he asserted that the controversy was "due to the laws of property." The Denver Chamber of Commerce sent to the President a telegram, saying that Lindsey was a "prevaricator" who sought only to "further his own political ambitions." John D. Rockefeller, Jr., declined to see Judge Lindsey, who re-



ANOTHER GROUP OF NEW AMERICAN COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Three of the new halls of Constantinople College, the American College for Girls, dedicated on June 3. Gould Hall, in the foreground, is the administration building; Henry Woods Hall houses the sciences; Russell Sage Hall, at the end of the group, is a dormitory

marked that Mr. Rockefeller was "unconsciously plotting the destruction of property rights in the country." A Colorado grand jury has indicted 105 strikers for murder. A considerable number of citizens are asking the Governor to lease to the strikers coal land belonging to the state, and thus to promote the establishment of coöperative mining.

In the Senate there has been another debate about the Rockefeller money. Mr. West, of Georgia, moved to strike from the agricultural appropriation bill the clause forbidding acceptance of the annual contribution from the Rockefeller General Education Board, pointing out how the public interest could be served by extermination of the cotton boll weevil. Messrs. Reed, Kenyon, Lane, Gore and Kern attacked Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Lane remarked that the weevil pest would undoubtedly be exterminated if the money should be used as effectively in the cotton fields as it had been against the wives and children of miners in Colorado. Mr. West's motion was withdrawn.

The Treaty with Colombia By a vote of 23 to 8 the Colombian Senate has approved the treaty with the United States. This treaty, it will be recalled, expresses sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt the relations of cordial friendship between the two countries. There is still a lack of authoritative statement as to the exact wording of the clause which expresses regret. The first published version indicated regret "for" anything that occurred, etc. A

recently published summary increases the Canal favors mentioned in the first one. Colombia is to have free passage thru the Canal for its warships, troops and war material. Her mails and the products of her soil and industries are to be subject only to such charges as are paid on the mails and similar products of the United States; they are also to enter the Canal Zone upon the same terms. If Canal traffic be interrupted, Colombian troops, war material, products and mails are to be carried on the railway for the charges paid by the United States. Colombia's coal, petroleum and salt, passing between her Atlantic and her Pacific ports, are to go on the railway at the actual cost of handling and transportation. We are to pay Colombia twenty-five million dollars.

The Wreck of the "Karluk" After a solitary trip of 500 miles across the ice, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett has telegraphed from St. Michael Island, in Alaska, the details of the loss of the "Karluk," which was crushed by the ice pack on January 16. This is the third ship of the ill-fated Stefansson expedition, organized by the Canadian Government to explore the Arctic Sea lying north of the Dominion and to raise the British flag over new possessions, to face disaster. The entire party of twenty-four succeeded in making its escape to the surrounding floes with sufficient provisions and dogs to reach Wrangell Island. From here Captain Bartlett pushed on alone to Siberia and then to Alaska to get aid for his companions. Stefansson is not in the party, having



© International News

A COMING CONSTITUTIONALIST?

Luis Cabrera, who recently returned from Spain at Carranza's behest, is variously mentioned as a probable Constitutionalist representative at Niagara Falls, if admitted; a likely successor to Señor Zubaran in Washington, and a possible Provisional President



From the New York Sun

JOHN BULL: "WELL NOW, WHO WILL RULE?"



From the Minneapolis Journal

HOME RULE PLEASURES SOME PEOPLE

left the ship at the mouth of the Mackenzie River in September, 1913, to work along the coast.

Captain Bartlett's story affords interesting data on the most important scientific question which the Stefansson expedition was to solve—the course taken by the drift ice from the northern coast of Alaska. Scientists have believed it was northward across the polar basin toward the pole. Captain Bartlett doubts any such drift.

The "Karluk" drifted from Beachey Point westward, instead of north, to the vicinity of Herald Island. In 1880 the "Jeannette" drifted from Herald Island still farther west to the De Long Islands, while Nansen's vessel, the "Fram," frozen in the ice in 1893, drifted from beyond this point across the polar basin to Spitzbergen, emerging from the ice in 1896. Captain Bartlett suggests the possibility of unexplored land somewhere between the coast and the pole as the reason why both the "Karluk" and the "Jeannette" instead of drifting toward the pole, were deflected around the polar basin.

Fall of the French Ministry

The cabinet of Gaston Doumergue has lasted less than six months. It was never very strong either in personality or policies, and the elections of April 26 and May 10 left it without any chance of a stable majority in the new Chamber of Deputies. So without even waiting to

put the question to the test the Premier sent in the resignation of his ministry to President Poincaré. The most able man in the Doumergue cabinet was Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, but he was soon discredited by the revelations consequent upon the shooting of the editor of *Figaro* by Mme. Caillaux. The documents published by *Figaro* and the parliamentary investigation which followed showed that Caillaux had betrayed his party if not his country, and had been implicated in several financial scandals of international scope.

French politics differs from Anglo-Saxon in having, instead of two well defined and permanent parties, a large number of evanescent groups, each adherent to some special cause or individual leader, and forming with each other unstable combinations for the promotion of any common interest. The only well organized and disciplined party is the Unified Socialist, and this was the party which gained most in the recent election. But while it is not strong enough to command a parliamentary majority, it is strong enough to make trouble for any ministry that is not extremely favorable to the Left. Aristide Briand, a former Socialist and once a Premier, commands the largest personal following, but it is difficult to see how he or any one else can satisfy all factions or control an adequate majority.

The Doumergue ministry did nothing toward solving the problem

which caused the overthrow of the Barthou ministry last December. In fact, by letting things drift the situation has grown worse. The vital question is financial. Alarmed at the rapidly growing military strength of Germany and perhaps also urged by Russia, France deemed it necessary to make a great increase in her standing army. The people submitted with surprising readiness to the imposition of a third year of military service. The next question was how to raise the necessary funds. There is an annual deficiency of about \$160,000,000 in the budget. The Barthou Government finally decided upon additional taxes on incomes, inheritances and capital, and a loan of \$250,000,000. But the proposed taxation caused a depression in business and the proposed loan brought the *rentes* or government securities to the lowest point on record. The Barthou ministry then gave up its financial program. But nobody has yet come forward with any better plan.

The French in Morocco

During the last five years the area of French domination has been steadily pushed toward the center of Morocco from either side. The lines marking the limit of occupation in each successive year look like ripple marks on a map. On the Atlantic side, from the seaport of Casablanca as a center, the enlarging segment has been extended beyond the two capitals of Fez and Mara-

kesh. On the eastern or Algerian side an equal advance has been made, with the railroad from Ujda headed straight toward Fez, until only the Atlas range and its mountain tribes remained as a sole barrier between. This barrier of barbarism has now been broken and the French from the east have met the French from the west in the midst of their new land. Taza, the last native stronghold in this mid zone, was captured by the French with a loss of only four killed and thirteen wounded on their side. It is interesting to hear that in this last fight of Europe against Africa, the latest of scientific weapons was employed. The country is so mountainous that the tribesmen, familiar with its peaks and defiles, could hold it against an overwhelming force of invaders, but to the French aeroplane soaring above it all the Atlas became a plain, and the encampments of the enemy were made visible. Directing by wireless the fire of the French gunners, the airman himself dropt bombs among the tribesmen. The Moors have met without flinching many strange foes since the days when they threatened all Europe, but it is no wonder that at the sight of this enemy in the air they broke and fled.

The Powers at Durazzo Prince William, Mpret of Albania, after having spent a night or two on board an Italian warship to escape his insurgent subjects, returned to his palace in Durazzo, but is manifestly quite helpless to hold his own without the active support of foreign troops. By the deportation of Essad Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, on the charge of treason, the Prince has exasperated the Mohammedans, and the opponents of Essad have joined with his followers. The International Commission of Control visited the camp of the insurgents who are besieging Durazzo on the land side and found them very unwilling to submit to the rule of Prince William. They wished Albania to be handed back to Turkey, or if that were not possible, they preferred to be governed directly by the powers.

This seems to be the only solution of the difficulty. France, Russia and Great Britain view with alarm the activity of the Austrian and Italian naval contingents at Durazzo, altho they must appreciate the necessity of the landing of marines for the rescue of the Prince and his family. Italy is suspicious of Austrian intervention and is urging upon the powers the necessity of joint action. Skutari, the chief city of Albania,

has been under such control ever since it was relinquished by the Montenegrins. All six flags are there flying on a level and a mixed force under a Dutch officer has been doing duty as police. But considering the conflicting interests involved in Albania it would be a difficult thing to keep a force composed of troops of six different nationalities in sufficient harmony to effect the conquest of such a country as Albania, which is itself torn by the conflicting interests of Mohammedans and Christians, Albanians and Greeks.

Settlement of the Epirote Question While the Mpret of Albania is having trouble with the Mohammedan population in the northern part of his realm, his anxiety in regard to the Greek population in the south will be relieved by the success of the negotiations which have been carried on at Corfu, between the International Commission

of Control and the Provisional Government of the Epirote insurgents. The Epirotes are reported to be satisfied with the concessions made to their demand for autonomy, and no doubt the Prince and the powers will be glad to agree.

According to the plan adopted the Albanian Epirus will be divided into two administrative districts, with capitals at Koritza and Argyrocastro, under prefects nominated by the Albanian Government, but with local councils containing a majority of elected members. The Greek language will be recognized equally with the Albanian in the courts, administration and three lower classes of the public schools. The existing Greek religious institutions and privileges are to be maintained. Full amnesty will be granted to the insurgent Epirotes and they will be allowed to retain their arms. Order will be preserved by a local gendarmerie under Dutch officers.



© International News

A BAD NEIGHBORHOOD FOR CROOKS

Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle on the left, with William J. Burns. Lady Conan-Doyle stands between the detective-creator and the master-detective. A photograph on board the "Olympic," on which Sir Arthur reached New York on May 26 on his way to the Canadian Rockies

THE MASTERS OF MEXICO

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE INDEPENDENT

HUERTA—BY ANDRÉ TRIDON

VILLA—BY HERMAN WHITAKER

André Tridon, who has just returned from Mexico City to New York, spent two and a half months in the neighboring republic, witnessing the most important events which led up to and followed the landing of marines in Vera Cruz. He was in Mexico City when the anti-American riots took place during which the American Club was besieged and American stores looted. Commissioned by The Independent to interview Victoriano Huerta, he saw the President almost once a day during his stay in Mexico City, spoke to him four times, spent in all three hours with him and confesses that he never secured from Mr. Huerta a single statement worth

printing. But he did see vividly what manner of man the dictator was.

Herman Whitaker has been following for The Independent the advance of the Constitutionalist forces thru the desolation of northern Mexico. A Briton by birth, he has behind him army experience in His Majesty's service and pioneer life in the Canadian Northwest and the Hudson Bay country. This is his second visit to Mexico: he was there in 1905-6. Mr. Whitaker has published five volumes of fiction, the latest "The Mystery of the Barranca" and "Cross Trails," and has been a frequent contributor to the magazines.—THE EDITOR.

HUERTA—METEORIC TYRANT

BY ANDRÉ TRIDON

TO secure an interview with Victoriano Huerta is the easiest thing on earth. I had not been in Mexico forty-eight hours when an obliging diplomat informed me that the president would meet me the next morning at nine o'clock at the automobile club in the Park of Chapultepec. With the speediest taxicab available thither I rushed. The obliging diplomat was there and with him a prominent compatriot of ours whom he was to introduce to the ruler of Mexico. And we waited until one o'clock. Once we sighted Huerta's long black automobile making for the gun range at breakneck speed, but never did the machine slacken its pace when it past the club and it disappeared to the westward in a whirlwind of dust.

The obliging diplomat explained with many attenuating circumlocutions that official channels were a proper but absolutely inefficient fashion to make appointments with Huerta; he finally conceded that Huerta seldom if ever kept appointments made by or even for foreign ministers.

To a familiar of the Huerta household I confided my troubles. Oh! he would be delighted to make a date. He did. And he waited four hours with me at a restaurant in the Park of Chapultepec where every morning without fail Huerta stops for refreshment, every morning but that morning.

Several times within a month I met the president; always by acci-

dent; every time he had a smile, a cordial handshake, a hearty and insignificant greeting; once I was talking to a functionary in one of the ministries who explained to me that Huerta was in the habit of exploding under one's feet in the most unexpected place at the most incredible time, be it four in the morning or 11.50 at night . . . when behold the door burst open and in shot Huerta followed by General Corona, his trusted bodyguard. After a few minutes of useless conversation with everyone present the president entered the minister's sanctum, called for maps which were brought hurriedly by seedy, sad, meek-looking little bureaucrats; the next morning the papers announced the division of the State of Chihuahua into one state and two territories; a few hours later, Huerta once more exploded under my feet in another government office; the next day the censorship on all telegrams and cables was established. . . .

It may be said that if you station yourself in any one of twenty definite places in Mexico City and wait long enough you will have a chance to meet Huerta and engage him in conversation. And everybody is doing it from foreign diplomats to his own ministers. Only such talks are most unsatisfactory for everybody concerned except Huerta.

One morning, then, having sworn to myself that I would have a serious conversation with the president or die in the attempt, I betook myself to his house in the San Rafael quar-

ter and at 6:30 approached a sleepy, undignified and somewhat disheveled lieutenant who was leaning against the door post. The president, my uniformed friend volunteered, was still asleep; he had returned late in the night, about three, and therefore would not be likely to arise for an hour or so. I sat down and read a morning paper. Other persons came, some with definite appointments, some on the same wild goose chase which had brought me there.

A sudden commotion within. The master was up. We all sent in our cards. Someone was heard cranking up a motor; could it be that . . .? Huerta clad in a gray suit and wearing a little gray hat jumped into the black automobile. We tried to intercept him. Cordial smile, handshake, greetings.

"Wait for me; I will be back in one *momentito*" . . . and he was off.

History will probably fail to record where Huerta spent that *momentito*. For five hours only his chauffeur knew where he could be found. About five that afternoon he suddenly appeared at one of the ministries, and without any previous explanations proceeded to promulgate an edict, also to fire his minister of foreign affairs. At six he was sitting in a French patisserie on San Francisco avenue which is popularly known as the second national palace, sipping something poured out of a tea pot and into which he put neither sugar nor milk. The place used to be called *El Globo* when an Italian pastry cook man-

aged it. Now it is the *Dulceria Parisiense*, but to the crowd it will ever remain *El Globo*. There ministers seek their master between six and nine every evening; there almost any one can meet Huerta by sending his card thru General Corona, and be treated to a cup of tea which turns out to be something infinitely more bracing.

I said that this was the second national palace. The real seat of the Mexican Government, however, is elsewhere. At the *Café Colon* Huerta transacts the really important state questions. There he does not mix so freely with the crowd; a small dining-room is reserved for his use. From ten to twelve p. m. and from one to two in the morning Huerta is generally to be found at the *Colon*. At nine in the morning one can now and then run him down at the *Lazo Mercantil*, a small cafe frequented by French salesmen; at ten he drives to the Chapultepec restaurant, another French establishment; now and then he stops at the automobile club. He lunches at home about two o'clock, dines about eight, goes to bed between two and four, and arises between six and 6:30. . . .

One may well indulge in speculation of a melancholy turn when bearing in mind what may some day befall Huerta after years of such scanty sleeping, and of hourly pilgrimages to establishments where a bracing variety of "tea" is dispensed. With anyone not possess of the stolidity and impassibility characteristic of the Indian race (Huerta is a full-



© Underwood & Underwood

WHERE HUERTA LIVES WHEN HIS RESTLESSNESS PERMITS

In this house in the Calle Alfonso Herrera he lives far more simply than did his predecessors at Chapultepec

blooded Indian with the aborigine's wiry hair and sparse mustache) such a diet and such a system of life would result in unmistakable physical disturbances.

Huerta remains invariably smiling, and in appearance perfectly composed. His supporters, however, take great pains to explain away his feverish restlessness, his ceaseless roaming, by pointing out that the president wishes to superintend

everything and be fully cognizant of everything that takes place in his country. The fact that Huerta never reads a book nor a magazine nor even a report would weaken their thesis. Neither does the president ever listen. He wishes to be listened to. And his topics for conversation are few. Astronomy and the raising of cattle. He believes in astronomy as medieval sorcerers understood it. Stars are to him curious hieroglyphs which the knowing may decipher and in which they may read men's destinies, Huerta's destiny. Unread, untraveled, ignorant of every language but his own, and this in a country where the cultured are fluent in at least one European tongue, he governs as the potentates of the dark ages governed—by divine inspiration.

When a parliament stood in his way he dissolved it and sent half of the deputies to jail; some lingered there a year and were not released until April 22, a year after, when the fear of an American intervention caused him to seek the forgiveness of his enemies. He dismisses his ministers as a fidgety woman dismisses her maids. Ministers now are mute and the Chamber of Deputies gave the onlooker, during the portentous fortnight of April 15 to 30, the sinister spectacle of a dumb assembly approving by silent nods lists of measures sent to them by the executive and read off in a monotonous, unintelligible voice by the secretary. Never did any one dare to speak up, no discussion was invited and meet-



Underwood & Underwood

THE EVENING CAPITOL OF MEXICO

Here Huerta is generally to be found between six and nine, drinking cups of "tea which turns out to be something infinitely more bracing." It is popularly called the second national palace



© Underwood & Underwood

IN THE PATIO OF HUERTA'S HOUSE

The children are Huerta's daughters and granddaughters

ings of the chamber opening at four adjourned every day at 4:25.

Every morning unexpected edicts are promulgated and in the course of the day approved by the papers first and the chamber afterward. Trains are cancelled without notice, cable communications interrupted without explanation, the price of food fixed arbitrarily; clerks overheard criticizing the Government's attitude are sent to jail and held *incomunicado*; public land is divided up between the members of Indian tribes.

Whenever prest for an outline of his plans, Huerta refers you to the daily papers and justly so. He has no plans. He makes decisions whenever the spirit moves him and relies upon his ministers to give his ukases the sham republican wording.

And yet this irresponsible despot somehow strikes one's fancy, appeals to one's sympathy. His magnificent disregard of appearances, his perfect cynicism, his utmost simplicity, his fearlessness stamp him as a man out of the ordinary, as a born leader. His predecessors lived at Chapultepec in regal splendor; a simple, homely one-story house in an un-

phor; his wife, a very simple, unassuming woman, smiles at the visitors and his son exhibits the cows with pride. Huerta mixes with the crowd anywhere, be he listening to a band concert in the park of Chapultepec or drinking his "tea" in a humble barroom.

An Indian, the head of a nation which comprizes approximately ten millions of illiterate Indians, he rules the land as Indian caciques ruled or even rule nowadays their pueblos. The ten millions are called and even call themselves *gente sin razon*, people without minds; the remaining five millions are either slavish office holders, business people scornful of politics, or absentee landlords who spend the product of their peon labor in European capitals. Huerta realizes the hopeless, intellectual darkness of the Indians, the indifference of the Mexicans proper—a small minority at best. The few professional politicians who help him or oppose the ruler cannot make any impression on him. He judges them as Diaz judged them.

And the impartial observer ends by wondering whether after all

fashionable district, close to the slums, satisfies his wants as far as shelter is concerned, and he even shares it with one of his sons. No liveries; plain Indian maids and men servants; any one who cares to visit the gardens and stables is welcome; his daughters line up with good-natured giggles before the photogra-

Huerta is not the very type of man Mexico needs. The events which took place in the capital after the bombardment of Vera Cruz revealed painfully from what lethargy, from what deadly apathy Mexico is suffering. For several days the population of Mexico City was kept in a state of carefully nurtured indignation which now and then led to deeds of violence, by the news of an American invasion. Cables and telegraph communication being interrupted, the truth could not be known for four days. The mob besieged the American Club, destroyed stores offering for sale American goods; thousands of enthusiasts enlisted . . .

After which it was coolly announced that there was no war between Mexico and the United States and the gullible patriots who had enlisted to fight the Yankee invaders found themselves on their way north to be butchered by the rebels. And the mob accepted the grim joke silently. No more cries of "Kill the Gringos," no more waving of flags; no one, however, ventured a remark; no one past an audible judgment upon the maneuver thanks to which Huerta has secured a few thousand additional soldiers. In the Chamber of Deputies no mention was ever made of any difficulties with the United States. The crowd relapsed into its usual indifference and apathy. Journalists with the fear of jail in their hearts explained things away awkwardly. Huerta went as usual to drink his "tea" at the *Globo*, at the *Colon*, at the *Lazo Mercantil*, at the Chapultepec restaurant. The silent crowd which seldom cheers, seldom hoots, and then only under violent provocation, neither cheered him, nor hooted him, just stared at him uncomprehendingly, and past on.

It may be that the fitful, erratic, irresponsible, sleepless, guzzling Huerta is needed to disturb the mental siesta into which the Mexican nation would sink if left undisturbed for too long a period of time.

New York City

VILLA—BANDIT—PATRIOT

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

CARRO DE LOS CORRESPONSALES UNIVERSALES,
TORREON, MAY 6, 1914.

THE above high-sounding title, when reduced to plain English, refers to the plain, ordinary box car in which half a dozen American correspondents in Mexico live and move and have their uncertain being. I write *uncertain* because life, in Mexico, is becoming largely accidental.

The journey which ended today in

Torreón began with a rapid whirl in an auto-truck, packed with baggage, thru the dust of "little Chihuahua," the Mexican quarter of El Paso, to the "Carro de Corresponsales" on a side track at the Juarez station.

The car is billed to leave some time during the night, but—next to *mañana*, this is the country of "buts" and "perhaps"—it doesn't. But—once more—this is Mexico. It doesn't matter! Annoyance vanishes

before the things which begin to be seen immediately the wheels move.

For the wreckage of three revolutions lines the track. A black spot ahead develops into the wheels and scorched ironwork of a burned passenger train. Again our train plunges down into a "shoo-fly," a piece of track built around a burned bridge. Miles of bent and twisted rails tell the tale of track destroyed and rebuilt, sometimes two or three

times. Between and around them are strewn more grisly mementoes—carcasses of dead horses, desiccated by desert heat, and, here and there, a small cross made of two twigs that marks the resting place of the riders.

They are really pathetic, these nameless graves. As the car rolls on over the hot face of the desert with its blue hedge of distant mountains, an endless procession of crosses, burned bridges, wrecks, a vivid impression of the cyclonic passion which has devastated this unhappy land is forced in upon one. The destruction is enormous. It is stated on the best authority that of nearly twelve thousand miles of trackage in Mexico, fully one-half has been destroyed and rebuilt, as before said, some of it two or three times. To which has to be added a fifty per cent loss in rolling stock.

To accomplish this destruction was itself no small task. It was wrought by machinery and method. Not content with mere burning of bridges when a force, rebel or Federal, wished to cover its retreat, it pulled up the track behind it with a huge hook and crane. Rails and ties being lifted clear of the ballast, a steel rope would then be carried at right angles around a telegraph post and attached to an engine. Then, with a long haul and a strong haul, a couple of hundred feet of track would be pulled off the grade into the ditch. Telegraph wires were destroyed in similar fashion. After a few poles were cut down, one would be chained up to an engine and away she goes, ripping down the wires at twenty miles an hour. A merry pastime, replete with thrills for its perpetrators, but productive of grievous consequences in the future. Almost every freight and passenger car in Mexico bears an inconspicuous iron plate which sets forth the fact that said car belongs, not to the National Lines of Mexico, but to some American company. For all of these burned cars a stupendous bill will some day be presented. Whatever comes of the situation, Mexico is financially ruined.

Meanwhile—and this is one of the remarkable features of the situation—the Mexican Central has been rebuilt, and is in operation, with trains running on a fairly fast schedule, from Juarez to Torreon, a distance of 570 miles. Between Torreon and Durango the line has also been rebuilt for the third time, and at the time of writing the road has just been reopened to Monterey. All this has been accomplished by Mexicans without any American help. As a matter of fact, your Mexican is quite

efficient in a pinch. As a map-repairer he stands unequalled. But in a forecast of the future it must be remembered that he is still working with American stock. When the equipment finally wears out and patching no longer suffices, it is difficult to see where new capital is to be obtained for its restoration. But the reconstruction proves that the Constitutionalists have absolute faith in the final success of their cause.

In Chihuahua, where the car stopped for a day, more signs of economic disintegration are to be seen. Since the revolution began the foreign population has dwindled from about 800 in the city and 4000 in the surrounding districts to some eighty souls. This means far more than the figures indicate. The majority of those who left the country were employers of labor, some on a large scale. Undoubtedly the number of Mexicans directly or indirectly dependent upon them would total 30,000, and it requires no large effort of the imagination to picture the results attendant upon the cutting off of such a large pay roll. A glance at the depleted stocks in the few stores that are open, complete cessation of all but the most trivial forms of industry, tell the tale of a land wasted by civil war. These meager stocks represent the last of the wealth accumulated during the long peace under Porfirio Diaz. When they are finally spent—Mexico will be sunk in the lowest financial depths.

This afternoon I called on General Carranza, the Moses upon whom has fallen the task of leading the Mexican people up and out from this Egypt of ruin. These days it is the habit to belittle and shun him as a

faint shadow of the spectacular Villa. As yet, however, such judgments are premature. A good deal of Mexican history remains to be made. While his big, soft, brown eyes, kindly expression, stamp him as a good father and fine friend, there are not wanting those who say that his quiet dignity covers a man of iron.

In proof thereof one hears many stories such as the following. Noticing a young girl crying by the wayside as he entered a certain city, Carranza questioned her, and finding that she had been abused by one of his officers, he had him instantly shot as a warning to others. It is usually forgotten that Carranza was first in raising the standard of revolt against the murderers of Madero, or that he conducted a long campaign before Villa really entered the field. Yet, after granting all this, one finds it difficult to take the bombastic incoherencies of Carranza's reply to President Wilson as emanating from a great mind. If Carranza is really Mexico's one best bet, the cards are still on the table. It still remains to be called.

The pessimism engendered by the depleted stores of Chihuahua was not diminished by the sight of large acreages of uncultivated land the car past on the way to Torreon. If a stand of green corn did suddenly blossom out of the sterile prospect, inquiry proved it to belong to some prominent rebel. The Federal and rebel alike have practised the scriptural injunction to reap where they have not sown, and gather where they have not strewed. After the confiscation of one or two crops, your *ranchero* has sat himself down to await the uncertain return of peace.



THE CARRO DE LOS CORRESPONSALES

The Independent's correspondent stands outside the car, which houses half a dozen press representatives with the Constitutionalist army

In the meantime, the small stocks of grain foods are being rapidly consumed. Walking about one of Villa's camps in Gomez Palacio today, I observed great splashes and trails of corn in the thick dust, evidence of a prodigal wastefulness. The worst of it is that it is the *seed grain* which is now being used. To quote the prediction of an American long resident in this country:

The seed grain and the brood mares, that's what they are now using. You know what that means. In the best days of Porfirio Diaz, Mexico had to import a certain amount of grain; imported it when the arable lands were bearing full crops. And now—when there is neither money nor credit wherewith to buy the staple food for fifteen million people, when the embargo, if the money were forthcoming, would shut off the supply, there is nothing left for it but *Famine*. The shadow of it is already upon the land.

The situation in Torreon, where we arrived this morning, is also discouraging. At the time of writing at least twelve thousand of Villa's soldiers have been added to the population. Since he captured the town Villa has labored faithfully and deserves credit for the discipline and order he has established and maintained.

This morning I went to see Villa. It was quite easy to find his house. The crowd that packed the street in front, waiting for a glimpse of the peon's god, marked it from all others. It was no easy matter to force thru into the *patio* to the stone stairs which led up to a room on the second story, where Villa's staff were being served dinner by two exceedingly pretty Mexican maids.

Much has been written concerning Villa's evil appearance. But my first glimpse of him canceled all previous impressions. His face, seen at rest, is good humored. The eyes are large, intensely brown, vividly intelligent. From the ears his head towers, forming a splendid brain case. His manner, speaking, is repressed, and a little habit of tapping the table with the heel of his hand at the close of each sentence indicates strong feeling. He thinks and grasps meanings very quickly, answering in terms that denote his perfect understanding of every angle of the situation, and always he turns everything to good account.

"I am a judge of human nature,"



Underwood & Underwood

VILLA DOES NOT LOOK THE BANDIT

"His face, seen at rest, is good humored. From the ears his head towers, forming a splendid brain case"

he said, after a single glance around the circle of correspondents. "You have all good faces. I like to have my friends around me. But I hate my enemies. I'm glad that you are here to send out word of the things we are doing to the world."

He seemed pleased at a remark of mine concerning the reconstruction of the railroad and establishment of order in the towns.

"You ought to have seen the road when the Federals left it," he answered. "It was completely destroyed. In place of the temporary trestle work and 'shoo-flies,' I have purchased permanent bridge material and two million ties."

He also seemed pleased at a compliment on the good order that prevailed in the town. "I want you to tell the Americans," he replied, "to come back and reopen their mines and factories. I will protect them and afford every facility for the carrying on of their enterprises. It would be foolish for two good neighbors to quarrel over a drunken man, and I, for my part, will give no aid to Huerta. I do not believe that the good sense of your President and people will permit war. It would be a great calamity for both Mexico and the United States, for we are a nation of fifteen millions, and you would not conquer us till the last Mexican was beaten to the ground. I don't believe that we shall have war. But if it should come, I promise on my word of honor to give trans-

portation and safe conduct out of the country. Yes, I will give them time to reach the center of the United States before hostilities begin."

I believe that he meant every word of it. Undoubtedly he realizes the paralysis of industry and commerce which has followed the foreign exodus, and would do all in his power to protect those who restored it. He has really done wonders in restoring order in the towns he has conquered. In addition, he has brought under a fair amount of discipline the most unruly troops in the world. Just the other day an Englishman who has known and been very close to Villa for two years advanced a thought worthy of consideration.

"I believe," he said, "that responsibility is changing Villa. Francisco Villa, the successful gen-

eral, is a very different person from Pancho Villa, the bandit. At first he was all for himself. But success obliged him to talk so much about patriotism that at last he is coming to believe in it. If he is worked upon by thinking persons who come in close contact with him, it is still within the limits of the possible that he may rise to heights far beyond the vision of Pancho the bandit. It may be that the man has in him the stuff of which great national heroes are made."

Let us hope so! In the meantime, it should not be forgotten that the present revolution differs from all others in Mexican history. Whereas, formerly they merely express the struggle of aristocrats for the supreme power, this is a war of classes. After a century of oppression, the under dog has risen and gone at the throat of his enemy. The aristocrat, in his heyday, refused the peon even the shadow of a square deal. Now the peon is going to repay in kind with a century of accumulated interest.

It may be, therefore, that even a strong man like Villa will be unable to stem the roaring tide. And by those who would accept his invitation this should be given great consideration. Also, he is one man—one, too, who has many enemies. A shot in the back, and his hordes would be turned loose on Mexico, to plunder and burn at will and without restraint.

WHERE OUR CITIES GET THEIR MONEY

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,
YALE UNIVERSITY

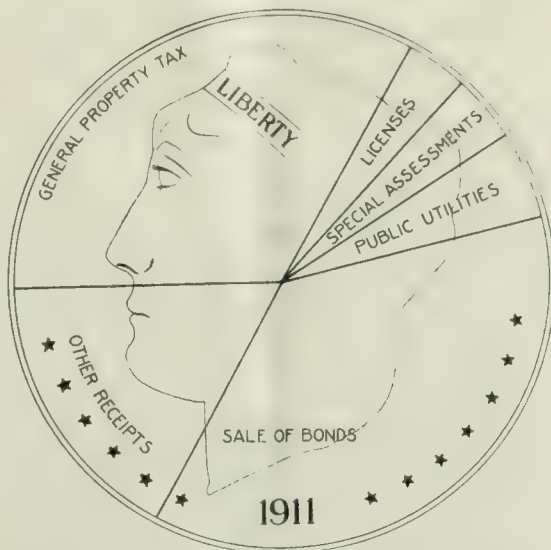
THERE were on July 1, 1911, 193 cities in the United States with a population of over 30,000. The total population of these cities was 28.5 millions, that is, about thirty per cent of the total population of this country. For the past ten years the Bureau of the Census has been annually publishing statistics of the financial condition of cities of over 30,000, and 146 of these cities have been included in all of these annual statements. During this decade the expenditures of these 146 cities have increased from 462 millions of dollars in 1902 to 862 millions in 1911. The total expenditure during this period has amounted to 6.6 billions, while the total expenditure of the Federal Government during the same period has been 8.3 billions. The annual per capita expenditure of the Federal Government during this period was \$9.62, while that of the cities was \$28.55.

The total receipts in 1911 of cities having a population of over 30,000 were \$1,676,823,121. The principal items which made up these receipts were as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| General property tax..... | \$485,000,000 |
| Licenses | 51,000,000 |
| Special assessments..... | 68,000,000 |
| Earnings | 85,000,000 |
| Sale of bonds..... | 567,000,000 |

The large amount received from the sale of bonds would make it appear at first sight that our cities were running into debt at a remarkable rate. It is true that the governmental cost payments exceed the revenue receipts at present by about 125 millions a year, but bonds to the amount of about 450 millions were retired by our cities during 1911.

The largest source of revenue is, of course, the general property tax. This amounted to \$17.38 per capita in 1911. The per capita amount received from poll taxes was the ridiculous sum of five cents. Of the amount received from license fees, over forty millions came from licenses for the sale of liquor. The special assessments were amounts levied by the municipal governments upon individuals in return for betterments



THE RECEIPTS OF OUR CITIES APPORTIONED BY SOURCE

which had accrued to individuals. Of the eighty-five millions received from earnings of public service enterprises, sixty-eight millions came from water supply systems, five millions from docks, wharves and landings, and three and a half millions from electric light and power systems.

It is apparent that the expenses of our municipalities are increasing at a much more rapid rate than those of the Federal Government, and that the municipalities find it impossible to secure the needed revenue without borrowing large sums annually. If municipal expenditures are to continue to increase as they have during the past decade it is evident that new sources of income must be discovered.

LOOK FOR THE WHITE CARD

AS a result of the pure food campaign in Michigan the state inspector will use colored cards to announce to the public the fact that a store is meeting all

requirements and handling only those foods that have past state inspection. White cards indicate shops of the highest excellence so far as cleanliness and purity of materials extend. Blue cards show second rate excellence, and red ones, third class. Those not attaining third-class standard are denied cards.

These cards are not a perpetual guarantee and may be canceled or revoked at any time when conditions warrant such act. Stores receiving them are not exempt from inspection. Any violation of inspection rules will result in revocation of the cards.

"Buy at the white-card stores" is the first rule of housewifery in Michigan today.

BEATING RUGS BY ELECTRICITY

MACHINERY is displacing handwork even in the household. An example is a new German machine for beating carpets, cushions, curtains, rugs, furs and clothes, which replaces the tedious and unsatisfactory method of beating by hand.

On a stand a shaft is arranged, running in ball bearings and rotated by a small electric motor. Attached to the rapidly rotating shaft are two wooden rails behind which a series of round straps are clamped. The straps do the work. The material to be beaten rests upon a leather cushion and is handled without any damage, as the straps are quite elastic and the material does not come into contact with any rotating part. Even the smallest model, using a 1/2 horsepower motor, does the same work as twelve to fifteen expert beaters and does it much more uniformly. There is no imaginable point which escapes the blows of the straps.

According to the material, thick or thin straps, close together or widely spaced, can be used. The smallest model makes 350 revolutions per minute, or 15,000 strokes per running meter width; every bit of dust is expelled. The machine takes up little space, can be erected anywhere and attached to any electric light socket. It requires very little power. In Germany not only the modern fur houses, dry goods stores, carpet cleaning establishments, etc., but also large country houses are introducing this, one more step in the displacement of hand labor.



THE ELECTRIC BEATER AT WORK

THE NEW BOOKS

THE WINE-PRESS OF VENGEANCE

WAR is the "great illusion" of civilization. Its causes, course and results are never what those removed from the scene and those who suffer most think them to be. Rarely has this contrast between men's fancy and war's reality been more strikingly pictured or driven home with greater moral vigor than in Mr. Alfred Noyes' masterly poem, *The Wine-Press*, a tale of the Balkan war. The regiments of ardent patriots believe that they are called into action to fight for freedom, home and religion; they could not look behind appearances and know that their bodies were made the targets for unseen gunners, their limbs mangled or torn away, and their blood poured out on dusty hillsides because diplomats blundered, and merchant princes were greedy for gold, and ambition coveted a "star and an epaulette." Instead of measuring their strength with a valiant foe, face to face, "the tall young men" are slaughtered by "the cold machines" with never a sight of their hidden enemies. The manly Johann leaves his humble home full of tenderness and human pity, but the brutalities of the battlefield engender in him a lust for vengeance and cruel destruction that savors of the fiend. This home-loving woodcutter, who goes forth at the call of "duty" to protect his country and shield from harm his little brood, is carried back by the tides of war to a revolting scene of desolation, torture and death on the very site where, till then, stood his own beloved cottage. Even the Christ, for whom he had lost all, he beholds crucified afresh in the agony and horror of fratricidal strife. Such, indeed, is war in its naked realities. And what of the great outside world which was to be inspired and electrified by these fearful sacrifices? Its imagination is scarcely stirred by this "crimson tempest" of war. In some far-off place

The plains are soaked with red.
But good taste demands that conversation pass lightly over the harrowing fact that
Ten thousand slaughtered fools, out there,
Clutch at their wounds and taint the air.
The news itself must be properly "censored" to make it as palatable and as little disturbing to the sensibilities as possible.

It comes along a little wire
Sunk in a deep sea;
It thins in the clubs to a little smoke
Between one joke and another joke;
For a city in flames is less than the fire
That comforts you and me.

How long will it be before humanity faces unflinchingly "the truth that all might know," acts upon that knowledge, and shakes itself free from this appalling and destructive illusion?

Not yet, O God, not yet the gleam
When all the world shall wake!
Grey and immense comes up the dawn
And yet the blinds are not withdrawn,
And, in the dusk, one hideous dream
Forbids the day to break!

The Wine-Press of Vengeance, by Alfred Noyes. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 60 cents.

THE NEWEST BOOKS

The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists, by Robert Tressall. The remarkable posthumous chronicle of an English house-painter and sign-writer revealing with grim humor and pitiless realism the lives and hearts of his mates and what the world meant to them.

Stokes \$1.25

Within Prison Walls, by Thomas Mott Osborne. The diary of a voluntary prisoner with a graphic portrayal of all the horrors of the prison system. Sympathy and understanding of the human side of the convict make the solution offered sound almost Utopian.

Appleton \$1.50

The Changing Order, by George W. Wickersham. A collection of essays by President Taft's Attorney General regretful in tone, and with a note of warning as to the future, dealing with the trust question and the theories of judicial recall and initiative and referendum.

Putnam \$1.25

At the Sign of the Van, by Michael Monahan. Another volume of fascinating essays full of fun, sympathy, and an Elian flavor, about everything in general and literary folk in particular.

Kennerley \$2

Dr. Montessori's Own Hand-Book, by Maria Montessori. A full and clear account of the famous method of child education prepared especially as a guide for teachers and parents.

Stokes \$1

Social Justice without Socialism, by Prof. John Bates Clark. A brilliant plea to secure the ends of Socialism while preserving the essentials of the present economic system.

Houghton 50 cents

A Wanderer's Trail, by A. Loton Ridger, F.R.G.S. Being an autobiography of travel in many lands, picturesquely told, and how it was done on nothing at all.

Holt \$3

A STUDY OF SOCIALISM

Bernard Shaw says that we treat the man of genius as a God; "everybody worships him and nobody does his will." According to Professor Simkhovitch that is just how the Socialists have treated Karl Marx. Professor Simkhovitch not only makes clear in his *Marxism versus Socialism* how far Socialism has already drifted from its ancient moorings thru the stress of post-Marxian economic and political changes but insists that the party must either modify its program and its theory still further until it can make an appeal to the majority of the voters, including farmers and tradesmen as well as industrial operatives, or else abandon political action and fight as an avowed revolutionary minority. He sees promise for the future only in the former of the two alternatives.

Holt. \$1.50.

A MEDICINE FOR BANKERS

Louis Brandeis' *Other People's Money* is a little treatise on banking conditions written with the author's usual force, directness and boldness of statement. He does not hesitate to condemn existing conditions, but he adds suggestions for improved efficiency and justice, methods which raise the book above the level of mere destructive criticism.

Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.

A PORTRAIT OF COLUMBIA

Dean Frederick P. Keppel's account of *Columbia* in the "American College and University Series" makes the reader hope that when he retires from university service he may spend the rest of his life in writing guide books. Even given catalogs, statistical reports and a book or two of formal history, it was not easy from these materials to make an interesting account of the largest, loosest, complexest and least conventional of American universities. But Dean Keppel, altho his book is built of such materials, has lit his pages with that sunny humor and kindly shrewdness which Columbia undergraduates know so well.

New York: Oxford University Press. \$1.50.

SCIENCE AND FAITH

Another volume of religious essays from the swiftly moving pen of the late Jonathan Brierley will be welcomed by the large number of readers who have come to regard Mr. Brierley as a prophet of modernism in Christian thought. In *Religion and Today* the author shows his deep sympathy with all that is scientific and his faith still unshaken in religious fundamentals.

The Pilgrim Press. \$1.25.

PUBLIC SCHOOL RELIGION

A careful survey of the problems related to the teaching of religion in the public schools of the United States is to be found in *Creed and Curriculum*, by William Charles O'Donnell, Jr., the editor of *Educational Foundations*.

Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.



LOOKING ACROSS THE GREAT PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST IN NORTH CAROLINA

A NATIONAL PLAYGROUND IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS

BY OVERTON W. PRICE

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, FORMER ASSOCIATE FORESTER OF THE UNITED STATES

The Weeks Act, passed in 1911, appropriated eleven million dollars for the purchase of forest lands. The primary purpose of this law is to secure the maintenance of a perpetual growth of forest on the watersheds of navigable streams where such growth will materially aid in lessening floods, in improving low waters, in preventing erosion of steep slopes and the silting up of the river channels, thereby improving the conditions for navigation.

The most recent purchase, just authorized, is that of Pisgah Forest from Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. The price at which the tract is acquired is less than the average paid for the other tracts already acquired, altho this is one of the finest forest properties in the country. For this generous concession Mrs. Vanderbilt deserves the nation's gratitude.—
THE EDITOR.

THERE is no more beautiful forest region than that of the Southern Appalachians, with its rich and varied hardwood growth, its rhododendron-fringed trout streams, its wealth of flowering trees and shrubs, and brilliant autumn foliage. It was in the heart

of this region that the late George W. Vanderbilt purchased, nearly twenty-five years ago, a great forest tract lying on the headwaters of the French Broad River, near Asheville, North Carolina, and containing Mount Pisgah, one of the highest peaks of the Southern Appalachian chain.

Acting under the advice of Gifford Pinchot, then a consulting forester, Mr. Vanderbilt put Pisgah Forest under conservative management, and made it the first great object lesson in practical forestry in America. He inaugurated a vigorous system of fire protection, excluded all sheep and cattle, and substituted careful selective cuttings aimed at the improvement of the growth, for the desultory and destructive lumbering which, coupled with repeated fires and unregulated stock grazing, had for many years impaired the productive capacity of Pisgah Forest in common with most other mountain forests in the same region.

Nor did Mr. Vanderbilt confine his efforts to the improvement of forest conditions. He also made Pisgah Forest virtually a park by the construction of probably the most complete system of roads and trails in

any private forest in America. In the old days before Mr. Vanderbilt's ownership, Pisgah Forest was a wilderness, and few penetrated its recesses, except the mountaineers who used it as a range for their sheep and cattle. Today, well-built roads run up the larger valleys, and the tract contains not less than 100 miles of excellent trail, constructed with a view both to effective fire patrol and to making points of particular beauty and interest readily accessible. The year before his death Mr. Vanderbilt saw the culmination of his plans for the development of Pisgah Forest in the completion of an automobile road which makes it possible to reach the heart of the tract in two hours from Asheville, and a considerable part of whose route is at an altitude of over five thousand feet.

As the beauty and utility of Pisgah Forest ripened under skilled management, the conviction strengthened in Mr. Vanderbilt's mind that the tract was eminently suited to be a great health and pleasure ground, and that its fullest measure of usefulness could be developed only under government ownership. This belief led him to open negotiations

looking to the purchase of Pisgah Forest by the nation, as a part of the Appalachian National Forest now being acquired under the Weeks law. These negotiations were not, however, successfully concluded when Mr. Vanderbilt's death occurred on March 6, 1914.

But thanks to the great generosity and public spirit of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, the permanent conservation of Pisgah Forest which was so zealously protected and improved by Mr. Vanderbilt for nearly a quarter of a century is now definitely assured. At a meeting held on May 21 the following letter from Mrs. Vanderbilt was laid before the National Forest Reservation Commission, to which is entrusted final action upon proposed purchases of forest land for national forest purposes, in the Southern Appalachians and in the White Mountains:

I now confront the question of what disposal I shall make of Pisgah Forest, which, under the terms of my late husband's will, has past to me without qualification or condition. This letter constitutes my formal offer for the sale of Pisgah Forest to the Government for national forest purposes. Should the Government fail to acquire it, I must dispose of Pisgah Forest in some other way. I hope earnestly that in view of the terms of my offer no such contingency may arise.

Mr. Vanderbilt was the first of the large forest owners in America to adopt the practise of forestry. He conserved Pisgah Forest from the time he bought it up to his death, a period of nearly twenty-five years, under the firm conviction that every forest owner owes it to those who follow him, to hand down his forest property to them unimpaired by wasteful use. I keenly sympathize with his belief that the private ownership of forest land is a public trust, and I probably realize more keenly than any one else can do, how firm was his resolve never to permit injury to the permanent value and usefulness of Pisgah Forest. I wish earnestly to make such disposition of Pisgah Forest as will maintain in the fullest and most permanent way its national value as an object lesson in forestry, as well as its wonderful beauty and charm; and I realize that its ownership by the nation alone will make its preservation permanent and certain.

Accordingly, I have decided to make as large a contribution as I can, in order to help bring this result about. I offer Pisgah Forest to the Government at a total price two hundred thousand dollars below that on the basis of which negotiations were entered into with the Government before my husband's death.

I make this contribution toward the public ownership of Pisgah Forest with the earnest hope that in this way I may help to perpetuate my husband's pioneer work in forest conservation, and to insure the protection and the use and enjoyment of Pisgah Forest as a national forest by the American people for all time.

In the event that my offer is accepted, I shall be glad for the Government to assume control of Pisgah Forest as soon as it may desire.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mrs. Vanderbilt's offer was accepted by the commission; and Pisgah Forest will become public property as soon as the necessary surveys preliminary to actual passage of title have been completed.

Pisgah Forest, by virtue of its convenient location, its accessibility and its great attractiveness, bids fair to be enjoyed by a larger number of people annually than any other national forest in the United States.

It is unique also in preserving a successful and pioneer experiment in private forestry.

It is due directly to the great public spirit of Mrs. Vanderbilt not only that this notable object lesson in forest conservation is to be perpetuated, but also that the South is to have in its beautiful Appalachians a national playground of vast possibilities for public benefit in health and recreation.

Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE WOMEN AT WORK

BY MARY LEAL HARKNESS

NEWCOMB COLLEGE, NEW ORLEANS

THE Southern Association of College Women first saw the light in July, 1903, in the halls of the University of Tennessee. Her sponsors professed these objects: "First, to unite college women in the South for the higher education of women; second, to raise the standard of education for women; third, to develop preparatory schools, and to define the line of demarcation between preparatory schools and colleges."

The first step toward the attainment of these objects has been the formation of branch associations wherever five or more women graduates of standard colleges were living, and at present branches exist in nearly every southern state from Maryland to Texas. Only graduates of colleges recognized by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the Carnegie Foundation and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States are admitted to active membership, while associate membership is open to women who have completed two years' work in the same colleges. Thus the association includes not only graduates of southern colleges, but a considerable number of northern women as well as southern graduates of northern colleges; and the very acquaintance and sympathetic understanding which it has brought about among women of widely separated nativity and schooling, but now resident in the same section, has contributed much to the realization of its first object, united effort for the higher education of women.

Toward the attainment of the other two objects perhaps the most important work, and most far-reaching in its educational results, is the investigation of the standards of southern colleges and preparatory schools, and the circulation of the somewhat startling facts thus discovered as to educational conditions. This investigation has been made by

a committee under the chairmanship of Miss Elizabeth A. Colton, of Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina. In a late report upon "The Approximate Value of Recent Degrees of Southern Colleges," Miss Colton says:

The typical college for women in the South completes twelve or fourteen units of secondary school work by the end of the sophomore year, and devotes the junior and senior work largely to superficial courses in psychology, ethics, astronomy, geology, history and literature. But these courses are by no means equivalent to standard junior and senior college courses, and they are even less equivalent to standard freshman and sophomore work. . . .

The committee on standards, with the assistance of the various branches of the Southern Association of College Women, hopes to influence state legislatures to pass laws refusing to grant college charters to corporations that cannot guarantee resources amounting to at least \$300,000, of which \$100,000 shall be put aside for the beginning of an endowment fund, . . . and is also attempting to create a public sentiment that will demand that state legislatures provide for a state commission of education, whose duty it will be to rate institutions already holding college charters, and to keep the public informed as to the actual standing of all such institutions so that parents may not continue to be swindled by institutions conferring nominal degrees.

That this work and that of other higher educational influences has already caused an improvement of conditions is shown by the tabulated statements in the same report of the increase since 1904 in the number of southern colleges now doing four years of actual college work above the standard entrance requirements.

Along with this campaign of public enlightenment the association is making a systematic effort to encourage and enable more southern girls to become graduates of real colleges. College clubs are formed in high schools, for girls who intend or wish to go to college, and all their activities are directed toward the strengthening and spreading of that intention. The several branch asso-

ciations also give annually an entertainment, called "College Day," to the secondary school girls of their town or city, with a view to presenting in as attractive a form as possible the various advantages, serious and frivolous, from college life.

The New Orleans branch is also inaugurating a plan to reach the students of the lower grades for the purpose of directing their choice of electives at the beginning of the high school course to such studies as will result in college preparation. To meet the needs of girls whose lack is not interest in college life, but funds for it, the association provided scholarships, of which it now has the grant of twenty-three, from twelve leading colleges and universities of the North and South, and local associations are providing loan funds.

LOOKING GLASS MUSIC

BY RAYMOND PEARL

THE player-piano as an apparatus for the making of new music has wonderful possibilities. Of its capabilities as an aid to the interpretation of existing music I shall have nothing here to say. What I am now concerned about is its experimental resources.

Some time ago, in a mood of idle curiosity, I tried the effect of reversing the faces, tho not, of course,

the ends, of a perforated music roll, and then playing it. The roll which happened to be chosen for this experiment, which will surely prove epoch-making, was an unornamented version of Gounod's "Ave Maria." The effect produced was so vastly superior to that rather trite and hackneyed melody, as to give great joy to all who heard. This led to further experiments until now a number of rolls in the collection are permanently reversed. The "looking-glass" version is altogether superior to the original.

What actually happens when the faces of a perforated music roll are reversed is that one plays the mirror image of the music as it was written. Musically things become as Alice found them in looking-glass land. What was bass now is treble; and treble has become bass. Runs which originally went daintily up the scale now go crashing down to the uttermost depths of the bass. The rhythm is, of course, unchanged, but that is the only sign which the new bears to mark its genetic connection with the old. Arpeggios go down like a waterfall, instead of up like a rocket. This last is a very wonderful thing. One feels that he is entering on a new freedom when he first toys with arpeggios which roll down instead of up. Convention and only convention,

one feels sure, has made them always ascend.

What does "looking-glass" music sound like? Speaking broadly and generally, it sounds extraordinarily like Debussy, excepting only in the matter of rhythm! Looking-glass music is beyond question, "modern" music, with its unfailing interest, and occasional very great beauty. One might have supposed that to reverse the faces of a music roll would be simply to produce chaotic noise. Nothing could be farther from the fact. The harmony is modern, but in general not more or more often dissonant or discordant than in the music of Debussy or Strauss.

The general effect is to change from major to minor, but curiously enough this is brought about, in the main, without the production of dissonances. One suspects that the technical student of the theory of music, especially if he approaches it from the mathematical side, will find matters of considerable interest in looking-glass music. Melodies of extraordinary beauty sometimes appear. "Oberon" overture is a delight in this regard in its looking-glass version. Whether one will enjoy looking-glass music will depend on whether he is interested in and likes "modern" music. Some do and some do not. *De gustibus non*, etc.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

*Oh, Woman, what is the thing you do, and what is the thing you cry?
Is your house not warm and enclosed from harm, that you thrust the curtain by?
And have we not toiled to build for you a peace from the winds outside,
That you seek to know how the battles go and ride where the fighters ride?*

You have taken my spindle away from me, you have taken away my loom,
You bid me sit in the dust of it, at peace without cloth or broom,
You have shut me still with a sleepy will, with nor evil nor good to do,
While our house the World that we keep for God should be garnished and swept anew.

The evil things that have waxed and grown while I sat with my white hands still,
They have meshed our World till they twined and curled thru my very window-sill;
Shall I sit and smile at mine ease the while that my house is wrongly kept?
It is mine to see that the house of me is straightened and cleansed and swept!

My daughters strive for their souls alive, harried and starved and cold—
Shall I bear it long, who was swift and strong in guarding them white of old?
My children cry in our house the World, neglected and hard-opprest—
Is my right not then to command all men to be still while the children rest?

I who labored beside my mate when the work of the World began,
The watch I kept while my children slept I will keep today by Man:
I have crouched too long by the little hearths at the bidding of Man my mate—
I go to kindle the Hearth of the World, that Man has left desolate!

FORESIGHT IN EVOLUTION

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—NINTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

IN the present article I would ask the reader to consider some of the phases of evolution which seem to indicate foresight in preparing for processes or functions before they come into use, and therefore appear to indicate intelligent design.

Since the acceptance of the principle of evolution the question is no longer that of the *Bridgewater Treatises*, Does this or that organ, so perfectly adapted to human or other use thereby show evidence of design? but it is rather this: Could the blind and miscellaneous processes of variation ever actually have produced, without guidance, this or that organ or world? What we are in search of in this study is to discover whether there is such a thing as directive evolution, evolution not merely reaching out at haphazard and on every side, and then conserving its happenings when they become useful, but rather evolution also guided, directed by a Master of Nature. We are liable to err in our observations, and also to be prejudiced by our beliefs or disbeliefs; but there may yet be some test principles which we may apply for our guidance.

DIRECTIVE EVOLUTION

Under the laws of evolution we can conceive an organ or organism, belonging to an animal or plant, to be immediately useful as soon as it begins to appear in a slight degree; and then it is easy to believe that its survival value will lead to its further development until it becomes an important feature of the species. That is plain evolution. But if there is a considerable period in the development of an organ during which it is not of use, but requires to be perfected, this will then appear to be a directive evolution, one that anticipates an end not yet reached, and which seems to imply some exterior and designing intelligence. In the field of life we may properly apply this test and its evidence will be of value. Such evidence there appears to be.

I will not here stop to dwell on the fact already referred to that every vital process has a forward look, that every drop of blood or sap, and every constituent of egg or seed moves to achieve a future end, just as in the body the phagocytes gather and proceed to absorb and destroy worn-out cells. I would here consider some more special examples of development which anticipate some useful end to come later.

Vegetable life anticipated animal

life. Vegetable life does not need animal life; it can live alone. But animal life must have vegetable life to subsist upon; so vegetable life prepares the way for it. Animal life came into existence in the life-history of the world just as fast as plant-life was ready for it. The enormous browsing animals of the Tertiary Period followed enormous plant development; and then, that they might not overrun the earth, but be properly reduced in numbers, there appeared the monster saber-toothed lions and tigers, which happily became extinct when unarmed naked man appeared defenseless except in his superior intelligence. All this fitting of time to time, animal to vegetable life, and the successive forms of animal life, each appearing in just the right succession of time, seems to suggest some directive impulse.

WHERE THE LAW OF CHANCE FAILS

Not only does the order of the appearance on the earth of the successive forms of life suggest a forward anticipatory look and purpose, but we seem to observe the same thing when we consider the production of the parts and organs of the living body. The old argument for creationism drawn from the eye treated it simply as a mechanism, a wonderfully complicated and accurate mechanism, something far beyond what human intelligence could have planned, and it asked whether it must not have had an omniscient Contriver. But evolution replied that sensitiveness to light began in the formless amœba, which has no differentiated nervous system whatever, that in the course of division and reproduction a certain portion of the structure became somewhat sensitive to light, and that there was produced in the infusorian a pigment spot which was more sensitive than other parts. Then by slow degrees, thru accidental favorable modifications of many generations, one improvement after another happened to be added, until at last we have the eye of the vertebrates, with all its marvelously accurate complexity of adaptation for the purpose of vision. But does not this put too much on the unpurposed action of evolution? The eye is an instrument composed of parts coördinated to each other. No one is of any advantage without all the others. The retina needs a crystalline lens to focus a picture upon it. The appearance of an imperfect lump of stiffer transparent fluid, the beginning of a crystalline lens,

may be conceived to be of some advantage; but not unless at the same time, and in the same individual, there were a corresponding improvement in the constitution of the retina with its rods and cones fitted to receive and define the very imperfect image cast by the gelatinous lump not yet a crystalline lens. Every improvement in the lens requires in the same individual a parallel improvement in the retina. The two must coincide to be of any added advantage and be transmitted. But there is no likelihood that they will coincide by any happy accident. Just so with the other parts of the eye, the aqueous humor, the cornea, the iris; the evolution must be progressive, representing coördinate changes in all the parts, each following the other, for any one change in a single part must be met by changes in all the other parts; otherwise there will be confusion rather than improved vision. This coördination is not to be expected in a single individual. Under the law of chances that is too much to ask. If the changes do occur simultaneously by a succession of those leaps which is called mutation, that makes it all the more evident that some guiding hand has directed it. The appearance is of design, a prearranged evolution of the eye.

A COINCIDENCE THAT INDICATES PURPOSE

But let us follow Bergson in going a little farther than this. I have spoken of the vertebrate eye, that of the fish, the reptile, the bird, the mammal and man. It is all one sort of eye, which may be conceived, if you please, as being the product of unpurposed evolution. But the Mollusca have to all purpose the same eye. We may suppose the vertebrate eye to have followed in its creation a single line of evolution, and that the eye happened so early in the progress of the vertebrate from the primitive amphioxus to become fixt in its mechanism, that all vertebrate eyes, those of fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals have the same structure. But how about the eye of the mollusk? The mollusk and the vertebrate separated, in the division of life, long before the eye began to be evolved. Mollusks and vertebrates are built on utterly different plans, and yet they have the same sort of eye, but with a different origin of growth. The vertebrate's eye grows out of the brain, but the mollusk's eye, the same fashion of eye, grows out of the ectoderm, or outer cover-

ing. How does this happen? Here is a coincidence not easy to explain. This is not the only kind of eye possible or conceivable. Flies have a different eye with a multitude of lenses. The coincidence of the vertebrate eye with that of the mollusk is most extraordinary, not easy to explain on any theory of unpurposed evolution from accidental variations.

Then one thing more is to be considered as brought out by Bergson. The eye has its own separate source of growth in the fetus. It begins from the brain as its special root, as it does from the ectoderm in the mollusk. But in certain salamanders the eye can be removed, when it will regenerate itself from its normal root. But take away that root, and it will regenerate itself from another and yet another root. What has this to do with evolution? Does it not indeed contradict the law of evolution? For here the eye comes out of a structure other than that from which in the course of evolution it has been derived. It would seem as if there were a purpose in the regenerative growth of the system which looks forward to the end and jumps athwart the course of evolution. There is something directive and distinctly telic about it, something that suggests a divine superintendence.

THE HISTORY OF BISEXUALISM

Another very remarkable case in which in nature provision is made for a function before it is ready to be exercised appears in bisexuality, and that too appears in both animals and plants. In the lower organisms there is no sex, and reproduction is by fission. A cell, and equally the lower types, divide into two individuals. It would seem as if Nature would continue this method for the succession of life. And so indeed it does; for not only can nearly all plants be reproduced by buds or slips, but the lowest forms of animal life still use only the method of fission, while others reproduce themselves in part by parthenogenesis. But in the larger part of both the vegetable and animal world an intermediate step is introduced, that of bisexuality. Doubtless this is of great advantage in multiplying the chances for variation in the offspring and thus for the advance of evolution. But is it not extraordinary that these two great kingdoms of life, animals and plants, so diverse from the beginning, should have forsaken reproduction by fission, and should have happened to hit upon this same sexual method of securing progeny, so that in most species of animals, if not of plants, there are none produced that are not the product of sex-union? Yet this

is not essential, nor is it the primitive and natural way, which is by division. In not a few forms of life which propagate by sex-union parthenogenesis can be continued for several generations. In plants reproduction by division is familiar to all of us. The buds at the axil of every leaf of the tiger-lily drop off and produce fresh plants with no sexual union. Even more familiar to everybody is the reproduction of select varieties of plants and trees by slips or grafts or tubers. The potato, the tulip, the Concord grape, the Baldwin apple are examples. Any green twig of willow stuck in the ground will grow a tree. But this primitive and simplest method of propagation does not prevail. We see no reason why it should not have done so. It allows sports, new varieties, tho less freely than is gained by sex-union. It has been replaced in both the animal and the vegetable kingdom. It would look as if there were some governing general design which chose this method of reproduction as best for the development of both vegetable and animal life. It looks like purposive foresight.

And all the more because the origin of bisexuality would seem of necessity to have antedated its use. There could not have been union of the two sexes before there were sexes. It would seem as if the purpose to have sexes must have preceded the appearance of the two. Doubtless the differentiation of the sexes was itself an evolution as it progressed, but in its beginnings it must have started before its purpose could be achieved; and so its course and beginning were directive, but not self-directive. It appears as if an outside intelligence had planned it as a new method of life, and had then imposed it equally on both the animal and the vegetable kingdom.

ITS EVIDENCE OF PURPOSE

The very appearance of bisexuality in either plants or animals, and much more in both, is a strange phenomenon. As already said, reproduction by division is the natural and simple way, while that by sex-union is new and complicated. In the plant it requires the creation of new organs, stamen and pistil, creating the flower not before needed. And the two sex organs must be created before fertilization can take place. That is, they have come in anticipation of a new order of things not yet inaugurated. That means foresight, such as a plant does not have. The foresight must have been in some superior Intelligence. The case is similar in the animal kingdom, but with this addition, that no longer is

the sexual union unconscious and involuntary, brought about by winds or insects, but is the result of a physical passion or instinct. Nature creates this passion, for the sake of progeny, but the animal knows no more that it is necessary to preserve the race than do the stamen and pistil, the insect and the wind, that fertilize the blossom. There are tribes in Australia equally ignorant. It is not man or the animal or the plant that has related the sexual act to propagation of the species. It achieves its end, but utterly unconsciously, without purpose. But there is an end and a purpose which must reside somewhere, somewhere else than in the plant or animal.

Thus at the beginning reproduction by division held the field. Evolution moved that way. But an absolutely different plan broke out, needed for higher evolution, for another purpose not needed by bare nature, but needed by anticipation for the creation of superior forms of life and for man. The earlier method had been to make two out of one. The new method was to make one out of two. It was an absolute break from the path of evolution needed and introduced for an important distant purpose, that of progeny. It has the appearance of being anticipatory, prospective, purposive, and therefore the work of a superior intelligent Being.

MUDFISH AND BUTTERFLY

These two cases of the eye and sex are but illustrations of the anticipative appearance of organs and structures that prepare the way for subsequent uses. It is a rule of nature. One may say that because the eye happens to develop in that way we see, or because sex by accident comes to be therefore propagation takes the new direction; but to me it appears more reasonable to conclude that because sight is needed therefore the eye comes into being to prepare the way for sight, and that the distinction of sex came first to provide for a better way by which both animals and plants would advance to speedier heights in evolution thru mutations under Mendelian law. Equally it would appear to me that when life began in the water, and fishes, breathing by gills, began to develop into reptiles living on land as well as in water, their possession of rudimentary lungs, which prepared the way for the change, indicated that the change of structure was made for a purpose. Why should a gill-breathing aquatic animal ever begin to get lungs, except because in some future form of life it would need them? Take the mudfish, *Necturus maculosus*, which has gills, lives in the



CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD**W. Douglas Mackenzie**
President**Theological Seminary**
Dean, M. W. JACOBUS**School of Religious Pedagogy**
Dean, E. H. Knight**Kennedy School of Missions**
Secretary E. W. CAPEN

Through these Associated Schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

MASSACHUSETTS

Abbot Academy

A School for Girls. Founded 1828. 23 miles from Boston. General course with Household Science. College Preparation. Address Miss Bertha Bailey, Principal, Andover, Mass.



WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY
A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 25-page catalogue free.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK

COLGATE UNIVERSITY**HAMILTON, NEW YORK****ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President****Standards High. Expenses Moderate****Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914****For information, apply to****MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President**

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH, PA.**WOODLAND ROAD.****Pennsylvania College For Women**

Forty-sixth year. Delightful location overlooking the city. Collegiate and special courses. Degrees given. Exceptional advantages in Social Service, Music and Expression. Athletics. DILWORTH HALL. Prepares for leading colleges with certificate. Special courses. Illustrated catalogue.

CORA HELEN COOLIDGE, Acting President.

VERMONT

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE**VERMONT****Sixth Summer Session, June 30 to August 7**

In the Green Mountain region. Charming place for summer study and recreation. Faculty of 24 instructors, 15 departments. Practical courses for teachers. Educators from France in French department. Low cost of living. Write for bulletin. Address

Raymond McFarland, Middlebury, Vermont

AGENCY

LOOKING for school, camp or teacher? Write CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS' AGENCY, 1. 41 Park Row, New York, for unlimited Free Information and literature.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

WANTED: TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS

Young men from good Colleges and Normal Schools to teach Science and Mathematics Knowledge of Athletics. Reasonable salaries with increase second year. Also other teachers. Department of Education, 672 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SUMMER CAMPS

FLY FISHING FOR TROUT

The best fly fishing for trout to be had in Maine will be found at Camp Phoenix. Write for circular giving terms, etc.

C. A. DAISEY, Prop., Norcross, Me.**CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS**

In the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the ranche products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.**KYLE CAMP FOR BOYS****CATSKILL, N. Y.**

Bathing, swimming, boating; absolutely safe; under supervision of teachers; two baseball diamonds; two lawn tennis courts; rifle range; nature studies under specialist; all sleep in bungalows facing a beautiful grove; no damp tents; large amusement hall; piano and billiards; table supplied from own farm; tutoring if desired; unsurpassed advantages in German. Free courses in English, German, Handicraft and Telegraphy. DR. PAUL KYLE, Kyle Institute, Flushing, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys.

SIXTEENTH SEASON

WAWONA**A CAMP FOR BOYS ON****SWANZEY LAKE, - N. H.****Unexcelled Equipment and Advantages****SPECIAL FOR 1914**

Three weeks (in August) camping, canoeing and fishing in the Maine Woods and Tour of the White Mountains with experienced Guides. Booklet.

O. E. BOURNE, West Swanzey, N. H.

water, but also has rudimentary lungs which it can slightly use. The case is similar to the axolotl, which represents the lowest rudimentary air-breathing form. They seem to prepare and provide in the imperfect lungs which they do not need for the necessities of their air-breathing descendants. The fish must become a reptile, a land animal, drop its gills and take lungs; or in its individual life the tadpole must become a frog.

Another case of that directive evolution which anticipates in one form of life what will be necessary in a subsequent one appears in the common butterfly. It presents an extraordinary life-history. The butterfly lays an egg which hatches into a worm utterly different from the parent. It feeds voraciously, grows rapidly, and then drops its skin, creates a new harder one, and becomes a chrysalis. Now observe the change. All the parts and organs of the old ugly worm dissolve into a homogeneous pulp which contains no organs whatever. The old nervous and muscular system is all gone. Then there begins to form out of this pulp, as a chicken forms out of an egg, an utterly new creature, a gorgeous butterfly with wings that sucks honey from flowers. Every change was an anticipative one, the chrysalis for the butterfly; the old structure dissolved, not for its own sake, but because it was necessary to destroy the old so that life might begin all over again. This does not look like the work of simple evolution, but of an artist Planner.

Parallel cases are numerous in which adaptation appears that could not have been caused by the happy accumulation of accidental variations. Several are mentioned by T. H. Morgan. He cites insects which show curiously close adjustment of the sexes, in which the fittings vary from species to species; the occurrence of offensive odors or poisons; the spines of the hedge-hog and sea-urchin and protective colors. Says he:

These contrivances are not the result of primary, or directly causal relations, but are secondary relations, which appear to be removed from the province of physical problems, in the sense that they are supposed *not* to be the result of causal interaction.

NATURE ANTICIPATED MAN

There appear to be various indications of somewhat more than mere chance variations in the evolution of man from the lower mammalia. It would seem as if Nature had anticipated man, and had directed the steps of evolution toward him as the ultimate goal.

Man is better than the brute not because he is stronger or swifter, for he is not—many surpass him—but he has intelligence, and his wit must

overcome their muscular advantage. For one thing, he must stand erect, with head above his body, and must walk on two feet. But that is of no advantage till he has human intelligence. Yet the monkeys and the larger apes prepare the way under the usual path of evolutionary progress, as if by a sort of foresight for the anticipated crown of all creation. The anthropoid apes are all arboreal. They climb the trees of the forest, live on nuts, cling to the branches, crawl along them with their four hands, rest there, but they have no visible need of a semi-upright stature. They could, for all we can see, do just as well when they walk on the ground, to walk, as some of them do, on their four limbs. But they are semi-erect, not as a dog or a bear may occasionally rise on its hind feet, and not particularly for their own evident advantage, but, for all I can see, in a prophetic way, to lay down the path of evolution for man. That is, evolution has been guided, directed, along a road laid out for it, just as a railway train follows the track laid out for it to reach the city.

Let me take another illustration or two from the human body showing what can easiest be explained as directive evolution. Most of the mammalia have tails and find them useful; man needs none and has none. Even the monkeys have tails, but as we come to the large anthropoid apes the tails pass away. The mandril has a short tail, the gibbon, chimpanzee, orang-utan and gorilla have none. And yet they live in trees, and a tail would seem to be as useful for them for protection against falling as for the smaller monkeys. But man is not arboreal and for him a tail would be an incumbrance. It looks as if the passing away of the tail in the apes nearest to man anticipated and prepared the way for man.

ALL LIFE IS PROPHETIC

Indeed all life is prophetic, works for an end in the future—so cell joins cell to form a fibril of a muscle. The case of the eye is only an extreme illustration. We call it law, but that simply gives a name to the problem of mystery. The blood in the system is all the same blood chemically, but the force we call life will here choose out of it to repair a muscle, there the skin, there the bone, there to create the eye, and there the special secretions of the body. We may be told that each part attracts what is needed from the blood for its regeneration; of course it does—that is what we see. The germ cell in the ovum will draw other cells to itself selectively, and these again others to themselves, to form all these different

parts, bone, muscle, skin; will arrange each in its place, will put head, body, limbs and organs each in its own order, and create a chicken or a child. In many cases it will repeat this process after the organism, animal or plant, is fully developed. The worm cut in two will regenerate itself into two complete individual worms. The salamander will grow a new leg or eye if the organ is lost, and will even create it out of a root strange to its inheritance. So we every day see from the wounded trunk or root of a tree new adventitious buds break out where no buds were before, only sap and bark. Life has chosen to produce where needed, a new creation, for a purpose, with what looks like an act of will. The biologist tries to offer an explanation of this remarkable selective, directive power. He assumes that there has past into the germ from the parents and grandparents nuclei of all the parts possessed by them, gemmules Darwin called them, while Weissmann gives them other names, determinants, biophors. Possibly such germs there are, altho the theory is now much discredited, but nobody has ever seen these conjectural gemmules. They are, if they really exist, beyond the power of the microscope; and they all exist, if at all, in the chromatin of the nucleus of the germ-cell. They may be there, but there is no objective evidence for them. They are the products of the deductive imagination, an imagination quite legitimate, but not confirmed and never confirmable. These brilliant and able biologists have never told us how it happens that these ultra-microscopical germs have ever been drawn to assemble and compact themselves into the chromatin of the ovum cell, or how they were there grown or created for that purpose and out of the common plasma of the blood. If such gemmules or biophors there be, they are there by the million, but the directive force that generated and gathered them in the germ-cell so that they might be ready to develop in their time and order is not explained. Nor yet is it explained or explicable how or why these gemmules or biophors, each different and now crowded together, move into their own places to develop in the ovum the bird or the man; or, in the case of the butterfly, how they divide into two troops, one troop hastening to form the caterpillar, and the other troop, waiting till the caterpillar has grown big and then disorganized itself, that it may march forth in turn to create the butterfly. All we can say is that in life there is a selective, predictive force that looks like a foreseeing Intelligence. Why not call it God?



DUTCH BULBS

From
Now
Until
July 1st
—Not
Later

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, give for a small outlay of time and money, an abundance of flowers in the house from December until Easter, and in the garden, from earliest Spring until the middle of May. Bulbs are grown almost exclusively in Holland, in enormous quantities, and sold at very low prices. Usually

they cost double before reaching you.

By ordering from us now instead of waiting until Fall, you make a large saving, get a superior quality of Bulbs not usually to be obtained at any price in this country, and have a much larger list of varieties to select from.

Our orders are selected and packed in Holland, and are shipped to our customers immediately upon their arrival in the best possible condition.

If you wish to take advantage of our very low prices, we must have your order not later than July 1st as we import Bulbs to order only. They need not be paid for until after delivery, nor taken if not satisfactory. (References required from new customers.) For prices on smaller quantities see our import price list, the most comprehensive catalogue of bulbs published, which may be had for the asking.

| A FEW PRICES | Per 100 | Per 500 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Fine Mixed Hyacinths | \$3 40 | \$16 50 |
| Fine Mixed Tulips | 70 | 3 25 |
| Narcissus Poeticus | 80 | 3 50 |
| Double Daffodils | 1 90 | 8 75 |
| Narcissus Empress (Monsters) | 3 00 | 13 50 |
| Narcissus Golden Spur | 2 35 | 10 50 |
| Spanish Iris, Splendid Mixture | 55 | 2 00 |

ELLIOTT NURSERY, 369 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

SEASHORE COTTAGE For rent, fully furnished, on Nantucket Island. Send for picture and full particulars. G. H. BRINTON, Siasconset, Mass.

KENNEBUNK BEACH, ME.—To Rent—Fully furnished high-class modern houses. Bathing, boating, golf course, etc. Rental \$300 to \$1,000. For full particulars address C. E. CURRIER, Kennebunk Beach, Maine.

FOR RENT—APARTMENT IN BROOKLYN

Family moving to the country will sublet completely furnished eight room apartment, including piano, at a reduced figure, from June to October. Located on Brooklyn Heights, overlooking harbor and near subway. Delightful, cool location and excellent opportunity for family intending to spend the summer in New York. Rent \$55 per month. Address M. L. S., care The Independent.

The Best Summer Resort in the United States is New York City. I will rent for the summer months my furnished apartment of ten rooms and three baths on Riverside Drive, ten minutes' walk from the Eighty-sixth street subway station, for \$100 a month, considerably less than the landlord's rent. The apartment house is one of the finest in New York, with electricity and all modern conveniences. Its unsurpassed location makes it cool, airy and quiet. Fine opportunity for the right sort of people. Address X. Y. Z., care The Independent, 119 W. Fortieth St., New York.

FOR RENT KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

Season 1914, unusually delightful summer home, beautifully situated in best settlement. Unrivalled views river and sea. Large living rooms, dining room with screened dining porch, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, servants' dining room; seven master's, four servants' chambers, four baths, hardwood floors, electric lights, fireplaces; furnished throughout with fine antique furniture; garage with room for one large car; also chauffeur's chamber; private boat landing; \$1,500. Address B. B. T., Box 124, Lowell, Mass.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO SPEND YOUR SUMMER?

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large or small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign.

The Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at McAlpin Hotel, 34th St. and Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to

INFORMATION

THE INDEPENDENT - - - Publishers Building, New York

Give me information—

About _____

Name _____

Address _____

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN
Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July, 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore Md.

78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.

Sail June 17
Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL,
Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.

Go To Bermuda

Temperature cooler than at the North Atlantic Coast Resorts

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates
Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement. Electric fans, wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS

To Quebec

via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 4th and 18th, August 1st and 15th. From Quebec July 10th and 24th, August 7th and 21st. For illustrated pamphlets with information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, or any Ticket Agent.

ALASKA

Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS

Land of Best Vacations Quaint Cape Cod

Seashore, Woods, Country—Fresh Water
Lakes—Fishing, Sailing, Motoring, Golf

Warm Sea-Bathing

"Quaint Cape Cod" or "Buzzards Bay" illustrated booklets sent on request. Advertising Department, Room 580, South Station, Boston.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

OCEAN TRAVEL "DE LUXE"

When planning your trip to Europe remember the new ALLAN LINE steamers

"Alsatian" and "Calgarian" and Picturesque St. Lawrence

will add vastly to the enjoyment and pleasure of your trip.

**Magnificent River Trip—Less than 3½ Days Open Sea
Most Luxurious Accommodations—Excellent Cuisine**

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

For reservations, tickets, etc. apply Local Agents or

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

Courses in highway engineering have been added to the curriculum at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The class of 1914 at the University of Chicago will establish a permanent loan fund for students as its class gift.

Newspaper advertising is being studied as a new course in the Department of Journalism at the University of Wisconsin.

John Bassett Moore, counselor of the State Department for a year, will return to Columbia next fall to resume his work in international law.

The University of Chicago will be twenty-five years old on September 10, 1915. A committee has been appointed to prepare a festival program.

The social needs of the graduate student are pressing for recognition at the large universities. At Chicago a general interdepartmental club has been formed. Harvard has a Society of Harvard Dames for the wives of graduate students.

Now that horseplay and class rushes are under organized undergraduate supervision at many colleges traditions come and go with startling frequency. Amherst has abolished its chapel rush after trying it out for three years. Princeton's decision to stop "horsing," however, ends a long established custom.

Fraternity reforms have been agreed upon at Columbia and at Pennsylvania. At Columbia a uniform pledge day in November has been adopted, the societies agreeing to bid only students of a given grade in the mid-term examinations. Pennsylvania has deferred pledge day to the beginning of the second term.

Accredited high schools thruout the country have been listed by the United States Bureau of Education. About a third of the secondary schools are on the approved roll, which is made up chiefly from state certification lists. Principals who receive applications for admission to advanced standing, college officials and people who want to know about schools in the place to which they are moving, will find it useful.

English college women take eagerly to the idea of entering "trade" in responsible positions. Lady Boot, wife of the president of Boot's Cash Chemists Company, which conducts a chain of retail drug stores and a large factory, offered fifty places to graduates and received 230 applications. Bachelors of arts and science, one master of arts, and many first class honor students were on the list.

Is your city one where the high school boys and girls munch up and down the street at the noon recess, buying their lunches where they like? The American Home Economics Association estimates that the million and a half dollars spent every year for school lunches will buy only 81,000,000 calories of food value outside the school, but 178,000,000 calories when it is spent for the carefully supervised eatables of the school lunch-room.

Have An Island of Your Own Up in Canada

You *can*, up in the beautiful Georgian Bay Country, right in the heart of the "bright waters and happy-lands" of Indian days. The ideal vacation spot, and not too far away. Camp out among the pines, or put up at one of the excellent boarding houses.

**Canoeing Motor Boating
Bathing Fishing**

Get away from the city noise and dust *today*. The Canadian Pacific will take you.
Send for illustrated Resorts in Ontario Folder.

Write at once for all particulars to

C. E. E. USSHER, P. T. M., Canadian Pacific Railway
Montreal, Canada

OR ANY RAILROAD OR STEAMSHIP AGENT

A Week or Two in the Rockies this Summer

Will give you new life for the rest of the year. In Colorado nature will take you in hand, put new corpuscles in your veins, stimulate your imagination, clear the cobwebs from your thoughts, drive the languor from your system and steep you in the magic ozone of the mountain forests.

Let me tell you how little the cost will be, what to see and do when you get there and all about the "Rocky Mountain Limited," the finest train between Chicago and Colorado. Other fast trains. Finest, modern all-steel equipment.

We maintain Travel Bureaus in all important cities. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, ranches, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write today to L. M. Allen, Rock Island Lines, Room 724 LaSalle Station, Chicago.

Low fares June 1 to September 30.

Bretton Woods

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

On the Ideal Tour

MOST ATTRACTIVE MOUNTAIN RESORT IN AMERICA

10,000 Acres of Glorious Vacation Land

THE MOUNT PLEASANT Opens June 18th
Closes Oct. 1st
Ralph J. Herkimer, Manager

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON Opens July 8th
Closes Oct. 20th
D. J. Trudeau, Manager

RAILROADS: Through service via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and B. & M. R. R.

Address HOTELS, BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

HOTEL PARK VIEW

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Fifth Ave., one block from Ocean on Atlantic Square. Rooms single or en suite, with bath; elevator service; capacity 300.

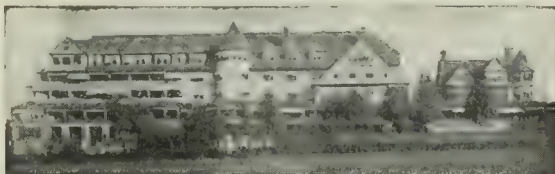
LLOYD EVANS, MGR.

HOTEL SEWAREN

SEWAREN, NEW JERSEY

41 minutes from N. Y. on C. R. R. of N. J. Directly on water. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis court. Moderate rates.

THOMAS H. SMITH.



MONOMONOCK INN, Caldwell, N. J.

An exceptional hotel. Most attractive and healthful location. Elevation 500 feet. 20 miles from New York. 22 acres grounds. Golf. Tennis. Opens May 28. Special rates for June.
ALBERT A. LEROY, Manager.

Hotel Cumberland

NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and
Fireproof

Strictly
First-Class

Rates
Reasonable

\$2.50
with
Bath
and up

Send for
Booklet

10 Minutes
Walk to 40
Theatres

H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial

Cool, Restful Sleep in Summer at Grove Park Inn

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World
The Altitude Makes It Cool

Absolutely Fireproof: Open All Year

The air is cool and bracing during the hot summer months in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

At Grove Park Inn there's rest, comfort and wholesomeness. It's an old-fashioned Inn—walls five feet thick of granite boulders. Water from the slopes of highest mountain east of the Rockies; milk and cream supplied exclusively by Biltmore Dairies on estate of George W. Vanderbilt.

Finest golf links in the South adjoin hotel. No mosquitoes.

Write for literature. Rates \$5.00 a day up.

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain Asheville, N. C.



THE MOHAWK

AND TEN COTTAGES

4th Lake, Fulton Chain. Hot and cold water in rooms, electricity, furnace heat, log fires.
C. S. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N. Y.

ONTIO

"Beautiful Hills"

UNADILLA, NEW YORK

An attractive Summer Home in one of the most beautiful sections of the State.

OPENS JUNE 5th

Write for Booklet

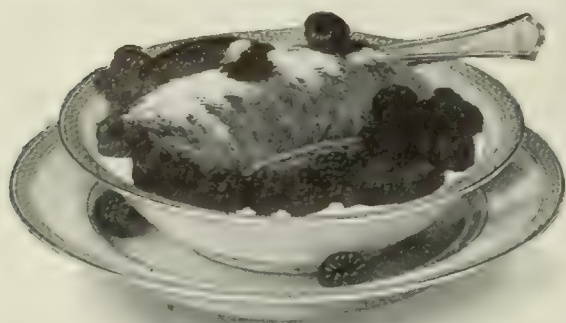
ALBERT A. LeROY, Prop.

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine.
250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.



Dr. Esenwein



"The Kitchenless Home"

has not arrived—neither has the iceless refrigerator, nor the fireless furnace—but the cookless kitchen, with comfort and contentment, is a possibility in every home where the housewife knows the culinary uses and food value of

SHREDDED WHEAT

With these crisp "little loaves" of ready-cooked cereal in the home you are ready for the unexpected guest, for the uncertainties of domestic service, for every emergency of household management. No worry or drudgery—we do the cooking for you in our two-million-dollar, sunlit bakery.

Being ready-cooked and ready-to-serve it is so easy to prepare in a few moments a delicious, nourishing meal with Shredded Wheat Biscuit and fresh raspberries or other fruits. Heat one or more biscuits in the oven to restore crispness. Then cover with berries and serve with sugar and cream.

"It's All in the Shreds"

The Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.



THE MARKET PLACE



THE TAP LINE DECISION

We directed attention last week to the conflicting decisions and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the similar commissions of New York and Pennsylvania as to freight rate allowances for short tap lines, or branches leading from trunk railways to industrial plants. There has since been added a conflict between the national commission and the Supreme Court. The effect of this disapproval of the federal commission's action will probably be seen in the commission's response to the railroad companies' application for permission to increase their rates by five per cent.

After thoro inquiry the Interstate Commerce Commission reached the conclusion that the rate allowances (amounting, on eastern roads, to \$15,000,000 a year) on account of tap lines were disguised rebates and must be discontinued. It was pointed out that the roads would thus gain \$15,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 additional revenue sought by an increase of freight charges. The industrial branch lines in and near Pittsburgh, whose allowances in joint rates are \$9,000,000 a year, protested, but the commission declined to reopen the case. Appeal was then made to the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, which decided in favor of the tap lines and ordered that the allowances should not be discontinued. There was a similar response from New York's Public Service Commission to complaints from tap lines near Buffalo, and this commission also forbade obedience to the national commission's decision concerning the free "spotting" or placing of freight cars on side lines. It was no longer possible, therefore, to rely upon revenue additions from these sources.

The action of the state commissions has now been followed by a decision of the Supreme Court, which confirms a decision of the Commerce Court, overruling the federal commission's action with respect to certain branch lines in the South, belonging to lumber companies. The court of last resort holds that these lines are common carriers, entitled to share in a joint rate. "We think," says the court, "that the commission exceeded its authority when it condemned these roads as a mere attempt to evade the law and secure rebates and preferences for themselves." In all probability, the decision applies in the cases of the branch lines at Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

But it cannot be effective as to all tap lines, nor does it hold that the allowances made are what they should be. The court says:

The commission has the authority, and it is its duty, to reach all unlawful discriminatory practices resulting in favoritism and unfair advantages to

particular shippers. If the divisions of joint rates are such as to amount to rebates or discriminations in favor of the owners of the tap lines, because of their disproportionate amount in view of the service rendered, it is within the province of the commission to reduce the amount so that the tap line shall receive just compensation only for what it actually does.

That is to say, the allowance is to be continued, if the branch line is really a common carrier, but the size of it is to be determined by the commission. The decision does not relate to the free "spotting" or placing of cars.

The truth is that there are many kinds of tap lines, and that there can be no one decision that will meet the requirements of all cases. The lines to which this decision relates are really common carriers, transporting freight for other persons as well as for their owners. Allowances to such lines may be excessive. There are other lines receiving allowances which deserve none whatever. Their allowances are unlawful rebates and should be discontinued. A half or a quarter of a thru rate for 500 miles should not be allowed for a branch five or ten miles long, nor should a tenth of such a thru rate be granted for a branch whose length is one-quarter of a mile, which has no rolling stock, and which may have been built by the main line company. The commission must deal with each case on its merits. Thus, it may be, under the court's decision, the annual addition to the railroads' gross revenue may be reduced from the expected \$15,000,000 to half that sum, or even to \$5,000,000.

FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The convention held in Washington last week for the promotion of our foreign trade was attended by 500 delegates, representing prominent manufacturing and commercial interests and more than one hundred industrial and commercial organizations. In some way the many excellent papers read and addresses delivered should be brought to the attention of the commercial public. The daily press could publish only brief abstracts of a few of them, and even the larger space available in commercial journals was inadequate. We trust that the officers of the convention will devise some plan for promoting a wide circulation of complete copies.

There is to be a permanent council of thirty men, appointed by the chairman, authorized to call similar conventions hereafter. The convention by resolution approved Secretary Redfield's plan for reorganizing and broadening the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, with a recommendation that Congress provide for commercial attaches and agents. It urged Congress to permit American exporters to avail

themselves of the advantages to be derived from coöperation and combination, so far as foreign trade is concerned, in coping with combinations of foreign rivals. The President was asked to negotiate treaties of reciprocity. Manufacturers were urged to assist the Census Bureau in making a census of manufacturing industries. Congress was requested to make ample appropriations for the diplomatic and consular services, and support was promised for the development of our merchant marine.

THE STOCK MARKET

On the New York Stock Exchange, last week, only 596,796 shares were sold. Less than 1,000,000 changed hands in the week immediately preceding. In the corresponding week two years ago the business done amounted to 1,840,700 shares; three years ago it was nearly 3,000,000, and the week's total four years ago was 4,953,000. These figures indicate the change that has taken place. Prices at the end of last week were about the same as they had been at the beginning. The promise of good crops and the prospect of a settlement of the controversy with Mexico tended to prevent a decline which might otherwise have been caused by the proposed attack upon the New York Central Railroad Company, the New Haven disclosures, and the deprest condition of the steel industry.

TRUST CASES

The trust bills pending at Washington may have diverted public attention from the proceedings in suits brought under the present law. From time to time, brief dispatches in the daily press remind us of several of these suits, not yet carried to final decisions. In the list last week were the following:

An announcement that final arguments in the suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation will be made in Philadelphia on October 20, or almost exactly three years after the beginning of the action. The testimony taken now covers 23,300 typewritten pages.

Testimony was taken at Chicago in the suit against the Quaker Oats Company.

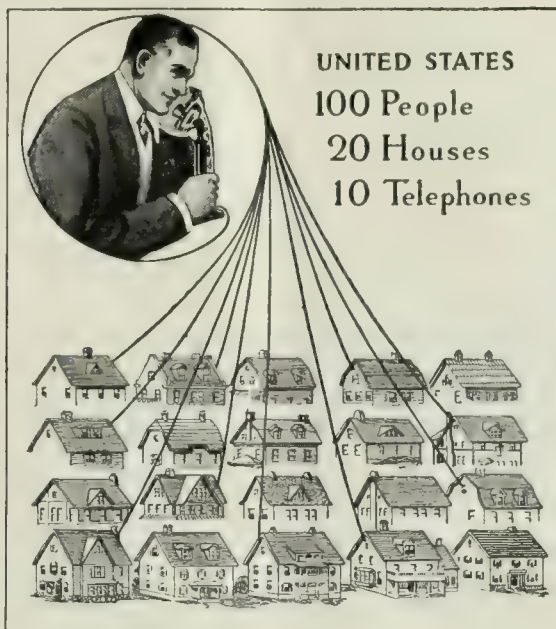
The Attorney General filed his brief in the suit against the Reading Railroad Company and other corporations, which are alleged to be parts of what is commonly called the Anthracite Coal Trust.

In Savannah there was begun the second trial of several officers of the American Naval Stores Company, or Turpentine Trust. Their conviction was set aside by the Supreme Court.

The trial of the suit against the Eastman Kodak Company was in progress at Rochester.

The following dividends are announced:

City and Suburban Homes Company, 2 per cent, payable June 4.
Utah Copper Company, quarterly, 75 cents per share, payable June 30.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable July 1.



Results Compared with Theories

Here we have:

Ten telephones for each hundred persons.

Nearly one rural telephone to every two farms.

Reasonable rates fitted to the various needs of the whole people.

Telephone exchanges open continuously day and night.

Policy—prompt service.

There they have:

One telephone for each hundred persons.

Practically no telephones on the farms.

Unreasonable rates arbitrarily made without regard to various needs of the whole people.

Telephone exchanges closed during lunch hour, nights and Sundays.

Policy—when your turn comes.

America's Telephones Lead the World with the Best Service at the Lowest Cost.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$14,103,810.49

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITORY OF COURT MONIES, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary
WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary
CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES


WM. ROCKEFELLER
ALEXANDER E. ORR
WILLIAM D. SLOANE
FRANK LYMAN
JAMES STILLMAN
JOHN J. PHELPS
JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD
LYMAN J. GAGE
PAYNE WHITNEY
EDWARD W. SHELDON
CHAUNCEY KEEP
GEORGE L. RIVES
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY
WILLIAM STEWART TOD
OGDEN MILLS
EGERTON L. WINTHROP
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.
HENRY W. de FOREST
ROBT. L. GAMMELL
WM. VINCENT ASTOR
CHARLES F. HOFFMAN

LISTERINE is the best of all good mouth-washes. Use it every day.

LISTERINE

not only cleanses and purifies the mouth, and neutralizes breath odors, but is an important factor in the preservation of the teeth. For over 30 years it has enjoyed the confidence of physicians and dentists.

Lambert
Pharmaceutical Company
St. Louis, Mo.





INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD



STOCK AND MUTUAL COMPENSATION INSURANCE

Events rapidly succeed each other these days in the casualty insurance business. The new and fast growing system of workmen's compensation insurance is working radical changes in the entire casualty structure. Several weeks ago we indicated the possibility of a number of strong mutual companies and associations for the transaction of workmen's compensation insurance, and ventured the opinion that within the next twenty-five years the aggregate annual premiums in that line might exceed those invested in life insurance. The object aimed at in this new branch of insurance falls naturally within the province of mutual effort, and the intimately humane character of the beneficence makes it a difficult subject for exploitation by capital as an earner of dividends.

For some time to come—how long, it would be difficult to predict, so rapid is the evolution—the stock casualty companies, by reason of their present preparedness to furnish ample coverage, will control the bulk of the workmen's compensation business and, as is quite natural and proper, they are using every means of publicity in their power to discourage the formation of mutuals. They are quite sincere when they express the belief that the security offered insurants by the stock organizations is, and will always remain, superior to that provided by the mutual system. And their prophecies in this connection will find fulfillment unless the promoters and organizers of the mutuals exercise the highest underwriting and financial ability. There will be no doubt whatever about the security which those stock companies conforming to the best standards set by state supervision will afford. The rewards possible of achievement are far from paltry and the stock coverages will be as solid as government bonds.

A substantial feature of workmen's compensation insurance will consist of the heavy reserves which will be carried. This fund will grow rapidly year by year. Its investment will yield large annual income earnings, out of which it will be practicable to pay round dividends on capital stock. Once this fund in a company attains handsome proportions, it will not be essential that stockholders depend on underwriting profits for returns on their investments.

But we are confident that in time a line of mutual companies will be built up which in ability, size and resources will rival the stock organizations; and if this prediction is fulfilled the latter, as competitors, will be at a disadvantage.

Quite in line with the views we are expressing as to the future of mutual insurance in this branch of business is

the action taken in Texas by the Aetna Life Insurance Company, which, in conjunction with its two auxiliaries, the Aetna Accident and Liability Company and the Automobile Insurance Company, furnishes more complete coverage than any insurer in the country. The Aetna management is wideawake and aggressive, and they have never been charged with short-sightedness. That company apparently proposes to have its share of compensation business in Texas, and as a means of securing it will qualify under the law on a footing with the Texas Employers' Association. We are told by a New York daily newspaper which, among other subjects, specializes in insurance news, that while for several months past stock casualty companies have been "endeavoring to show the great advantages to insurers [*sic*] that the protection of stock companies afford and the services they render as compared with that of newly organized mutual associations," the managers of the stock companies are "somewhat astounded at the latest move of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in its announced intention to issue a participating policy in Texas to meet the competition of the Texas Employers' Association." We are informed that this company will trim expenses to the bone in that state; insert a provision in its compensation policies giving it the right to assess policyholders on excessive losses; and furnish protection, backed by \$113,000,000 of assets, at cost. In this move we believe the management is exercising the highest quality of foresight.

But does it indicate that there is nothing to be feared from mutual competition, or that the possibility of the upbuilding of a strong and serviceable mutual workmen's compensation insurance system lacks substance?

There is to be plenty of room for both classes of companies for a long time to come, and we are satisfied they will work harmoniously together at the common task of supplying benefits and in preventing accidents. We should not be astonished to find the stock companies even going to the length of issuing participating policies and paying dividends to policyholders.

FIRE INSURANCE IN 1913

A statement recently issued by the Insurance Department of New York covering the fire, fire-marine and marine business for the year ending December 31, 1913, shows that there were 250 such companies reporting with \$699,351,805 admitted assets, a gain for the year of \$19,692,621. The liabilities, other than capital, were \$379,844,642, an increase of \$16,825,498. The total income was \$401,377,064, a gain of \$19,652,377; the total disbursements, \$376,117,259, an increase of \$31,858,521. The

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00

Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....282,298,429.80

Paid losses during that period.....141,567,550.30

Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....89,740,400.00

Of which there have been redeemed.....82,497,340.00

Leaving outstanding at present time.....7,243,060.00

Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....22,585,640.25

On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

premium income shows a gain for the year of \$16,102,368, while the paid losses were \$13,453,842 greater. Total insurance in force at the end of the year was \$57,500,000,000, an increase of five billions. The gain from underwriting was \$16,528,403; from investments, \$5,388,569. For various reasons—dividends, changes in special reserves, etc.—there was a net loss in surplus of \$10,041,189. The previous year showed a net gain in surplus of \$12,378,225.

A REPORT ON THE GENERAL ACCIDENT

A recently concluded examination of the United States branch of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, by the Insurance Department of New York, shows total admitted assets of \$2,867,458; total liabilities of \$2,389,370; surplus, \$478,088. The underwriting experience of the branch during 1913 was unfavorable, the loss on that account being \$346,675. In concluding his report on the company the Department Examiner states that it is financially stronger than at its last previous examination; that its claims are promptly paid and the policyholders honestly dealt with. The premium income last year aggregated \$3,997,132.

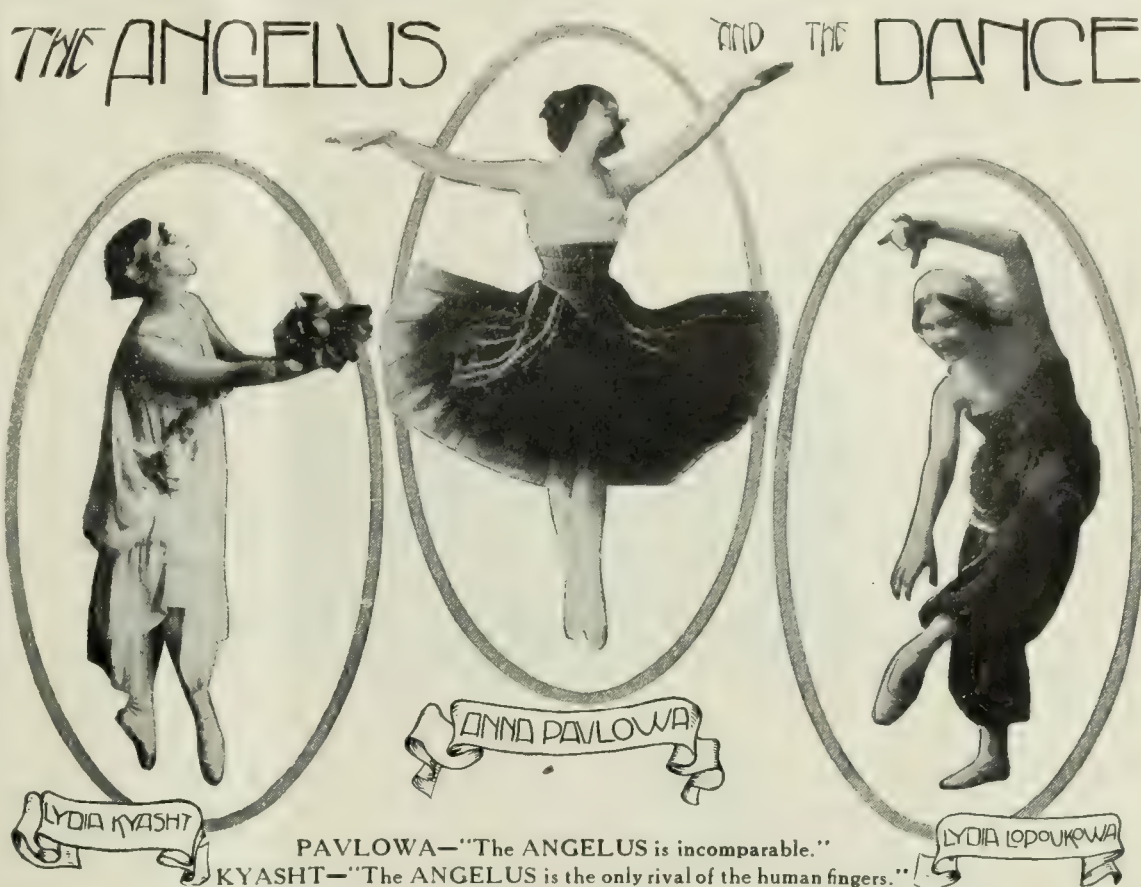
The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company announces that another increase—probably approximating twenty per cent—will be made in its dividend scale next year.

The business and assets of the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company of Saginaw, Michigan, have been merged in the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company of Boston.

United States Senator Jones, of Washington, has introduced a bill in the Senate prohibiting insurance companies from using the mails to communicate with people in states in which they are not allowed to transact business.

It may be of interest to some readers to learn that the creditors of the Guardian Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1904, will soon receive fifteen per cent of their claims; and that it is probable another small dividend will be paid later.

The underwriting and investment profit and loss account for casualty and miscellaneous companies, compiled by *The Spectator* on the business of sixty-nine companies in 1913, shows an underwriting earned income of \$119,598,934; losses and underwriting expenses, \$120,373,563; underwriting loss, \$774,629. On the investment side we have, income, \$2,340,175; surplus earned, \$1,565,546; dividends incurred, \$2,567,601; increase in contingent funds, \$554,094; decrease in net surplus, \$1,556,149. Taken as a whole, the dividends, it would seem, are somewhat out of proportion to the earned surplus, exceeding it by more than a million.



That the three most distinguished exponents of the dancing art should unite in praise of the ANGELUS emphasizes its marvelous versatility.

Recognized the world over as the supreme instrument by which anyone may play the piano with all the expression of the most skilled finger performer, it is now proclaimed as the ideal instrument for the dance, because of its unapproachable control of tempo nuances through the wonderful PHRASING LEVER (patented).

Every kind of music can be played with the Angelus

Whether you wish to play for classic or modern dances, accompaniments for songs, or piano solos, the Angelus is the incomparable instrument. Its exquisite touch is produced through the Diaphragm Pneumatics, the Melodant brings out the melody clear and sparkling, while the Sustaining Pedal Device and Graduated Accompaniment complete the cycle of Angelus efficiency.

The Angelus is the pre-eminent player because it enables anyone to produce the highest musical effects with ease, and without previous training or technical skill

Knabe-Angelus—Grands and Uprights.
Emerson-Angelus—Grands and Uprights.
Lindeman & Sons-Angelus—Uprights.

Angelus Piano—An upright made expressly for the Angelus.
In Canada—The Gourlay-Angelus and Angelus Piano.

Any of these instruments can be played by hand in the usual manner

THE WILCOX & WHITE CO., Meriden, Conn.

Business Established 1877

233 REGENT STREET, LONDON

Agencies all over the world

DIVIDENDS

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, May 25, 1914.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 9, 1914.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY

15 WEST 38TH STREET.

New York, May 22, 1914.

At a meeting held this day a dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable out of the net earnings for the SIX MONTHS ending April 30, 1914, was declared on the capital stock issued of this company, and ordered paid on June 4 next to stockholders of record on June 1, 1914.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, May 28, 1914.

The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 24th quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable June 30, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 5, 1914. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., June 5, and reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., June 10, 1914.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, May 19, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., were declared, payable on and after June 30, 1914, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 6, 1914, at one o'clock p. m. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

J. W. HEARD, Assistant Treasurer.

MEETINGS

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 25, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

6%

Our First Farm Mortgages

7%

are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today.

The Banking Corporation of Montana
Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

IT IS TOO LATE after a fire to *select* the best Fire Insurance obtainable. Do it now and have the satisfaction of KNOWING you are safe.



56 CEDAR STREET

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President

What is FIRE INSURANCE from the Property Owner's Standpoint?

Ample CASH CAPITAL (\$6,000,000).

SURPLUS as regards Policy-holders (\$17,873,019), large in proportion to liabilities (\$15,266,896).

ASSETS (\$33,139,915) of the highest grade, so invested as to be uniformly secure throughout the country and immediately available in case of conflagrations.

LIABILITY in large cities conservatively distributed and well within (not beyond) the resources of the Company. (Special conflagration reserve, \$1,800,000).

A REPUTATION, the steady growth of 60 years of consistent fair dealing with large and small insurers alike.

PEBBLES

Grumps—Waiter, there's a hair in this pie!

Waiter—Yes, sir. It's a rabbit pie.—*Sun Dial*.

"What do I owe you for tracing my family pedigree?"

"Five hundred dollars hush money."—*Columbia Jester*.

Lady (to salesman, who has unrolled all the linoleum)—Thank you so much; my little boy has quite enjoyed it. I'll bring him tomorrow to see the carpets.—*London Opinion*.

HITTING THE NAIL HARD

Fair Damsel (at the table in the barber shop)—Manicure, sir?

Grouchy Old Fat Man (with a snap)—No, I bite them.—*Texas Coyote*.

A dusky maid fell in the Nile,
And was spied by a crocodile;

The croc wrinkled one eye,
And exclaimed with a sigh,
"She's slim, but she'll do for a while."

A man on the ocean did sail—
And he fearlessly sat on the rail;

The ship gave a lurch,
And he fell off his perch,
And gladdened the heart of a whale.
—*Penn State Froth*.

Mrs. Wayback—Here's a letter from Hiram at college. He says he finished the hundred in ten seconds.

Mr. Wayback—Great Scott. I'll wire him to come right home. If he's spending at that rate it'll cost me about four million dollars a month to send him there.—*Puck*.

Mistress—Of course, I don't wish to put any obstacles in the way of your getting married, but I wish it were possible to postpone it until I get another maid.

Mary Ann—Well, mum, I 'ardly think I know 'im well enough to arsk 'im to put it off.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

The A. H. Guflers have purchased the two hundred feet between the Walt Mason lots and West street on Twelfth avenue, and will build there the handsomest home in Emporia. The house is to stand in front of the old Jay property owned by Mr. Fuller, who is to remodel the old house, take the Turkish trophy tower or minaret or fibroid tumor off and face it west. West street from Twelfth to Fifteenth probably will be paved.

Among other things which will add splendor and grace to an otherwise dreary town, is the fact that in their plans for the house the Guflers have included a breakfast room. This, we believe, is the first breakfast room ever born in captivity in Lyon county.

When the revolution starts among the meek and lowly of the St. Antoine, near Tenth and Exchange, the first place we shall lead the downtrodden and oppress for justice and plunder will be to this Faubourg St. Germain over on Twelfth avenue.—A William Allen White editorial in the *Emporia Gazette*.

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

NAIAD Dress Shields

are the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to every woman of delicacy and refinement.

They are free from rubber, can be quickly sterilized in boiling water. In all sizes to fit every Requirement.

All Stores or Sample Sent on Receipt of 25 Cents

NAIAD WATER- PROOFED SHEETING

The Standard, Washable, Impervious.



NAIAD Waterproofed Sanitary Skirt Protector

A necessary hygienic protection to the modern snug-fitting dress; assuring a feeling of comfort in the sheerest gown. A dainty undergarment that insures the longer life of the dress skirt. Fastened so that they cannot shift out of place.

Two Sizes—50c; 65c

NAIAD DRESS SHIELD BRASSIERE

The Newest, Coolest, Form-Moulding Garment.



THE C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs.
101 Franklin Street, New York

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDE-
PENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal
Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra.
Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or
change of address should be sent two weeks
before the date they are to go into effect. Both
the old and the new address must be given.

We welcome contributions, but writers who
wish their articles returned, if not accepted,
should send a stamped and address en-
velope. No responsibility is assumed by The
Independent for the loss or non-return of
manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second
Class Matter

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Calendar | 469 |
| Capt. Leslie St. C. Cheape (Pic- ture) | 470 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| EDITORIALS | |
| Schooling for the Press..... | 471 |
| Support the Mediators..... | 472 |
| The Railways and Legislation.. | 472 |
| The Advantages of Drunkenness | 473 |
| Chancellor Day on Mexico..... | 473 |
| A Boycott of the Panama Ex- position | 474 |
| Alum Baking Powder..... | 474 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| THE STORY OF THE WEEK | |
| The Mexican Conference..... | 475 |
| The Shipments to Tampico..... | 475 |
| Rebel Victories..... | 475 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 475 |
| Passage of the Trust Bills..... | 476 |
| Philippine Independence..... | 477 |
| Panama Tolls | 477 |
| West Indies | 477 |
| Suffrage Disturbances | 477 |
| Persian Oil for British Navy... | 478 |
| Nobody to Govern France..... | 478 |
| The Greater Army of France... | 479 |
| The Japanese Graft Cases..... | 479 |
| The Trail of White Wolf..... | 479 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| TRAINING NEWSPAPERMEN | |
| A College for the Training of Editors | 480 |
| An Editorial Reprint | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Making a Journalist..... | 481 |
| By Bronson Batchelor | |
| Books by Old Maids for Old Maids | 484 |
| Interview with Georg Brandes | |
| Garden Homes | 485 |
| By E. P. Powell | |
| Weighing Coal at Your Door..... | 487 |
| Milk and Cheese from the Soya Bean | 487 |
| The Childish Conquerors of Mexico | 488 |
| By Herman Whitaker | |
| New York's Municipal Gallery.... | 490 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| THE NEW BOOKS | |
| The Author of the Last Days of Pompeii | 491 |
| The Newest Books..... | 491 |
| Book Briefs | 492 |
| What Chautauquans Are Doing... | 496 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| INDEPENDENT OPINIONS | |
| The Lost Art of Letter Writing. | 497 |
| A New Use for Comic Opera... | 497 |
| A Friendly Critic..... | 497 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| THE MARKET PLACE | |
| Effect of Tariff Revision..... | 500 |
| Securities and Trade..... | 500 |
| Railroad Freight Rates..... | 500 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| INSURANCE | |
| A Criticism | 502 |
| The Reply | 502 |
| Pebbles | 504 |

JUST A WORD

The issue of next week will be The
Mediation Number—the most complete
review in articles and pictures of the
Niagara Falls Conference that has yet
been published.

At the Grove Park Inn in Asheville,
N. C.,—one of the most delightful re-
sort hotels in the world—each guest
finds in his room on Saturday evening
a copy of the current issue of The In-
dependent for Sunday reading, with a
dainty card attached bearing the words
“With the Compliments of Grove Park
Inn.” It was a happy thought of the
proprietor, Mr. Frederick L. Seelye, to
order weekly this supply of The Inde-
pendent for the pleasure of his guests.
Mr. Seelye is himself a journalist, hav-
ing been for some years the proprietor
of *The Georgian*, at Atlanta, which
under his charge conducted a success-
ful campaign against the iniquitous
contract system with state convicts, re-
sulting in the humane and sensible law
now in force in Georgia for using pris-
oners for making and repairing the
highways.

The First Annual Chautauqua Num-
ber of The Independent will appear
July 6th. William Jennings Bryan, Sec-
retary of State, will contribute an ar-
ticle on “The Nation-Wide Chautau-
qua.” Dr. George E. Vincent, President
of Chautauqua Institution and Presi-
dent of the University of Minnesota,
will contribute an article on “The Chau-
tauqua Idea.” Frank Chapin Bray, for
fourteen years the head of the publica-
tion department of Chautauqua, and
now the Chautauqua Contributing Edi-
tor of The Independent, will write on
“Seeing Chautauqua.” There will be
elaborate illustrations, and the number
will be one that every reader of The In-
dependent will find of special interest.

CALENDAR

The annual conference of Governors
called to meet on *June 9* at Madison,
Wisconsin, has been postponed until
fall.

The Yale-Harvard baseball series
will be played on *June 16*, at Yale, *June*
17, at Harvard, and in case of a tie, at
Boston, *June 20*.

The Northern Baptist Convention
meets in Boston from *June 17* to *25*.

On *June 18*, at Prestwick, play will
begin for the open championship of
Great Britain in golf.

Yale and Harvard meet in their an-
nual regatta on the Thames at New
London on *June 19*.

The tenth annual convention of the
Associated Advertising Clubs of Amer-
ica will be held at Toronto, *June 21-25*.

The Middle States championships are
to begin at the Orange Lawn Tennis
Club, South Orange, New Jersey, on
June 22.

An international congress on tropical
agriculture and forestry—the third—
will be held in London from *June 23* to
30, 1914.

Editors of Agricultural Colleges and
Experiment Stations will hold their
second annual conference at the State
University of Kentucky on *June 25*
and *26*.

The Poughkeepsie regatta will be
rowed on *June 26*. Columbia, Cornell,
Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Washington
and Wisconsin meet for the college
championship of America.

The eighteenth annual international
exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie
Institute, Pittsburgh, is open until
June 30.

The Central Conference of American
Rabbis meets in Detroit from *June 30*
to *July 8*.

The American Institute of Instruc-
tion, organized in 1830, will meet at
Harvard University *July 1-3*.

The Henley regatta will this year be
rowed *July 1-4*. It is expected that the
Union Boat Club of Boston and the
Harvard Second Varsity will be en-
tered.

In *July* the International Congress of
South American Students will be held
at Santiago, Chile.

From *July 6* to *August 14* the Sum-
mer School of Religion will be held at
Chautauqua.

The annual convention of the Music
Teachers' Association of California will
be held at San Diego *July 13, 14, 15*
and *16*.

The Eastern Student Conference of
the Young Women's Christian Associa-
tion will be held at Silver Bay, New
York, *July 21* to *30*. Other student
conferences are arranged for Eagle's Mere,
Pennsylvania, *June 23* to *July 3*; Asil-
omar, California, *August 4* to *13*; Estes
Park, Colorado, *August 25* to *Septem-*
ber 4; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, *August*
25 to *September 4*.

The Gold Cup races for the Chal-
lenge Cup of the American Power Boat
Association will be held on Lake George
July 29-31.

The annual art exhibition of the
Royal Academy is open in London un-
til *August 3*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibi-
tion for the Book Industry and the
Graphic Arts will remain open until
October, 1914.



© Underwood & Underwood

A LEADER IN THE HEYDAY OF JUNE SPORTS: CAPT. LESLIE ST. CLAIRE CHEAPE

Opening with the Intercollegiates, closing with the Poughkeepsie regatta, filled with the trial races of the Cup Defenders, the month is a rich one for American lovers of sport. At its pinnacle are the matches for the International Polo Cup, the most spectacular of all the year's contests between England and America. Captain Cheape is perhaps the strongest player on the visiting team

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1914

NUMBER 3419

SCHOOLING FOR THE PRESS

WE are possessed with a belief—and so strongly that we are not always able to conceal it from our readers—that The Independent has been the leader in every good movement since it started, but we must confess that we were surprised, on turning over the big yellow pages of the issue of June 9, 1864, in search of a suitable quotation for our “Fifty Years Ago” department, to light upon a letter and an editorial advocating the establishment of “a college for the training of editors.” We reprint it in this issue not for the purpose of establishing a barren claim to priority, but to show that the schools of journalism which have sprung up so suddenly all over the country are trying—if we may use the outworn journalistic phrase—to “fill a long-felt want.” The editor who in 1864 sat in the chair we now occupy did not deem it safe to “predict what the first-class newspaper is likely to be fifty years hence.” He confines himself to the observation that “certainly it will be a piece of workmanship far superior to what we see now.” This cautious prophecy time has justified. As “a piece of workmanship” the modern newspaper is unsurpassed, though we fear that if our distinguished but now undistinguishable predecessor could see it he would not find it altogether to his liking in other respects.

THE number of newspapers fifty years ago he estimates at 3000. The latest newspaper annual lists 24,381. But have we nowadays eight times as many “first-class newspaper writers?” So far as mere “workmanship” goes there has doubtless been an advance. The vast amount of effort expended in the teaching of English, though largely misdirected, has not been wasted and it is easy now to find writers who will turn in unlimited copy free from any particular fault except the serious fault of having no particular virtue. But the peaks that stand out above this rising level of mean ability are few, perhaps relatively fewer than formerly. Indeed, we venture the surmise that the average reader outside of the newspaper field could name more editors of fifty years ago than he can of his own day. He would be likely to recall such names as Greeley, Dana, Bryant, Bennett, Garrison, Raymond, Medill, Curtis, Bowles, Ripley and Childs. How many editors of the present day could he name?

Whether it is a growing sense of modesty on the part of editors that leads them to shrink from the public gaze, or whether it is due to other and external causes, we need not here discuss. Journalism may be less personal, but it is not less important and a thorough training for those who enter it is more than ever demanded. Our colleges have realized their opportunity and are in a variety of ways endeavoring to meet this demand. There

are in the United States twenty-eight or more colleges and universities giving specific courses in journalism. Twenty-one of these are state universities and agricultural colleges, for here as in other fields the public institutions showed greater enterprise and readier adaptation to new needs than the private institutions. The number of students enrolled in journalistic courses was last year 1456 and doubtless is much larger now.

SINCE journalism is so inchoate and diversified a profession and the training for it is still in the experimental stage, it is fortunate that the schools are so unlike in methods and objects. The Columbia School described and illustrated on another page of this issue has the distinction of the finest building and the largest endowment and of being in the biggest city. That of the University of Missouri, founded in 1906, is the oldest and largest in the country. New York University, though in the same city as Columbia, is cultivating quite a different field by devoting special attention to evening students in magazine and trade journalism. The University of Kansas is working with the country editors for the improvement of their papers, just as the agricultural college is cooperating with the farmers. The University of Washington at Seattle is carrying its extension work even into the high schools. The Catholic universities of Notre Dame and Marquette are turning out graduates who will be able to treat the affairs of the Church without the ignorance or prejudice which the ordinary reporter is likely to have. The agricultural colleges are preparing men to handle competently the technicalities of modern agriculture. Western Reserve starts next fall the first purely graduate school of journalism.

Each of these and all the others are trying to solve the problems in their own way and if they can be kept from falling under the curse of standardization and conformity long enough to get a good start they will develop some new forms of education that will have a stimulating influence upon the old. It must not be supposed that these schools are turning out only editors and reporters. To have five hundred or more new recruits thrust annually into these particular occupations would be appalling to the public as well as to us who, though lacking the advantages of a journalistic education, have somehow managed for many years to make a living by the sweat of our pens. But the field of journalism as a whole is a broad one, few broader, and it has room for all the talents, literary, artistic, mechanical, financial, commercial, political and philanthropic. When our *alter ego* of fifty years ago speaks of “the constantly widening field which it finds for comprehensive

business enterprise" he is, we assume, alluding in a delicate way to advertising. This has widened in a way that he could not have anticipated and the advertiser has become a necessary link in the chain of commerce, as important and legitimate as the wholesaler or retailer whom in part he replaces.

What effect the schools of journalism will have on the press of the country remains, of course, for the future to reveal, but their effect upon the universities and colleges with which they are associated is already perceptible. Quite unexpectedly the schools of journalism are attracting students who do not intend to engage in paper or periodical work either on the editorial, news or business side. Many young men and women who go to college with no vocation aim, but for general education, are now turning to these new schools of journalism in preference to the old college of liberal arts because they believe they find in them a more modern culture and a more efficient training. And on the professional side the schools have already demonstrated that they can link their students more effectively than the ordinary college course to today's sources of accurate information, and can initiate, at least, a definite reaction to news values. Men so trained bring to the harder lessons of the city room or street or desk an intelligence better geared to their task.

SUPPORT THE MEDIATORS

THE Mediation Conference at Niagara Falls has been marking time. This, however, is not necessarily a bad sign. On the contrary, it may be a blessing, for the longer the United States and Mexico take to cool off, the greater the amount of energy required to get up friction again.

Huerta has announced that he will resign and accept the plan of the mediators agreed upon for a commission form of government to arrange a new election and to prepare the way for the agrarian reforms so justly demanded by the Constitutionalists. He has shown a conciliatory spirit in withdrawing the blockade of Tampico. This is a wise and creditable action on his part.

Carranza, however, has demanded the privilege of participating in the Mediation Conference, but refuses to stop hostilities in the meantime.

President Wilson, instead of putting pressure on Carranza to make an armistice and come to the conference with bloodless hands, has been putting pressure on the Mediators to let Carranza in on his own terms. The admiration of Wilson and Bryan for Carranza and Villa is apparently equaled only by their hatred of Huerta. Yet it is a political certainty that men and not parties rule in Mexico. Whatever may be said of Carranza, certainly Villa is no better example of the human species than Huerta.

The Mediators are willing and anxious to have Carranza join the Conference even at the eleventh hour, for they know he will have to be reckoned with sooner or later in any solution of the Mexican problem. They think, however, that he shows bad faith in holding out, for he knows that the Mediators, the United States and even the Huerta delegates would never think of settling the Mexican problem without regard to the contentions he is fighting for.

Of course Carranza should have his say in the ulti-

mate settlement. But if it comes to an issue between Carranza and the Mediators, President Wilson should unquestionably support the Mediators. If they can create a neutral provisional government in Mexico recognized, financed and morally supported by us, Carranza will think twice, if not oftener, before continuing hostilities. A neutral or polypartizan government backed by the United States, all South America and Europe, will have a much surer chance of stability than any government Carranza unaided is likely to establish.

Said a representative of one of the Mexican factions last week to the Editor of The Independent: "There are three pig-headed men to deal with in this Mexican muddle. They are Victoriano Huerta, Venustiano Carranza and Woodrow Wilson." Let us hope that the three gentlemen so impolitely characterized will henceforth act together in a conciliatory spirit. It is the only hope of solving the problem.

THE RAILWAYS AND LEGISLATION

RAILROAD officers representing great transportation systems in a country which has nearly half of the world's railroads have been attacking, before committees at Washington, the bills past last week by the House. They say that these bills, if enacted and enforced, would bankrupt many railway corporations. Some of them have declared that the proposed legislation would eventually compel government ownership and operation. Their complaints and criticisms are not wholly unwarranted. The bills are not in all respects what they should be. They should be amended.

But these gentlemen should be asking themselves why such legislation is proposed, and why it has the support of so many of the American people; why there is a popular demand for severity in the treatment of railroads by Congress and federal executive officers; why public sentiment approves legislation that may compel government ownership, and why so many are coming to see in such ownership the only possible cure for intolerable conditions.

There is an answer at hand, as these gentlemen know, in the revolting and exasperating recent history of the New Haven company. It is an answer growing more distinct and emphatic every day.

We are beginning to know what was done by the officers and directors of that company. The widows and orphans who invested in the company's stock all that stood between them and the poorhouse know, to their cost, and can place the blame where it belongs. But what was done by state authority to protect them? Did the railway commission of any New England state, or New York's commission, ever interfere to inquire as to the work of the scoundrels and the faithless trustees, and to prevent what has taken place? Was there any protection to be found in the legislatures? Is it surprising that those who suffered and many who sympathize with them may be thinking of government ownership as of something greatly to be desired?

The officers who have been testifying at Washington should soberly review the list of the New Haven offenses. They should recall the juggling of the books, the burning of records, the purchase of franchise amendments by bribery involving the payment of \$1,200,000 for bunches of paper "worth ten cents a pound"; the expenditure of \$11,000,000 for a branch worth only

\$5,000,000, and an increase of this investment to \$35,000,000 for a road operated at an annual loss of \$400,000; the payment of \$20,000,000 for a trolley system worth not more than \$8,000,000, but valued highly by a senator of the United States; the destruction of books that showed who had owned this property; the purchase of other trolley systems, and of steamboat lines, at prices which suggest corruption on both sides; the shifting of railroad shares which gave a coal merchant in the little city of Meriden a profit of \$2,700,000; the destruction of books relating to this curious transaction; the employment of political state bosses at generous annual salaries, and many other things that brought almost to bankruptcy this old company, serving one of the richest railway territories in the world.

Is there not enough in the record of this foul activity, unrestrained by state or other authority, to suggest a resort to government ownership? Had the officers who have been testifying at Washington any knowledge of what was going on in New England? It may be that they had none. But would it not have been to the advantage of the entire railway industry of the United States for them and their honest associates to inquire about such things, and to check the offenders' course? We suggested some months ago that there ought to be a vigilance committee, to guard and restrain the industry's black sheep. It is not too late now to appoint one.

What does the organ of the railways, an old and conservative journal, say about these things? We quote from the *Railway Age-Gazette*:

The great danger is that the disclosures regarding the conduct of the Mellens, the Yoakums and the rest of their ilk will cause the passage of more radical legislation than the conditions justify. If excessively drastic legislation shall be past, we trust that there will be no hypocritical wailing from Wall Street about ignorant public hostility toward railways, and about the public being misled by demagogues. The buccaneers in Wall Street and the fools and cowards in Wall Street who let the buccaneers work their wills are the chief authors of such legislation.

It is a toss-up whether the demagogues or the highbinders of finance are doing the more to bring all the details of business under the regulation of public officials. Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit and Upton Sinclair think that they are the real leaders of the Socialist movement in this country. They take themselves too seriously. The real leaders of Socialism in this country are such men as Charles S. Mel- len, B. F. Yoakum, and the directors of the New Haven, Frisco and other roads who are too crooked, cowardly, indolent or incapable to perform the duties of their positions.

These are not the remarks of a radical journal moved by hostility. They are given to the public by a faithful friend and representative of railroad interests. We commend them to the consideration of the railroad officers who have been testifying at Washington.

THE ADVANTAGES OF DRUNKENNESS

THE Administration has met with another obstacle in the way of carrying out its Mexican policy. Huerta is reported to have changed the habits described in our last issue by one who knows him. He has sworn off brandy and, like his adversary in the diplomatic game, taken to grape juice. From an unbiased and ethical point of view we must of course rejoice in his reformation and hope it will continue. But considering it with regard to the interests of the American people and we believe also of the Mexican people Huerta's change of habit comes at an unfortunate time, for it will tend to retard his elimination. A man who starts in

before noon to fill up on fifty per cent alcohol and keeps at it till next morning is not a very formidable opponent.

Over in Trenton there is a bronze tablet put up by the high school students on the house where Colonel Rahl got drunk on Christmas night 1776 and so let Washington cross the Delaware and capture the town; an engagement not nearly so bloody as the recent affair of Vera Cruz but momentous in its consequences, for it was the turning point of the war. The troops of tourists and school children who are towed to this memorable spot on their patriotic pilgrimages have imprest upon them the great moral lesson of the advantages of drunkenness—when confined to the enemy.

Now the lapse from sobriety which led to the downfall of the Hessian colonel may be ascribed to the racial custom of celebrating a Christian festival by pagan rites, as well also to his natural mistake of assuming that his host in urging upon him the choicest wines in the cellar was motivated by disinterested hospitality. But whatever the excuse for him the good people of Trenton rejoice to this day over his elimination and we rejoice with them. Huerta's dissipation may have an outcome equally fortunate for the people over which he rules and if, as seems likely, his conversion to temperance comes too late to save him, the people of Mexico City may some day put up a tablet on the Globo café to commemorate the spot where Huerta was overcome by his worst enemy.

On the other hand, Admiral Fletcher reports a clean bill of sobriety for the naval forces during their occupation of Vera Cruz, a great change from the traditional conception of "Jack ashore." It is not many years since we were brought to the brink of war with Chile on account of the disorderly conduct of some of our sailors at Santiago. If our navy ever gets into a fight in the future it will be a consolation to know that only the enemy will be inspired by "Dutch courage."

CHANCELLOR DAY ON MEXICO

CHANCELLOR DAY, of Syracuse University, has been giving the New York state editors his opinion of President Wilson. He says:

We have been made a little nervous by his attempt to select the best assassin for the Presidency of our Mexican neighbor. Some of us didn't think it mattered a peanut shell which cutthroat was President. . . . Some of us could not see what we wanted to get into that family row for anyway. . . . It is my opinion that it is about as well to let Mexico have hell in her own way, if that is what Mexico wants, and we have enough to do to mind our own commerce, without "waiting and watching" while she gets it.

But while she is getting hell she is ruining our commerce, and, what is more, killing our citizens and citizens of other countries whom we are pledged to protect. In the family of nations each has a responsibility for each, each is his brother's keeper; or, at least, we cannot disregard the wrongs done to our own citizens who have been invited by our neighbor's promise of hospitality. We are concerned that of all the assassins the mildest-mannered cutthroat should rule. It is an old saying, which is true of nations, that if one member suffers all members suffer with it; and it is the business of each to do its best to prevent Mexico or any other country from having "hell in her own way." There appears to be a spirit in such remarks as we have quoted which would not be Christian if taught to students of a university, and which is lacking in international ethics or even

courtesy as address to those whose business it is to guide public opinion.

Chancellor Day is a preacher of the Christian religion. His language reminds us of the tale told of the Rev. Newman Hall. He got very much incensed at the language and behavior of one who had offended him, and he wrote a scathing article which before publishing he read to a wise friend. The friend listened, made no comment, but simply asked: "Have you thought of a title? I suggest, 'Go to the Devil,' by the author of 'Come to Jesus.'"

A BOYCOTT OF THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

THE efforts of certain religious journals and societies to discredit ex-Mayor Nathan of Rome and compel the authorities of the Panama Pacific Exposition to refuse to receive him as the duly appointed delegate from Italy are destined to create a corresponding attitude of animosity and suspicion in the minds of those who do not share the religious views of the delegate's enemies. The call is now being sent forth for all Catholics to boycott the Exposition, and this because a foreign state has chosen a representative who is *persona non grata* to the Roman Catholic leaders in America. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that an attempt is being made to utilize the influence of a great Church in our country to administer a rebuke to an anti-clerical party in Italy by an unwarranted attack upon an enterprise which all Americans are interested in promoting. It is well in such circumstances to remember the injunction of Washington that we keep ourselves from entanglements in European quarrels.

ALUM BAKING POWDER

A DERVISH in the desert near Bagdad met the Plague coming out of the city and upbraided him for having slain ten thousand men. "Not so," replied the Plague. "I slew only one thousand. The other nine died of fright."

The ratio between the frightened and the hurt is quite as great in the case of food and it seems to be the service of the Referee Board of Consulting Scientific Experts to save the nine thousand who are being scared half to death by sensational reports of adulteration. The public is apt to regard a decision of the board as merely the expression of another opinion by persons of superior authority, as when the head of a department overrules a subordinate or the supreme court reverses the judgment of a lower tribunal. But this is altogether mistaken. A question in science is never determined by authority, but only by experiment, and when a disputed point is referred to the board it means that they are to undertake a thoro series of experimentation to determine the actual effects of the substance in question on the health of human beings.

Their recent decision that alum baking powder is harmless is based upon continuous tests made upon twenty-six men for six months, during which time everything that entered and left their bodies was weighed and analyzed. Experiments were carried on independently by Professor Chittenden at Yale, Professor Taylor at the University of Pennsylvania and Professor Lord at Northwestern Medical School, Chicago, and they all agree that alum in baking powder as ordinarily used does not injure the digestion or impair the nutritive

value of the food and therefore that it cannot be regarded as a poisonous or deleterious ingredient. The details of the experiments have not yet been published, but a summary of the results is issued in Bulletin No. 103 of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The question to be decided was really a double one, for alum in food splits up into two parts, one containing the metal aluminum and the other sodium sulfate (Glauber's salt). The first is found to be without any effect except in very large amounts, which will be gratifying intelligence to all housewives using aluminum kitchen utensils. The other product, sodium sulfate, is a well-known cathartic, but only when the dose was increased to five or ten times what would ordinarily be taken in cake or biscuit was any such effect observed. Dr. Taylor, however, questions whether it would be healthful to live upon a diet of baking powder biscuits continuously as might be done in camp. He adds: "This aspect of the question is of course not peculiar to aluminum baking powders, since to a greater or less extent a saline cathartic remains as a residue of the reactions of all known baking powders." But the tartrate resulting from the cream of tartar baking powders is a milder cathartic than the sulfate from the alum powders, so if the latter is pronounced harmless under ordinary usage there is no reason to question the former. Besides, it is probable that the tartrate is decomposed in the body to the alkaline carbonate so it may be regarded as beneficial as well as harmless. Grape juice, which also contains cream of tartar, is our national beverage under the present administration. Recent investigations have, however, shown that yeast has in addition to its leavening power a nutritive value far above what would be supposed from its small amount, so we would conclude that it is advisable for this reason at any rate to vary the diet with yeast bread rather than to rely exclusively upon baking powder of any kind.

Most people will be glad to hear the result of this investigation, for it has not been pleasant to harbor the suspicion that an article used by many million people was insidiously undermining their health.

Silent forces are the strongest; and of all the forces that are regenerating Turkey none is greater than the two American colleges in Constantinople, Robert College, for young men, and the American College for Girls, which has just dedicated its fine new buildings costing \$700,000 on a commanding site. This is the gift mainly of American women, and American women are its teachers. It has been forty years growing to its present strength, and it brings together in one family Turkish girls, Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Jews and Europeans. The new Turkey is learning from the best and most generous America has to give, and all congratulate President Patrick, her teachers and the trustees and patrons, on this grand occasion.

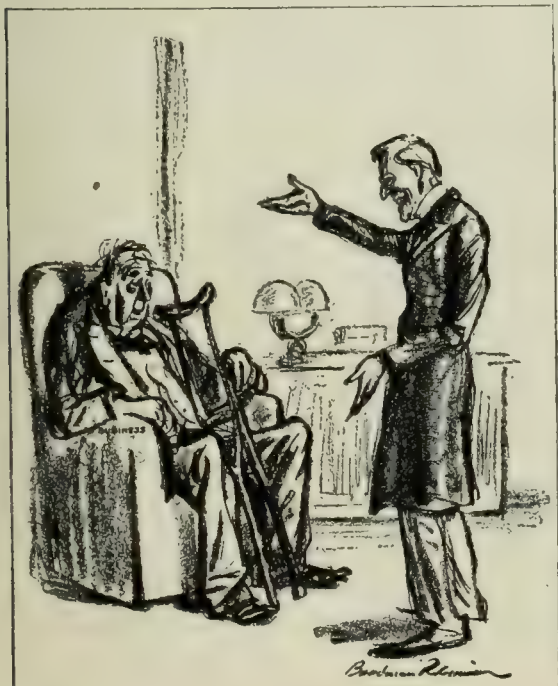
The bill for the granting of self-government to the Philippines does not come up to the promise of the Democratic platform, and it sets no time for independence. It is not to be approved, and yet not much to be feared. It necessarily will put the power of legislation into the hands of a small minority, and the most of the people will be disfranchised. We doubt if the bill will pass even the present Congress.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Mexican Conference

After the pacification plan agreed upon at Niagara Falls had been sent to Washington and the Mexican Capital, and the substance of it had been published, Carranza asked for representation in the conference, which, he insisted, had no right to consider Mexico's internal affairs. After some delay the mediators, yielding to the appeals of the Washington delegates, consented to send a reply to his application. They told him his representatives would be welcomed, but only upon the condition that hostilities should be suspended. He must agree to an armistice. His associates said he would not stop fighting. It soon became known that he would not suspend hostilities, would oppose consideration in the conference of anything except the controversy between the United States and Mexico, and would make no compromise with Huerta by means of the proposed Cabinet commission or otherwise. Such a provisional Government as had been suggested in the conference plan, he said, he would not recognize, but would crush it.

In a statement sent to the American press from Durango he ridiculed the conference, which had regarded as "a negligible quantity" the revolutionists, who were "conquerors," about to take possession of the capital. This was not relished at Niagara Falls, but the mediators hoped that Carranza would yield. His formal reply to their note was delayed, and in the meantime he again belittled the conference.



New York Tribune

PURELY PSYCHOLOGICAL

Dr. Wilson—"You're all right, my dear man. Have faith!"

On the day when the note was sent to Carranza, Huerta accepted in principle the conference plan, suggesting some changes which were said to be unimportant. His delegates also said, in a public statement, that he was ready to retire at any time when Mexico should be politically pacified. But the succeeding Government must be one enjoying the support of the people.

The Shipments to Tampico

The success of the conciliatory movement was imperilled not only by the attitude of Carranza but also by two shipments of ammunition to the revolutionists at Tampico. On the 2d, the Ward Line

steamship "Antilla" sailed from New York for that port carrying 3,000,000 cartridges, of which the revolutionists were sorely in need. It was said at Niagara Falls that an agreement was violated by our Government when it permitted this shipment to be made. Orders to prevent such shipments are said to have been given. Mr. Bryan asserted that he had not known of this cargo. On the 4th an American schooner landed a large quantity of ammunition at Tampico. Two days later Huerta formally declared a blockade of the port, and his two gunboats moved northward from Puerto Mexico. They were kept under observation by two larger American gunboats.

Our Government had undertaken to keep the port open. The "Antilla" was due on the 10th. "There has been," said Secretary Daniels, "no change in the policy of our Government in reference to its desire that the port should be open to all commerce." He added that orders given to Admiral Badger on May 18 required him to prevent any interference with commerce there.

The threatened clash between Huerta's gunboats and the American ships sent to carry out these orders was averted on the 8th by the Huerta Government, which rescinded the blockade order.

Rebel There were signs that
Victories Villa was waiting for
cartridges. His troops
were near Zacatecas, where they
drove back a garrison which un-
wisely attacked them. Guadalajara



Philadelphia Public Ledger

PAINFUL REFLECTION

"I wonder how I'd feel if there was something the matter with me?"

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were Panama tolls, the trust bills, the sundry civil and naval appropriation bills, and the condition of business.

In the House the three trust bills were past, with slight opposition. One creates a trade commission, the second (Clayton) defines and supplements the present law in many respects, and the third provides for supervision of the issue of railroad securities. The bills were sent to the Senate.

The naval bill was past in the Senate. It appropriates \$147,000,000, provides for the construction of two battleships, permits the sale of the "Idaho" and the "Mississippi," and authorizes an inquiry as to the cost of a Government armor plate factory. A motion for only one battleship was lost, 16 to 42.

In connection with the Panama tolls question, the Senate committee reported a resolution authorizing the President to seek arbitration as to the requirements of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It also reported an amendment declaring that by repeal the United States would waive no right to exempt our coastwise shipping.

In the House, several Republicans ascribed the condition of business to the influence of Democratic legislation.

The House District of Columbia Committee reported in favor of government ownership and operation of the street railways in Washington.

A bill, prepared by a commission, regulating the pay of railroads for carrying the mails, was introduced, and the Lever cotton futures bill was reported in the House.

Committees heard testimony concerning the railroad securities bill and the proposed creation of a national employment agency or bureau.



Underwood & Underwood

LAUNCHING THE "SHAMROCK IV"

Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger looks "a brute of a boat" in the *New York Times'* phrase, but her early trials with "Shamrock III" show that she is faster than the older yacht, if she is a "nautical monstrosity"

was surrounded by the forces of General Obregon. Colima, capital of the state of the same name and an important city in southwestern Mexico, was captured by General Alamillo, and communication between the national capital and the west coast was completely severed.

Two towns in the State of Vera Cruz were taken by General Aguilar, who controlled a large tract northward. It will be seen that the revolutionists were gradually approaching the capital. Their victories were followed, as a rule, by the execution of Federal officers who had been forced to surrender. In Tampico they were extorting money from all the merchants, who were told that they must pay or die. The tax levied on a poor priest was \$25,000, which was raised with much difficulty by the members of his congregation a few hours before the time which had been set for his execution.

Passage of the Trust Bills The three bills which have for some time been the subjects of debate in the House were past last week, the Covington Trade Commission bill by a rising vote, with only a score of members dissenting; the Clayton "Omnibus" Trust bill by a vote of 275 to 54, and the Rayburn bill for supervision of the issue of railroad securities, by a vote of 325 to 12.

Two or three days earlier the amendments to the Clayton bill, designed to exempt labor unions, were adopted by unanimous vote. We printed them last week. Opinions differ as to the effect of them. Some say they do not change existing law; others think their meaning must be shown by the courts. At the same time there was added the amend-

ment legalizing peaceful picketing and boycotting. Just before this was adopted, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, denounced it and shook his fist at Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation of Labor, who was sitting in the gallery with other prominent union men. Calling Morrison and Gompers by name, he asserted that for ten days, in the House gallery and elsewhere, they had been dictating legislation. He declined to vote for the exemption of labor union men or John D. Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie. Everett P. Wheeler, President of the American Bar Association, has since sent to him, and given to the public, a long letter of commendation.

An amendment was attached to the same bill making Trust guilt personal by providing for the punishment of officers and directors of a corporation that violates the Trust laws.

The Trade Commission bill creates an Interstate Trade Commission of three members, salary \$10,000, to which all corporations having a capital of \$5,000,000 or more must submit reports, and which may also require the filing of reports from specified companies of smaller capitalization. It is to exercise all the inquisitorial

ment legalizing peaceful picketing and boycotting. Just before this was adopted, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, denounced it and shook his fist at Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation of Labor, who was sitting in the gallery with other prominent union men. Calling Morrison and Gompers by name, he as-

powers of the present Commissioner of Corporations (his office having been abolished), and is to make inquiries upon its own motion. It also, by direction of the President, the Attorney-General, the Senate or the House, is to investigate alleged violations of the law. Court decrees in Trust cases are to be executed under its direction. It is empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

The Clayton bill, designed to supplement the Sherman Act, prohibits price discrimination, rebates, combinations that lessen competition, railroad pools that are not approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, holding companies, interlocking directorates, exclusive and tying contracts. Persons injured by reason of any of the acts forbidden may sue for triple damages, and a private suitor may use evidence obtained in a Government suit. As shown heretofore, labor unions and peaceful picketing and boycotting are legalized, and the use of injunctions in labor disputes is greatly restricted.

By the Rayburn bill the Interstate



© Edwin Levick

RACING FOR THE RIGHT TO DEFEND THE CUP

The "Resolute" winning from the "Vanitie" in the second trial race. The "Resolute" has a white hull; the "Vanitie's" is bronze-color. The early races showed the big boats to be very closely matched



Underwood & Underwood

KERMIT ROOSEVELT

Colonel Roosevelt's second son, who accompanied his father on his South American trip of exploration

Commerce Commission is empowered to supervise the issue of railroad stock and bonds, and to procure from companies complete information, reasons, purposes, etc. Broad powers of inspection are granted. This bill has been sharply attacked by prominent railroad officers testifying before committees. In the Senate a bill for a Federal Trade Commission has been reported. It closely resembles the Covington bill and carries parts of the Clayton bill. It is thought that Congress will be in session until September if the Senate decides to act upon the three bills.

Philippine Independence Representative Jones, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, has prepared a bill for the independence of the Philippine Islands, after conferences with the President in which the subject was carefully considered. The bill, he says, is in accord with the following paragraph in the Democratic national platform:

We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

Mr. Jones does not expect that the bill will be past by both the House and the Senate before the end of the present session, but he hopes that the House will pass it and thus show that the party is true to its platform. The President is not inclined to add the bill to the list of those which he thinks Congress should dis-

pose of before adjournment. It is reported that preliminary steps to procure neutralization treaties, or to ascertain the attitude of foreign powers toward neutralization, have been taken, and that some difficulties have been encountered because of the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. It is also said that these difficulties would be removed by the passage of the pending repeal bill. While the details of Mr. Jones's bill have not been made known, it is understood that they provide for a Senate and House, whose members are to be elected by the people; for abolition of the Commission, now acting as a Senate; for the exercise of veto power by an American governor-general.

Panama Tolls It is expected that the Panama tolls exemption repeal bill will have a safe majority when the vote is taken in the Senate. Mr. Simmons counts fifty-two of the ninety-five members in the affirmative; others say the number will be fifty-four. By a vote of eight to seven, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a resolution by which the President is "required" to open diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain for a special agreement which shall provide for the appointment of an international tribunal of arbitration, and the submission to it of the "dispute as to the interpretation of certain provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty respecting the authority of the United States to relieve in whole or in part the ships of commerce of its citizens from the payment of tolls for the use of the Canal." It is said that this was opposed by the President.

There has been introduced by Mr. Simmons, generally regarded as a representative of the President in the controversy, an amendment providing that passage of the repeal bill "shall not be construed or held as a waiver or relinquishment of any right the United States may have, under the treaty, to exempt" the coastwise shipping from payment of tolls, or as in any way waiving, impairing or affecting any right of the United States with respect to the sovereignty over or the ownership, control and management of, the Canal, and the regulation of the conditions or charges of traffic. The passage of this amendment is expected.

West Indies The war in Santo Domingo was not checked, last week, altho representatives of the opposing factions consented to attend a conference on an American



Paul Thompson

MRS. KERMIT ROOSEVELT

Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of Colonel Joseph E. Willard, United States Ambassador to Spain, was married in Madrid on June 10

battleship. Engagements between the revolutionists and the troops of President Bordas took place in several parts of the country.

In Cuba, Ernesto Asbert, formerly Governor of Havana Province, and Representative Eugenio Arias, have been found guilty of killing General Armando Riva, Havana's chief of police, in July last. Each has been sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve years. Senator Vidal Morales, who was with them when Riva's life was taken, has been fined \$60 for firing his revolver in the air, without aiming at any one, and for carrying the weapon without a license. Governor Asbert was the leader of a considerable party in politics. The killing of Riva followed a raid upon the Asbert Club.

A prospectus circulated in Paris invites subscriptions to the capital stock of the National Casino of Panama. The company, it is explained, is to establish at Panama a casino which will rival the one at Monte Carlo, and is also to have a hotel, with an orchid garden.

Suffraget Disturbances The militants have been defeated in their attempts to get access to the King and Queen by breaking thru the lines of police which guard Buckingham Palace, but their object was attained in another way thru a lady who had access to the court in her own right. Miss Mary Bloomfield, daughter of an architect and granddaughter of the Bishop of London, was passing with her sister in front of the throne at the levee when she threw herself on her knees before King George and uttered a plea in behalf of the suffragets. She was quickly removed and the cards

of invitation to the family canceled. Her action appears to have been spontaneous, as she has no connection with the militant organization.

A woman who had slashed two pictures in the Doré Galleries struck with her hatchet the attendant who seized her. Hitherto the suffragets have kept pretty strictly to their professed policy not to injure any person. Their attacks upon property, however, are increasing in violence. The arson squad has burnt, among other buildings, the ancient Norman church of Breadsall, Derbyshire, which contained the monument to Erasmus Darwin, and the parish church of St. Mary's, Wargrave, near Henley, which was built in 1538 and contained the monument to Thomas Day, the author of *Sandford and Merton*. A suffraget in the disguise of an officer's uniform was recognized by a detective as she was about to enter Buckingham Palace.

Both parties are now charging the other with use of drugs. The suffragets claim the prison officials drug the women before forcibly feeding them. The Government, on the other hand, has arrested an attorney's employee for smuggling tablets of apomorphine to the imprisoned suffragets in order that, by the use of this strong emetic, they may rid themselves of the food that has been forced upon them.

Persian Oil for British Navy On account of the great advantage which vessels equipped with oil engines and oil-burning steam engines have both in speed and range of action over vessels

using coal, it has become a matter of vital importance for a naval power to possess a supply of petroleum. Now, it happens that Great Britain, with the biggest navy and the greatest commerce of any nation, has no important oil fields in any of her numerous dominions and dependencies. Consequently, the English have been actively searching the world over for attainable territory. The Mexican oil wells, largely owned by English capital, have been limited in their output by the war and may any time be altogether shut off. The efforts of the Cowdray syndicate to obtain extensive concessions in Colombia and Ecuador were nullified, apparently thru American influence. The Standard Oil Company of New York has obtained from Yuan Shih-kai the control of the oil regions of northern China, much to the disappointment of England's ally, Japan. The British Government has notified the self-governing dominions that all oil wells must be under British control and be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty in case of war.

Now the Admiralty intends to take more energetic measures by buying control of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, at a cost of \$110,000,000, if Parliament will consent. This company has a concession for a strip of territory about 800 miles long and forty wide, running thru Luristan, to the northwest of the Persian Gulf, at the head of which the refinery is situated. It has also the right for sixty years from 1901 to search for and deal in petroleum, natural gas and asphaltum anywhere in Persia, the five northern provinces of which

are within the Russian sphere of influence. If this territory yields anything like the Baku fields of Transcaucasia, still further to the north, it will be a paying investment. The Government experts calculate that the navy can get from this source a million and a half tons of oil a year.

Nobody to Govern France President Poincaré is having difficulty in finding any one willing to become the head of the Government in the place of M. Doumergue, and no wonder. A ministry taking office under the present circumstances cannot hope for long life, whatever its policies or personal character, because the Chamber of Deputies is divided in different ways on the three questions now on the carpet—proportional representation, income tax and the army.

The President turned first to René Viviani, Minister of Public Instruction in the Doumergue Cabinet and a former Minister of Labor. He undertook to form a cabinet, but failed on account of the impossibility of finding a suitable man for the portfolio of foreign affairs. The position of Premier was next offered to Paul Deschanel, who was a candidate for the presidency against M. Poincaré and who has just been reëlected president of the Chamber of Deputies, but he declined.

Then Théophile Delcassé was called to the Elysée Palace. It was M. Delcassé who came near involving France in a war with Germany over the Morocco question in 1905, and his appointment as Premier now would doubtless increase the strain



© International News

THE MARCH OF COMMERCE—THE PANAMA CANAL IN USE

These sugar barges were the first commercial vessels to pass thru the Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The electric towing barges are seen coming down the inclines from the lower lake at Gatun to sea level. An ocean liner, the "Allianca," went thru the locks on June 8



Edwin Levick

THE MARCH OF COMMERCE—THE GREATEST ENGLISH LINER

The giant "Aquitania" of the Cunard Line, beautifully handled, docked in New York on June 5 in twenty minutes. Her time of 5 days 17 hours and 43 minutes at an average speed of 23.10 knots is a record for maiden trips, and she is expected to average 24 knots

between the two countries. After considering the offer for a day or two M. Delcassé reported to the President that he would be unable to take office because he was afflicted with chills and boils. Senator Peytral likewise refused to undertake the task, and finally the President called upon Alexandre Ribot, also a rival candidate for the presidency, and now seventy-two years old.

The Greater Army of France

The chief difficulty which a new Premier

will have to settle is the army question. The Socialist representation in the Chamber of Deputies has been much strengthened by the recent election, and their eloquent leader, Jean Jaurès, will make a strong fight to overthrow the three-year service law. Yet this extension of the period of military training is believed to be necessary on account of the tremendous exertions now being made by Germany to increase its war power. In the last three years, according to *Le Temps*, the German army has gained more than in the preceding thirty. Germany now has an army of 866,000 men ready to take the field at any moment. Up to January, 1913, France could count upon only 560,000 men, but by extending the time of service under the colors from two years to three, the force has been raised to 790,000.

Altho this required the sacrifice of another year of his life from every young man in the country, besides a large increase in taxation, the measure apparently met with the approval of the country. An analysis of the vote in the last election shows that candidates for the Chamber

favoring the three year law either in its present form or with some modifications received 5,200,000 votes, while those opposing it received 3,000,000.

Any ministry, therefore, which undertook to repeal the law would be reproached as unpatriotic and endangering the safety of the country. Even if the French Government should favor the reduction of the army, it is probable that the Czar would veto. In fact, it is reported that the President has been warned by the Russian Government that the selection of a Premier who proposed to weaken the military strength of France would endanger the alliance with Russia.

The Japanese Graft Cases

The new Premier, Count Okuma, is evidently determined to make a clean sweep of the corrupt officials, regardless of their rank and power. In explanation of his action in placing Admiral Count Yamamoto and Admiral Baron Saito on the retired list, and Vice-Admiral Takarabe on the waiting list, the Premier said:

It had to be done in spite of all personal feelings. The corruption in the navy has not only been made a target of public attack at home, but has even gone so far as to injure our national prestige abroad. Personal considerations had to be disregarded in order to have safeguards for the future. The present step taken is not the best we can do. A part of our contribution to the navy will be such that our navy that has been purchasing bad warships and material at exorbitant prices will in the future buy good warships at cheap prices.

In the preliminary examination of Engineer Rear-Admiral Fujii it was

shown that he had received bribes amounting to more than \$250,000 in connection with naval contracts. He got a five per cent commission from the German Siemens-Schuckert Company on all battleship supplies furnished by them. The British firm of Vickers Company paid him \$115,000, and the Weir Company gave him \$20,000 and an automobile. The automobile he licensed under another name than his own. Admiral Fujii admits taking this money, but says it was not bribery, but "a present to me by foreign firms by the way of remuneration for patronage I extended to them for many years."

The Trail of White Wolf

The Chinese bandit known to the western world as White Wolf continues his progress thru the heart of China without any serious check from the authorities. On entering the Province of Shensi he did not venture to attack the capital, Sianfu, as was feared he would, but past to the southward, looting the city of Lung-chow. Then he traversed the Province of Kansu clear to the Tibetan border, his bands sacking and burning Nim-chow and Tao-chow. The buildings of the Christian Missionary Alliance were destroyed, but the missionaries were saved. White Wolf has been careful to avoid the complications with foreign powers which would result from the murder of their nationals, and in the extensive region devastated by the brigands very few missionaries have lost their lives. The killing of Dr. Froyland at Laohokow was apologized for and the blame laid upon mutinous men.

TRAINING NEWSPAPER MEN

A FORECAST AND A FACT

It is commonly supposed that systematic training for the career of a journalist is something new in education. So it is in practise but not in conception. Fifty years ago a project for such a school was strongly urged and rather definitely outlined in The Independent.

Who the writer of the letter was we cannot discover; evidently he had been an editor of a daily newspaper for some ten years; evidently, too, he could write forcible English, but there were giants on the earth in those days among the editors and it would be rash to guess which of the men whose names occur to us was the author of the suggestion. Perhaps some of our readers can identify him. Director Williams of the Columbia School says it reads exactly like William Henry Hurlburt, who

became an editor of the New York "Times" in 1857 and purchased the "Commercial Advertiser" in 1864.

In order to show what is being accomplished now in the way of fulfilling this dream we offered a prize to the students of the Columbia School of Journalism for an article on the subject. We received nine contributions, all of them showing by their lively and forcible style the benefits of the training they have received. The four judges who past upon the contributions decided that the best one was that submitted by Bronson Batchelor, which appears on the following page. In the editorial pages of this issue we consider the progress that has been made in this new branch of education thruout the country.—THE EDITOR.

A COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF EDITORS

FROM THE INDEPENDENT, JUNE 9, 1864

To the Editors of The Independent:

A newspaper is quite as multifarious a mixture as the Macbethian chowder—a salmagundi of innumerable elements, ranging from the mighty to the minute, with facts elbowing the fancies, and waggery putting desperate realities still more *into* countenance; as if one should succeed in photographing a mob of fair and foul thoughts, writhing in some middle air between the decent heaven and obscene hell of life. . . . Do not think that I mean to speak disrespectfully of these sheets—I, who have been helping at the manufacture of them all my life, and who have written, upon a moderate, rough computation, four thousand leading articles, and possibly five. I believe that I have earned the right to speak humbly but firmly of the needs of newspapers; and this it is here proposed to do.

It has been said that every man thinks he can write a leading article; and it is for this reason, probably, that so many bad leading articles are written. Newspapers are the cheap resort of men who do not pretend to any special skill in what are absurdly called the higher walks of literature; as if there could be any literature higher, at least in its duties and responsibilities, than that which undertakes to guide the popular thought, and color the popular feeling, and inform the popular judgment, and assist the popular conscience. The boast of the press is that it is the creator and controller of opinion, that it makes and unmakes presidents, substantially manages legislation, and holds in its hands even the dreadful issues of peace and war. It arrogates to itself a power greater than that of the pulpit, and it is never weary of telling its readers that it is under infinite obligations to its wisdom and its virtue. I am in no mood to quarrel with these pretensions, or even to call them pretensions at all. I only wish that the blind may not be led by the blind, since there are so many ditches in this wearisome world. If society is to surrender its right to think and to act for itself, I only pray that it may not be left at the mercy of unenlight-

ened custodians. These duties which the editor, the greatest of men, undertakes to perform are not trivial ones; for upon the just performance of them may hang frightful issues. And if I see terrible consequences, the inevitable result of ignorance, or selfishness, or passion, threatening the country, may I not well desire that men may not rush into this editorial profession without that previous careful training which custom requires of clergymen, or lawyers, or physicians? A quack-editor is still a quack, though he may have types and presses and paper and many kegs of ink at his command; and the larger the editions of his sheet, the more mischief he will do.

It is only during the present century that the newspaper has become a really important branch of letters. It is not strange, therefore, if we have heretofore wholly neglected to consider the necessity of a separate and peculiar training for those who undertake to guide these wonderful engines of good or of evil. If we have schools for lawyers, or physicians, or ministers of the Gospel, and are even now founding schools for farmers, I cannot see why we should not have schools for editors, nor why those who are carefully and thoroughly educated in these should not alone be considered as fit for the performance of the most delicate and important duties. Not that I should care to insist upon an education in an editorial school as a *legal* qualification for entering the profession. That I should be willing to leave to the public judgment just as we now leave the pretensions of men in other departments of industry. Quacks are an eternal race, and will continue to betray fools from generation to generation; but they never seriously disturb the operations of men of genuine acquirements. If a high standard is once definitely fixed upon, the public will not be slow to recognize it; and he who is the best capable of doing editorial duty will find his services in demand, and his influence far beyond the reach of accident. The incompetency of others will only bring into a more respectable relief the merits

of the competent. Fine talents and elegant scholarship, well-disciplined judgment and unremitting industry, will no longer be confounded with stolidity and ignorance, with rashness and idleness. Now, in the public estimation, one man who writes for a newspaper is considered about as good as another by the gentle but somewhat too easily satisfied public; and a natural result of this is, that literary men working in other departments hold everybody connected with the journals in a sort of sneering contempt; and are only civil when they need us to puff their books or to report their speeches. But this supercilious vanity has never angered me. I understand that it has its origin partly in ignorance; and whenever, in the columns of my newspaper, I have trodden upon the corns of some square-toed doctor of divinity, or buffeted him with his own shovel-hat, I have felt that, if he despised newspaper writers, it was because, with all his wisdom, he had fallen into the mistake of supposing all newspaper writers to be alike, and the men who toiled upon *The Daily Sewer* of precisely the same class with those who wrote for more savory journals. The good doctor makes this mistake partly, indeed, because he mews himself too closely up in his study, with tall copies of the Fathers upon every side, and partly because, to be a recognized newspaper writer, it is not necessary to achieve a diploma. This latter disability I would, if possible, remove. I would, in all seriousness, have Masters of the Editorial Art.

I have made no attempt to point out a proper curriculum for the schools which I have proposed. I may, indeed, should not these my modest hints be met by universal laughter, or received with silent contempt, hereafter try to treat upon this part of the subject. But I have such a pride in my profession, and such a love for it, that I would gladly hear from any quarter suggestions; and I am certain that the subject is of sufficient importance, especially in these dark days of the republic's regeneration in blood and fire, to warrant the attention of any thinking man.

Meanwhile, I send these few thoughts to one of the best of newspapers, which is, now and ever, *The Independent*.

AN EDITOR.

The writer of the above communication is a well-known gentleman in a profession which his pen daily adorns. His suggestion concerning a college for the training of young men for the editorial profession—like the supplementary colleges in which they are trained for the law, or for theology—certainly has a novelty in it. Years ago, in the absence of a theological seminary, a young man would make his abode in a minister's family for study, or, in the absence of a law school, take a desk in a lawyer's office. In like manner, at present, the only college for the study of the editorial profession is a newspaper office. The simple reason why so few good newspapers are made is, that they are hard to make and few know how to make them. It is a mistake to suppose that a man—however educated and able—can leap into successful editorship as one may suppose a good horseman leaps upon the back of a new horse and masters him at

once. A man may grandly succeed in many things who would nevertheless wretchedly fail as an editor. Some positions look easy and alluring till they are tried—and editorship is one of them. But difficult as the profession is today, it will be still more difficult by-and-by, for the ever-advancing standard of criticism by which the public judge of newspapers is compelling constant improvement. Even in view of all the present wide influence of the newspaper press, we cannot safely predict what the first-class newspaper is likely to be fifty years hence. Certainly it will be a piece of workmanship far superior to what we see now. The history of the press within the last fifteen or twenty years—its wonderful advance in ability—the constantly widening field which it finds for comprehensive business enterprise—give prophet's evidence that, with a corresponding growth during the next generation, the newspapers will govern governments and give law to the world.

Is the prospect alarming? Jefferson said he would rather live in a country that had newspapers and no

government than in a country that had a government and no newspapers. The press is a secondary congress of the nation in perpetual session. Perhaps the average ability of the great body of American editors is of a higher grade than the average ability of the great body of American politicians. Nevertheless, we do not mean to be understood as praising our own craft or fellow craftsmen: for we believe, on the other hand, that though the number of newspapers in this country is not far from three thousand, the number of first-class newspaper writers, counting every one from Maine to California, is not over one hundred. . . . Without long practice no man can be a successful editor; and therefore a previous specific training is needed to fit such an aspirant to his post.

As to our friend's proposed method of such training we will not give any definite judgment until we know something more of his plan. As he offers a hint of having more to say on the subject, we hereby bid him welcome to say it in these columns at his own convenience.

MAKING A JOURNALIST

BY BRONSON BATCHELOR

"GENTLEMEN, I have here a cablegram announcing the signing of a new treaty between Germany and Russia, which cedes to Germany that part of Poland lying east of the River Bug and from Vilna to the Gulf of Riga. This is of gravest concern to the whole of Europe."

Such was the dispatch an editor-in-chief carried to the editorial conference of a New York newspaper not long ago. Whereupon learned and profound editorials—a great number of them—were written, discussing all the phases of the situation, the effect on the alignment of the powers and on that rather nervous bird of peace, while the whole future was mapped out with a certainty that would have startled many a chancellor.

Altho received, that dispatch was never sent; the newspaper that published it will not be found on any of the news-stands; the erudite editorials never saw the light of day. They were mythical as far as the public was concerned, but nevertheless real.

They were but a typical part of the journalism "laboratory," founded by Joseph Pulitzer, which is being conducted at Columbia University.

Editors, reporters, and writers

generally can be trained just as effectively by the "hypothetical case" method as navy officers can be trained to fight imaginary battles or sink phantom ships that never were on land or sea. Such is the conviction of those, and notably Dr. Williams, the director, who are pioneering the way in the attempt to reduce this oldest of the arts to the terms of a science—of something that can be mastered and taught. The School of Journalism is founded on the laboratory method.

Thus the most essential thing about this latest of professional schools is its newspaper. While outside it preserves all the classicism of a university surrounding, once inside the building there is the air of the newspaper shop. It is not in the classroom, but in the "City Room," the telegraph-room, and the "morgue," that the real teaching of journalism is done.

Go into the City Room some Monday morning and you find the fourth year class busy getting out *The Blot*, the mythical newspaper for which the cablegram was intended. To all purposes, altho it is never printed, it is an actual newspaper. In the hum of typewriters, as busy reporters grind out their stories at the semi-circular desk where shirt-sleeved

copy-readers work, there is the unmistakable atmosphere of the newspaper shop. From editors down to cartoonists, sporting writers, and woman's page experts, the staff is fully organized.

Fundamental, of course, in the work is teaching men to write. Not to develop stylists or litterateurs, but to teach them to write clear, forcible and accurate English. "Accuracy, terseness and accuracy" were the watchwords of Pulitzer, and they have been well taken over by the school. "To be a good journalist," says Dr. Williams, "one must, first of all, be a good reporter."

To train reporters is thus the aim of this latest of New York newspapers. In the morning, or afternoon, as the edition varies, the "managing editor"—as Professor MacAlarney prefers to be called—summons the city editor and his assistants (who are students rotating weekly in turn) and confers with them over the assignments, decides what features are to be played up, and determines upon the cartoon and the "art" for the day. In the face of this slender, gray-faced young man of forty, brimming with energy and enthusiasm, there is no suggestion of play as he talks over with these cubs the business of gathering and putting


All the news
where's room
to print.

The Weather,
Clear and colder
Full report on page nine.

The Morning
Blot.

Vol 1, No 22. Tuesday, April 20, 1914. Price 3 Cents.

\$50,000,000 VOTED FOR WAR;
PRES. WILSON GETS FREE HAND.



Cabinet Discussing Mexican Crisis
(Examiner photo, from New York Times)

B. O. X

US FLEET IN GULF OF MEXICO
(Admiral's report, from New York Times)

B. O. X

EXTRACTS FROM PRES. WILSON'S SPEECH
(Admiral's report, from New York Times)

(Reached 2:50 and 2nd pg.)

(Reached 3:15 for 2nd column - 2nd page)

THE LABORATORY RECORD OF THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

The Blot, published weekly by the fourth year class, is a full-fledged newspaper of unit circulation. It has its telegraphic and local news, its editorial and sporting and woman's pages, its "art" and cartoons (tabloid instructions to a hypothetical cartoonist), and even a "colyum." Each space shown here is measured off for a story written and edited and ready for the linotype. It is planned to have the paper actually printed in the near future

together the news. In the faculty the practical work is all in the hands of experienced newspaper men.

The far-flung staff gathers in the events of the day, just as they are gathered by the shop of any metropolitan newspaper. A man goes down the bay and boards the returning liners quite as thoroly as the regular "ship-news" men, and on one occasion, when the "Volturno" survivors reached New York, a member proved his ability by conducting the interview in German and then translating for the benefit of the other newspaper men. As far as possible regular city assignments are covered—city hall, police headquarters, criminal courts—and from them all day long there trickle into the City Room over the telephone tips or stories which are written by the office staff. Other assignments are also provoked by the news of the day. On the desk the copy is read, and headlines written, while a make-up editor plans the pages and sends the

paper "to bed" on schedule time. Then the wheels pause—something there is never time for in a real shop—and the staff breathes and takes the opportunity to review its efforts and profit by its mistakes. Every piece of copy gets the scrutiny of the managing editor, his criticism or his praise.

In fact the City Room is a laboratory in itself. Professor MacAlarney admits of a particular fondness for the hypothetical case. He believes it to be invaluable in practising "sprinting starts" or "pressure tests," as he calls the occasions when newspapers are called upon to do things rapidly.

One afternoon about an hour before press-time the telephone in the City Room rang, and over the wire came the voice of a reporter announcing the breaking of a story for which newspaper men in New York have been on their toes for years—a wreck in the subway. A towerman at Ninety-sixth street, said the voice, had

died of heart failure and a Broadway and a Bronx train had crashed where the tracks cross. Several were reported killed.

To the staff the news had all the shock of reality. It was only one of Professor MacAlarney's pressure tests. No one, however, except the man who phoned the announcement, had been taken into his confidence. The city editor proved his executive ability and was equal to his task. Everything else was dropt; in a moment every man in the room, and every man on assignment who could be got in touch with, was at work.

Three or four, who, of course, had to be taken into the secret, were assigned to cover the "scene" of the wreck; these dictated over the telephone the details of the tragedy, which was transcribed by men in the office. Others got from the "morgue" details of similar disasters and prepared tables and statistics contrasting the relative losses. Still others prepared the obituaries of those known to be dead, while the staff artist prepared a diagram showing just where and how the accident took place. When the paper went to press more than a page of matter had been collected and written in little more than an hour!

"My experience has been that newspaper men need to have their imagination stimulated," says Professor MacAlarney. "There is lots of poor reporting done—nowhere more than here in New York City—because men never see all the possibilities in stories. That is what hypothetical happenings bring home to a man. They train him to exhaust a situation for possibilities so that when the real test comes he is not found wanting."

Pressure tests well emphasize another of the essentials of the successful newspaper man. Speed is the thing that counts. One of the chief ornaments of the City Room is a big electric clock placed where it is constantly under the eyes of the men. Everything must be done on schedule time or it is valueless.

Watch a flush-faced youth come dashing into the City Room about edition time fresh from a performance, a speech, or it may be a prize-fight, sit down at a typewriter oblivious to his surroundings, eager to put on paper his impressions of the event. The experience is a new one for him; his point of view is fresh—a prized possession among older newspaper men. He has something to write.

If there is anything in coaching and preaching, he will guard and treasure that freshness and eagerness thru all his professional life.

From Mr. MacAlarney and Dr. Williams he hears constant exhortations to be alive to impressions, to be alive to life. The rut of the writing hack is the rut of the calloused and blasé, who have seen all, heard all, tasted all, and cannot bear repetition.

Behind the training in the actual technique of newspaper writing there is, of course, a vast fund of knowledge which the student in four years is expected to absorb. Something of a Cook's Tour, as it were, for this purpose is conducted thru the whole realm of learning. There are side excursions into physics, chemistry, all the natural sciences, philosophy, politics, history, economics and law. They are given not from the cultural point of view of the college but looking to their immediate use.

In these the laboratory is also in constant use. A study of the Owen currency law is much better brought home by an editorial on "The Position of the Country Banks under the New System," just as a course on international relations furnishes the only clue to the real meaning of the Russian cablegram. One gets a much clearer perspective on dramatic criticism from reviewing a "first night" with the critics than could possibly come thru second-hand study.

Here, as in reporting, the element

of time is kept constantly in mind. "Let me have three hundred words summing up the French elections by such and such a time," says an instructor, and the student, who may not have been aware of any such election, rushes away to consult the French newspapers which are kept on file among those from all over the world in the journalism library, finds what it is all about and then interprets for an American audience who doesn't know. The ability to read either French or German newspapers at sight is required for a degree.

One of the chief things which it has been necessary to guard against because of the pressure of time and work, has been the temptation toward skimming and insufficient preparation. But the rigorous check on written work and the willingness of the men have so far kept this from presenting a problem.

Apparently it is the proverbial love of the newspaper game that prompts such sacrifice. The same thing draws them to the school. To be a reporter is the American equivalent for the young German's *wanderlust*. Dr. Williams tries to impress upon all applicants the meagerness of any other returns. "Why do you wish to go into journalism?" is the invariable question as the dark

eyes, dimmed behind a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles and shaggy brows, peer intently into the youthful face. "You know that as a profession it pays worse than being a preacher."

Two years have not past without bringing out some defects in the original plan. It is already plain that the course should be lengthened to five years, so that work dealing purely with information, the background upon which the journalist works, could all be filled in during the first two years, leaving the last three for the perfection of the technique of writing. Steps in this direction have already been taken.

Such an arrangement will make possible the giving of more individual attention to the men, and the encouragement of originality in writing and in style. It will allow the school to take up the higher forms of journalism, such as the magazine and fiction, which rightly fall within its province. Slight attempts have already appeared in a short-story course and the conducting of a humorous "column" in the newspaper, while the past year has also brought forth the germs of a news syndicate. But these are things for the future; a two-year-old experiment has not had time to be perfected.

New York City



Courtesy of the Columbia Alumni News

THE CITY ROOM OF THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Here as in any newspaper office reporters and copyreaders write and edit the day's news, after gathering it from street and telegraph. *The Blot*, a newspaper in all but the actual printing, is "made up" after the stories have been "cobbled" and heads written by the men around the city desk at the right of the room

BOOKS BY OLD MAIDS FOR OLD MAIDS

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEORG BRANDES BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Our issue of June 1 contained an announcement of the arrival of the distinguished Danish critic and a photograph of him taken on the deck of the "Vaterland."

It is a curious illustration of the shifting tides of public sentiment that Dr. Brandes just at the time when he has attained an authoritative position and is loaded with honors at home and abroad should find himself as much at odds with the world as when he began his fight fifty years ago. He who described and in part guided "*The Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature*" now stands as a rock in the main current of twentieth century literature. All the things he hated and which he thought to crush, romanticism, mysticism, intuition, moralism, democracy, these are coming again into vogue.

In regard to his criticism of American literature we will make only one observation. Dr. Brandes is quoted by another interviewer as expressing great surprise that an unprotected woman could travel anywhere in America alone without being insulted. May that not be due to the fact that we Americans do not believe that "sex is the one real problem of life" and is not to be treated without reticence?—THE EDITOR.

"YOUR literature, ah, I have no hope! Your books are written by old maids for old maids."

And in so many words Georg Brandes, the greatest of living critics, disposed of American literary pretensions. I found him just as he had finished sight-seeing New York on his first visit to America at the age of seventy-two. At a time of life when most men seek rest, Georg Brandes is still the active and aggressive fighter, who for forty years has battled the world alone. There is no suggestion of age in the well-knit figure, the erect shoulders, or the challenging eyes.

"Ah, if your men who write only had the courage, the daring of those who fashion your buildings, or make your automobiles, or fly your aeroplanes, then you might have a literature," and Brandes sighed as if reminiscent of his ride. "But they are afraid. They are drawing-room authors; they are afraid of 'shocking people.' Like the English with the Suffragets, they are afraid of sex."

Georg Brandes is as militant today as when he wrote to his friend Nietzsche from Copenhagen in 1888:

Mine is a combat that consumes. I am still more detested in these climes

than I was seventeen years ago. In itself it is not a pleasant state of things, but there is the consolation to be derived from it that it bears testimony to my still being militant, and in no point near to making my peace with mediocrity.

Individualism as made familiar by the "supermen" of Shaw and Nietzsche, is Brandes' creed. Nietzsche he discovered after the German philosopher had struggled years for recognition. It was a philosophy that fell in particularly with his own beliefs. To Brandes genius always had the superior right, even against that of the mob, which to him was synonymous with stupidity. Democracies he deplores as making for mediocrity, only accepting them as imperfect reliefs from absolutism. "I am proud that I haven't a drop of democratic blood in my veins!" he exclaimed as he drew himself up before me. And for that reason it seemed to me he had failed to grasp the fact that in America we have substituted humanism for individualism.

Nor was this individualistic creed of Brandes' accepted in his own country, Denmark, without a battle. When in 1870 he started his famous course of lectures at the University of Copenhagen on the romanticists of the nineteenth century, whom he dealt with from what he termed the "psychological method," a storm of protest arose, so bitter in its nature that he sought voluntary exile in Paris. Two years ago, on Brandes' seventieth birthday, there was a great celebration in his honor in Copenhagen, and he was decorated by the king. Fifty years it had taken Denmark to apprise its greatest critic.

"Literature is no longer national, as typifying a race: it is now only a matter of the language in which it is printed," and Brandes waved aside my question as to the development of American literature. "When I pick up a book I no longer notice whether it is published in New York or London, in Vienna or Berlin. It is sufficient if it is English or German. There are no longer any pure racial stocks. What we call France, for example, is made up of more than a hundred racial stocks; its very name comes from a German tribe. Your literature will always remain English, despite the immigration of other races. You crush them into your life, they are unable to escape. The Jew in Russia remains distinct. In Denmark he has the blue eyes and flaxen hair of the Dane. No matter how great the immigration, when immigrants or their children learn to speak English, then they are yours.

"You have one author whose work

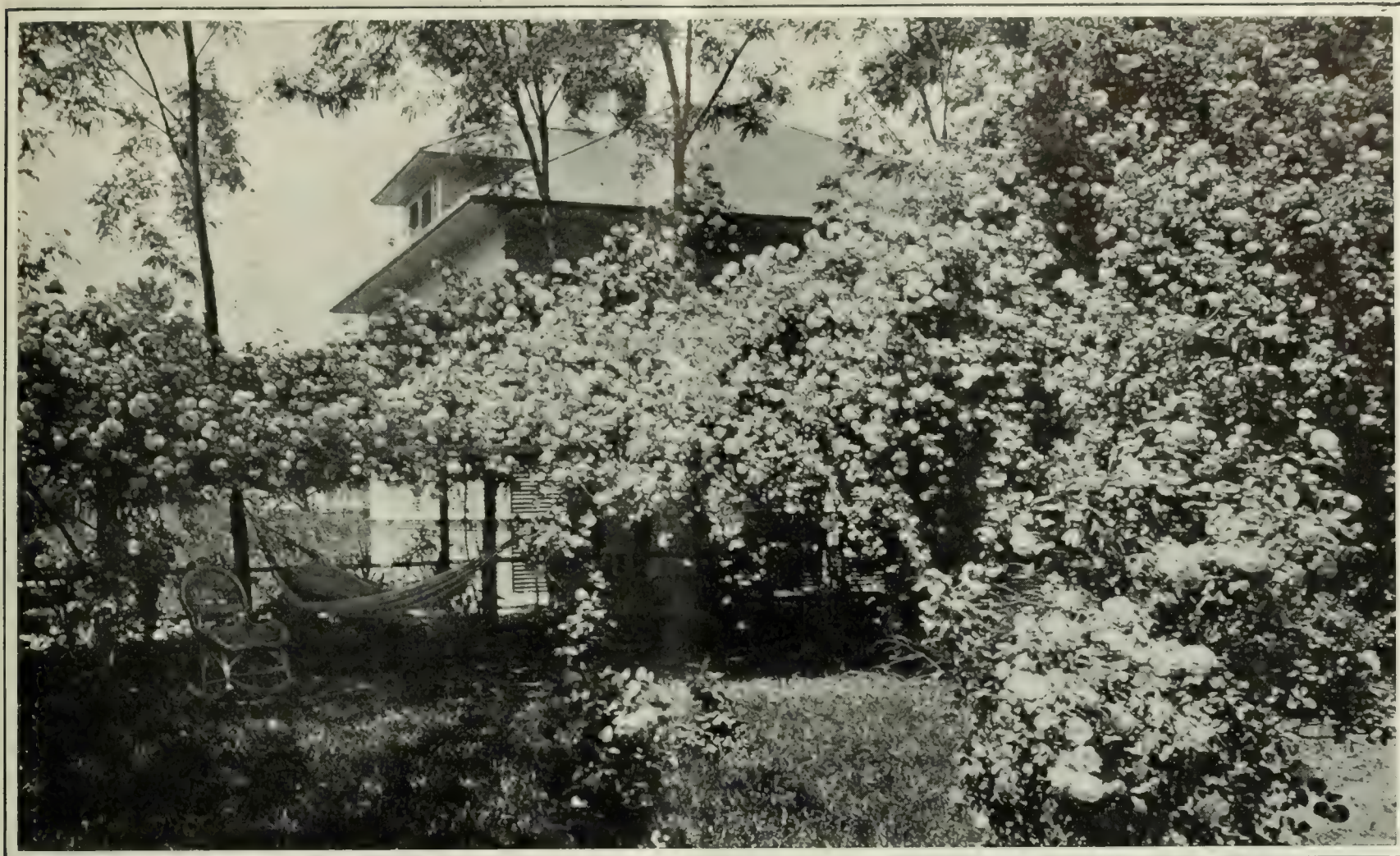
I admire. I count Henry James almost a personal friend. His *The Americans* typifies best to me your breaking of the caste traditions of Europe. The Frenchman wants to fight a duel, because to him life is cheap, but the American, who has learned its value, will not fight. But with James, as with all your American and English writers, I am always conscious of the reserve of the author. He does not present life frankly to us. He leaves out, veils, or at best only suggests the one real problem of life—sex. I do not mean sex in the physical sense, but as it relates to the conflict between man and woman. Ibsen was the first to understand the psychology of this conflict. There are things about Walt Whitman I admire, but I shrink from him," and Brandes suited his words with a gesture, "his personal habits offend me. That is not the kind of sex I mean."

Our chief fault, says Brandes, is our lack of intellectual independence. "Literature," he has said, "is only valuable as it affords subjects for debate." Beauty lies in strength, and strength in the fighting spirit. The pen is not a brush, but a sword; literature not a canvas for the colors of life, but the battle ground of the fight for truth.

"Why must you defer to these 'old women' of Europe?" and Brandes turned on me almost fiercely. "Everywhere in America I am asked anxiously concerning the growth of your intellectual life. Is it not greater to invent, to build, to break the traditions of the past than to quibble on philosophical points? I understand you admire Eucken and Bergson in this country. For me they do not exist. Do they preach anything new? They raise one finger and say you must not do this, you must not do that, 'this is moral, that is immoral.' You have no such philosophers; you keep them in the churches where they belong!

"And this intuitive philosophy that Bergson teaches. Hegel long ago riddled Schelling's theory of intuition. How can one set intuition above reason? When you tell a man he can arrive at the truth thru intuition you sweep aside all standards, you make room for anything.

"But I think I understand," and a half smile broke across Brandes' face, as his eyes travelled beyond the window to where workmen were changing one of Times Square's huge electric signs; "They are dignified men, these philosophers; they have gray beards, they are noble men. Is it not their nobility you admire?"



A "YARD-IN" OF ROSES

"The shrubbery should be grouped at one side of the house where one may be out of sight of the highway"

GARDEN HOMES

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

THE ideal country house sits on a rise of ground, as far back from the street as possible, overlooking the broadest vista, capable of the easiest drainage, but closely associated with gardens, including small fruits, flowers and vegetables. These gardens should occupy the lower slopes and swales. A large majority of those who seek country life are ill fitted for general farming; what they want is this garden life, where they can grow, for home consumption, nearly all their food; can enjoy the luxuries of fresh air, bird music, brooks, and above all garden work. What we want is a nation of gardeners. A right sort of country home never begins with the idea of acquiring wealth, but is resolved on having plenty for family use, out of its own acres.

The old notion was to have a lot of fences, making little yards around the country house; and one or two of these got to be called "yard-ins" or gardens. Our stock laws have shut up the cattle, and these fences can be dispensed with. Hedges, however, are sometimes useful to break up uniformity. The best hedge plant for the greater part of the country is the Amoor River privet. For a flowering hedge there is nothing better than a Tartarian honeysuckle. This

grows rapidly, blossoms superbly, and bears pruning freely. But if you wish to turn animals, there is nothing better than the buckthorn.

If you want your "yard-in" to furnish retreats, where you can have your rustic chairs and hammocks, try hemlock spruce or arbor vitæ for hedges. Almost everywhere in both the northern and southern states you will find a native evergreen that will bear trimming, and many of them furnish elegant blossoms. Some of the nurserymen offer golden-leaved evergreens, more beautiful than flowers, and needing but one annual pruning. All evergreens, indeed, must be pruned once only in a year, and this in the spring before growth begins.

The bungalow is common sense in the country. A woman should not be compelled to climb stairs while doing her daily work. The first rule in building should be: Save every unnecessary step. Forty feet by forty-five feet will give almost any family flooring sufficient for comfort and pleasure, and will provide a veranda of ten feet depth. The cost of a five-room bungalow of concrete, including bathroom, need not exceed four hundred dollars for cement blocks, and two hundred and fifty dollars additional for lumber. Construction

would add two hundred and fifty dollars more.

Fortunately it is not quite possible to create an air-tight house. We can get near enough to it to lower greatly the vitality of the occupants. Windows should be made to reach from ceiling to floor, either sliding in grooves or swinging on hinges, practically allowing the occupants to sleep out of doors or out of windows. This plan removes dust-catching curtains that obstruct the entrance of sunshine.

At any rate have a wide veranda, not less than ten or twelve feet in depth, and well furnished with hammocks and hammock beds. These beds can be drawn up to the open ceiling by day, and let down when needed. But they are as delightful for day siestas as for sleeping at night. Night air, it must be remembered, instead of being injurious to health, is peculiarly beneficial, because heavily charged with ozone.

The shrubbery for a common country home should not consist of plants collected everywhere and planted anywhere, but should be well grouped at one side of the house, where rustic seats are possible and where one may be out of sight of the highway. There is no reason whatever for making a collection of costly



"THE HOUSE SHOULD AFFORD A WELCOME FOR BIRDS"

beauty of the flowers, but to furnish seed for pickles. Every pail of slops from the kitchen should go to this garden, and into it should be worked coal ashes as well as wood ashes, to lighten the soil.

This country house of ours, wherever you place it, should be shaded abundantly. I do not believe there are any better shade trees for this purpose than pear trees and cherry trees and plum trees, with limbs loaded with fruit, right in reach of the house mother. A big butternut reaching its strong arms over the house is a specially homeful tree. If your house is a bungalow, select a big sweet bough apple tree or some other stiff-limbed sort, that can furnish ozone as well as fruit.

Nothing can quite displace vines, however. The clematis and the bitter-

sweet are thoroly hardy and beautiful, but give us the grape, both for fruit and flowers. Some of the very best sorts, like Jefferson and Worden and Gaertner and Niagara, will run with astonishing rapidity to cover the whole side of a house. In Florida I add Black Hamburg and Sweetwater and Brilliant and Ellen Scott. It is a mistake to suppose that shade

involves mildew, or that vines will cause decay to woodwork. On the contrary they absorb a great deal of moisture from the wood during wet times, using it up in foliage and fruit.

The country house and everything around it should afford a specific welcome for birds. They give us the best music, without charge, and cooperate with us in more ways than any other creatures. It is not at all difficult to win into our close neighborhood, beside the robins and the song sparrows and the bluebirds and the catbirds, the scarlet tanager and the woodthrush and the red-breasted grosbeak.

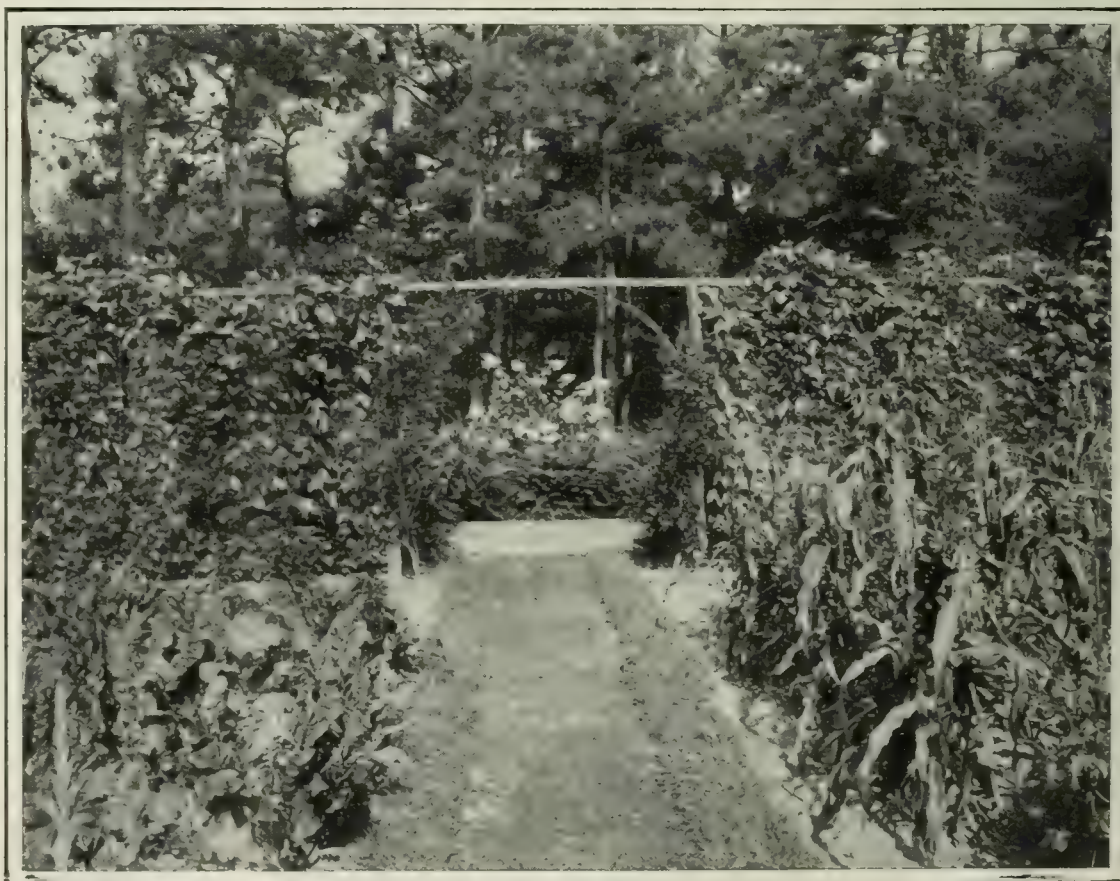
A home in the country is intolerable without an inexhaustible well, and if you economize at that point you will make it up in doctor's bills. In New York State my well is sixty-five feet deep, giving me flowing water, at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, including a double-action pump. Country wells that are merely dugouts, not more than twenty feet in depth, are a menace to health. In dry times the earth cracks, so that when the rains begin surface matter is washed in, more or less poisonous.

It is quite as important that cistern water be sanitary, and to that end I would have the cistern of concrete, and to hold not less than fifty barrels—better one hundred barrels, especially in any section where drought is liable to occur. It is bad economy to subject ourselves to any dry spell, losing gardens, berries, lawns, when a deep well and a large cistern would be sufficient to protect

plants for a plain residence, but there is good sense in making a very careful collection of native shrubs and trees. Your home should represent the neighborhood as far as possible. There is not a section in America where one may not find a splendid assortment of such shrubs as will be ornamental and useful; both evergreen and deciduous.

However, your yard-ins should also consider the adjacent street. Everywhere our land should be cultivated to the street ditch. The shrubs best adapted to street planting are those most profuse in bloom, such as will make of the whole country a continuous American garden, in which our homes have places. The best trees for shade are those that are locally easy to grow.

The old-fashioned kitchen garden ought to be restored. It has been put out by the facility of growing most of our garden stuff in large fields with horse culture. The little kitchen garden, which was close by the back door, made no pretense of growing all sorts of vegetables; but was strictly for the householder's convenience—a mother's garden. It had its parsley and summer savory, its early greens, and whatever the little mother could quickly put her finger on while hurried with her cooking. It always had a row of pie plant and a good-sized asparagus bed; and there were abundant nasturtiums, not only for the



"THE OLD-FASHIONED KITCHEN GARDEN SHOULD BE RESTORED"

the house and all its surroundings. The farmer himself, with a stout boy to aid him, can construct the frame of a concrete cistern, mix the cement and build the walls. In that case the cost would not exceed forty dollars.

To carry water into and thru a house; to send it about the garden and lawns for irrigations, to the barn for cleanliness, as well as to serve the animals, nothing is needed more than a gasoline engine, from two and a half to five horsepower; and after doing a good deal more household work, this same engine can be moved about the farm to cut feed, saw wood and milk cows. No farmer of moderate means need be without this modern outfit. The engine alone will cost in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars, while two hundred and fifty should cover the whole expense of irrigating and working plant.

For material, wood or stone will continue to be used most generally; but it seems certain that the tendency will grow stronger to build of concrete. In many localities the farmer can get good sand or gravel on his own acres. Portland cement of the best quality, delivered at his own station, will cost from one dollar to two per barrel. The best blocks of concrete are made of four parts of sand to one of cement. A machine that will make hollow blocks, 16x8x8 inches, will cost about thirty-five dollars. Two adaptable men can turn out from sixty to eighty blocks in a day. A five-room bungalow, including chimney and fireplace, and broad veranda, will require about two thousand blocks. These will require one month for pressing and another for curing. The material is just as good for outhouses and barns; for cellar floors and stable floors; for water tanks and fences. It is strongly to be recommended in every way.

It is strongly my conviction that the one thing we now need is to head the outflow from our towns gardenward. As matters have been going, the majority have sought the country, not to create homes, but to amass wealth. Failing in this, and having done very little to coöperate with Nature, they return to the crowd. The result has been anything but satisfactory, and the present tide to town is largely a return tide. Few of our city people are ready for broad farming. It requires more knowledge than they have, more education in country affairs, and taste for the rough and tumble of country life of the pioneering sort. I have written this condensed description of a garden home, to define that sort of a home which is most easily created by newcomers and is most sure to satisfy.

Sorrento, Florida



A CHECK ON THE COAL-MAN

WEIGHING COAL AT YOUR DOOR

A NOVEL kind of motorcar was recently put in service by a large Berlin coal firm, designed to give the customers a chance to ascertain for themselves the exact weight of coal delivered.

The coal porters place their bags or baskets on the weighing platform while they fill them, and the weight is automatically registered. The mechanism is encased in a glass box and consists chiefly of a lever on which a metal ball slides, with an automatic printing device. The weight is stamped on a paper strip, basket by basket, until all the bags are filled. The customer then takes the strip from the box and puts together all the figures to get the gross weight. Having deducted the weight of the empty baskets or bags he finds at once the net amount of coal delivered to his cellar. Fraud is impossible, for the paper strip cannot be removed from the box before the whole wagon has been unloaded. The company charges a trifling amount for the weighing service, but less than the actual cost.

MILK AND CHEESE FROM THE SOYA BEAN

THE production of synthetic milk from the soya bean, which has been the subject of several articles in the technical journals during the past two years, appears to have fully entered upon the commercial stage. Several factories in Asia and continental Europe are now turning out this product, and a large concern known as the "Synthetic Milk Syndicate,

Ltd.," is about to establish a factory in Liverpool, at which soya milk will be made according to the process of Dr. Fritz Gössel, of Essen, Germany.

In order to produce 100 litres of milk by this process, ten kilos of finely ground soya beans (or any of several other vegetable seeds, such as earth nuts, pistachio nuts, or sesame, which have recently been found to be suitable for use instead of beans) are mixed with 100 litres of water and about five grams of phosphate of soda or potash, allowed to stand for an hour, and then slowly brought to the boiling point. The liquid is then filtered, and the residue is pressed. To the resulting liquor are added small quantities of milk sugar, or other carbohydrates, sodium chloride, and carbonate of soda, and about two kilos of sesame oil or other suitable mixture of fats or oils. Enough pure water is added to bring the total quantity up to 100 litres. It is expected that this "milk" will be retailed in England at four cents a quart. It is claimed to have the same nutritive value as natural milk, and to be free from the characteristic oily flavor which makes other soya bean products unpalatable to most people who have not acquired the tastes of the Orient. There are several other methods of manufacture.

Treated with a mineral salt or an acid, which acts the part of rennet, vegetable milk can be converted into cheese of several varieties. In Indo-China, where the soya milk industry has assumed large proportions, three principal kinds of cheese are made: a fermented variety with a taste suggesting Roquefort; a white salted variety, resembling goat's milk cheese; and a cooked or smoked variety, like Gruyère.

THE CHILDISH CONQUERORS OF MEXICO

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

CARRO DE LOS CORRESPONSALES UNIVERSALES,
NEAR PAREDON, MAY 21, 1914.

OF all the queer and picturesque things that this bewilderingly beautiful country presents to the eye, the sight of a Villa troop train is difficult to equal or surpass.

The spectacle of fifteen thousand men massed in troop trains is interesting under any conditions. But when, instead of bestowing itself inside, the entire army climbs upon the roofs—with its wife and family—the effect is something to contemplate, hard to do justice to in words.

For the bare outlines imagine fifteen thousand peon soldiers, some in khaki, others in *charro* suits of soft leather or cloth, belted and bandoliered with shining brass cartridges; mix with them a few hundreds of brown women crouching over their cooking pots under shelters of cottonwood boughs or *serapes* spread on sticks; add a scattering of children in all stages of undress from the nude to half clad, also a dirty dog, kitten or bird, usually sick or sore-eyed; then sprinkle all with sweat and filth and a leaven of seraphic smiles. By walking along the train's length you may fill in a few details by noting the *soldaderas*—feminine of the species—who have built nests for themselves and their men on the rods beneath the cars; and as the train moves off the crackling of a thousand rifles in a joyous salute will add the last "incommunicable thrill."

Concerning the filth, it is only fair to add that the Mexican's color and habit of life are both against him. A perpetual diet of *frijoles* and *chilis* is not conducive to a good complexion and before now dirt has been

wrongfully charged to the color of a skin. So while the Villa soldier and his *soldadera* are in no wise discommoded by accidental accumulations, they evidenced a natural instinct toward cleanliness when our train stopped one day for a few hours alongside a lake.

In very few minutes the shore was lined with *soldaderas*, each on her knees before a flat stone on which she pounded the dirty linen of her liege and herself. Half an hour later the desert cactus burst into bloom with a wonderful inflorescence of petticoats in red and yellow, greens, vivid blues, every color known to the spectrum. In the meantime the *hombres* washed themselves with vast usage of soap; nor was there a *soldadera* returned to the train before she also had taken her bath under cover of a billowing petticoat. Since those plenteous ablutions, performed nearly a week ago, I have observed no further attempts at cleanliness, nor expect any till Providence lays us once more alongside a lake. In the meantime life proceeds blissfully in the cramped quarters on top of the train.

If this seems strange to people who are accustomed to eat in dining cars and sleep in Pullmans, it should be remembered that before the revolution these Villa soldiers slaved long hours for a miserable pittance on the great *haciendas*. The revolution is, for them, one long holiday. Of all things on earth there is nothing your peon enjoys so keenly as a ride on the train, and with no work, free food, a *peso* a day spending money, life resolves itself into a perpetual picnic. If a battle takes a liberal tithe from their ranks, plenty of other jolly

fellows are ready to fill up the gaps, and theirs is not the foresight that sees the grim shadow of famine behind the locust-swarmling of armies over the face of the land.

While I am still on the subject of troop trains opportunity is afforded to answer a question that was a lively topic of discussion when I left El Paso; to wit, how many men can Villa put in the field? Guesses ranged all the way between 3000 and 10,000 with few takers at the latter figure; and I myself proved by elaborate argument that Villa could never support that number in the field.

Having witnessed with my own eyes the entraining of over 15,000 at Torreon, I now take it all back. Counting the force operating under Pablo Gonzalez at Monterey, Villa could have thrown 25,000 men against Saltillo if the Federals had not taken time by the forelock and fled. Adding the smaller forces on the Pacific coast and scattered thru the country, the Constitutionalist army numbers over forty thousand men.

Nor is this really large army the rabble of popular American belief. It is well armed, has been drilled in simple maneuvers and is organized into squadrons, regiments and brigades. Without good organization, indeed, the record time made in moving the troops from Torreon could never have been accomplished. Whereas nearly ten days were lately required to deliver 18,000 United States troops at San Antonio over three lines of railway, Villa moved almost as many in five days over a wrecked road to a new base two hundred miles away.

The primitive character of his people, of course, makes for speed. While Uncle Samuel is moving two hundred and fifty of his troopers in tourist sleepers, Villa packs a thousand on top of a train of box cars, stows their horses, accoutrements and supplies inside and hies merrily away to the next field of battle; said supplies consisting principally of rice, beans, flour, corn and live cattle—at least they are alive at the beginning of the journey. As they are neither fed nor watered, a large percentage die on the way. Often we could hear the groans of the poor creatures in the dark hours of the night as we stood on a siding. All of the supplies are confiscated—to be more polite, "requisitioned" from the storekeepers of the last town captured.

From the top of the box car where I sit writing at five in the morning,



AN ARMY THAT TRAVELS ALOFT

live stock are carried within the box cars, the soldiers and their wives squat on the top or ride on the rods beneath the cars

I can see seven miles of these trains strung across the face of the desert. To right and left of the cars the smoke of innumerable cooking fires rises in thin blue wisps. Already the *soldaderas* are preparing breakfast, and the hum of their cheerful talk is spaced by that most characteristic of Mexican sounds, the spat, spat of *tortillas* in course of shapement between feminine palms. The faint breeze freights savory odors of meat *chilis* and coffee. Presently the Villa army will squat at its breakfast.

Owing to the unexpected resistance in force by the Federals at Paredon, yesterday afternoon, whereby a full-fledged battle developed out of a clash of outposts, no one of the four correspondents here at the front had time to get past the twelve miles of torn-up track in time to witness the fight. Even General Villa received first information that over a thousand prisoners had been taken with twenty guns when the wounded began to arrive in a long train of ox-carts. It was a ghastly sight to see the slow procession winding in thru rolling clouds of white dust that settled like gray crepe over the pain-distorted features of the wounded. The majority were Federals, but tho I watched closely I saw no difference in the treatment accorded them by the nurses and doctors on Villa's hospital train. If anything they were given prompter treatment, and no one of them left the operating car without a kindly word from the surgeon-general, a fine old Mexican.

"We are brothers," he told them, "and you will receive the treatment of brothers." Welcome words in the ears of men who expected, if not torture, at least to be shot.

Indeed, of all Villa's military organization the hospital train impressed me the most. Fitted out with operating rooms, drug stores, sick wards and a staff of twenty doctors and fifty nurses, it would reflect credit upon any army. It is, of course, intended to give first aid to the wounded in the field. Thereafter, they are past on at the first opportunity to the regular military hospitals at Chihuahua and Torreon. In these two places a larger staff of sixty doctors and three hundred nurses is kept busily employed.

The blank space may stand for an interruption of eight hours during which, in company with Mr. Gregory Mason of *The Outlook*, I rode twelve miles into Paredon. As aforesaid, Villa had here looked for nothing more than a skirmish, but owing to the presence of the Federals in force a full-fledged battle had developed in which the Federals lost a couple of

hundred men killed and wounded, a thousand prisoners and three generals and thirty-five officers of all ranks killed outright. Disheartened by their complete defeat, the three thousand Federals who made good their retreat immediately fell back on Saltillo, which is or was held by a garrison of over twelve thousand; for this morning came news that they had evacuated the place and were retiring to make their next stand at San Luis Potosi, two hundred and fifty miles to the southward.

As the evacuation afforded them plenty of time to tear up the track, Villa was left face to face with the ugly fact that fully three months of reconstruction would be necessary before he could strike again. But with the lightning quickness that forms one of his most prominent characteristics he immediately changed his plan to meet the conditions. Within the hour his troopers were retraining for the journey to Torreon; from where he will go southward by the old Mexican Central, which is already rebuilt to within a few miles of the next Federal garrison at Zacatecas. From there a second jump will put him in Aguas Calientes. Whereafter—if Pedro Gonzales has not conquered San Luis Potosi in the meantime, he may back track up the National Line and take it from the rear.

The ride in to Paredon along the tracks forced in upon me a vivid realization of how difficult warfare is in a desert country where a slender line of rails affords the only means of communication between bases widely separated. For those twelve miles the railway lay, a maimed, fire-scarred ruin, its twisted rails writhing like twin snakes on a tie-less grade, or hanging in midair across the gaps left by burnt bridges.

That complete destruction taught another lesson—the complete absence of tactics in the military operations of both sides. So far Villa has made only the most desultory attempts, always too late, to secure his future pathway along the railroad by flanking movements. On their part the Federals are always on the defensive and make no attempt to cut his communications. The offensive movements always consist of a series of frontal attacks delivered from the end of the railroad. Having rebuilt a section of line, Villa loads his troops and proceeds forward to the attack of the next Federal stronghold.

Yesterday, as I said, we had seven miles of troop and supply trains strung out on a line parallel with the Federal positions at Saltillo twenty or twenty-five miles away. A forced march and a quick night attack would have destroyed the trains and left Villa and his forces stranded without food or water two hundred miles from his base. As a matter of fact, a small band of Federals did send a flight of bullets over the car in which I was sleeping about four o'clock in the morning, and others were seen in the vicinity by a party of men who went out to shoot rabbits. Yet so far as my observation and information go, not even a scout, much less a patrol, was sent out to guard against a possible surprise.

For this apparent carelessness Villa is, perhaps, less in blame than appears on the surface. He knows his enemy, their stupidity, adherence to form, lack of initiative. Protected from his own errors by those of the Federals, he will now proceed to inaugurate the next series of frontal attacks which will, eventually, land him in Mexico City. The Federals cannot stop him, but—this fact remains: should he and his troops ever



THE SOLDADERAS ARE CLEANLY WHEN PROVIDENCE PERMITS

When the trains happen to stop near a patch of water the women are quickly busy with the army's linen

be confronted by a wily and sagacious enemy, they would be as little children.

A couple of miles short of Paredon—returning to our excursion—a huge rolling cloud of dust that was sweeping down upon us suddenly vomited a lead-colored cannon. Then, in quick succession, twenty guns captured from the Federals rattled by. They were still manned by their original crews, and if one had any doubt as to the essential nature of this war, that fact alone would go a long way to settle it. Already they were fraternizing with the Villa men. At Torreon, the opposing outposts would often cross over to each other to exchange cigarettes and the news during a lull in the firing. Had it not been for the reports carefully spread by their officers that Villa would torture and shoot every Federal captured, the entire Huerta army would undoubtedly have bolted his standard. Held by that fear, they would presently remark: "Well, it is time to fight some more!" and so return to the merry war.

Officers, of course, he does shoot. After Paredon, three generals and thirty-five officers of all ranks were stood up and "fusilladed"; a second proof of a contention that I have stated before—that this is a class war. It is peon against the landed aristocrat who has ground his face in the dust for the last century; just as the aristocrats of France ground the peasantry. In the same way that long record of injustice can be washed out only by blood; and Villa, a peon himself, is merely the instrument of fate. If questioned, he would tell you that apart from retribution, the shooting of all Federal officers is a wise military measure. He knows that were they released on parole, they would instantly turn against him once more. Moreover, they themselves shoot not only all of his men that they capture, but also the wounded.

Surely it is a class war—at present. What may come later is quite another story. For no matter how honest and sincere Villa may be in his sympathy for the down-trodden peon, this is a world of compromises. As he gains more knowledge and power, conservatism will be forced upon him by stern necessity. He will be driven by his own success into a partial alliance with the capitalistic powers; may even come to represent the very interests he is now so bitterly fighting. One might add the sooner the better, for only by a balancing of the interest of all concerned may peace be restored to this unhappy land.

Less spectacular, yet far more interesting than the passage of the

guns, was the train of camp followers trudging in the rear. After the retreat of the Federals about three hundred *soldaderas* were cast loose in this desert country without food or means of support. Already the comelier girls have been absorbed into Villa's army, there to serve a new master with the willing patience they accorded the old. Later, the others will slip into some sort of a place. In the meantime, they trudged thru the thick white clouds of dust, young girls and women, beasts of burden under bundles and burdens of *ollas*, cooking pots, and other household gear. Most of them carried, in addition, small babies. Others had half a dozen children, smaller beasts of burden, tagging along in the rear. The tired brown faces of all were ghastly with fatigue and the dust which was stuck by sweat in a white cake all over their faces. Withal, they marched without complaint, exhibiting that cheerful patience which is part of the Mexican makeup.

"Si, I am Federal." One of them answered my question. "My man," she nodded at the dust cloud that enveloped the guns ahead. "He is of the artillery."

When I asked if he were now a Constitutionalist, she shook her head. Your *peon* and his wife never think in the abstract. They fight not for a cause, but always for whoever happens to be their *jefe*, and when she finally got my meaning, she replied with an eager nod: "Si, he is now a Carranzista."

At the next battle he will work his gun blithely against his late comrades, and in this he displays no more fickleness than do his superiors. Under all his bombastic talk, the veneer of civilization which we have imposed upon him, the Mexican is still a savage, a simple savage whom we have supplied with deadlier engines wherewith to make war. Fickle, irresponsible, treacherous, his purposes are as water, his intent is written on shifting sand.

NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL GALLERY

CONVINCED that good pictures are a necessary part of everybody's life, and that "people's art" in America is largely a matter of sign boards and Sunday supplements, the Washington Irving High School for Girls has added to New York's art resources a municipal art gallery, "down-town," easily accessible, and designed to interest everybody.

Its first use was for a joint exhibition of the paintings of Hermann Dudley Murphy and Ettore Caser, patron and protégé—a collection of sixty of their best pictures, especially colorful and harmonious and bound to please the spectator, however untutored or inexperienced. Slowly the people are to learn what good pictures are: the beginning was made, therefore, with pictures of undeniable appeal.

Nine thousand people saw the exhibit. Working girls spent their noon hours there; small boys hung around sheepishly, but persistently; fashionable folk dropt in casually; old Italians, grizzled and dim-eyed, shuffled in and out; the school girls stopped between classes to look at their favorites. One enthusiastic little girl was especially fond of Murphy's "Venetian Brocade."

"Why do you like it, Bessie?" asked a teacher.

"Oh, Miss Green," Bessie's eyes were glowing, "the lady's head is so—so—full of hair!"

Nobody made any particular demonstration, yet steadily, quietly, they

all kept coming. Real interest and enjoyment were evinced, and the exhibit was justified.

After so successful a beginning other collections were shown. Admiral Peary's daughter, the "Snow Baby," opened an exhibition of paintings of the Arctic and Antarctic. In mid-spring the Allied Artists of America, freshly organized to open "new avenues of opportunity for the exhibition of meritorious works of art," filled the galleries and attracted more than 30,000 visitors in a month. The beginning of the vacation season brought a collection of posters and paintings of travel and communication, and thruout the summer the gallery, cared for by the Gramercy Neighborhood Association, will be open for the pleasure of those who will come.

The sponsors of the plan, Thomas W. Churchill, president of the Board of Education; Frank D. Wilsey, chairman of the Building Committee, and William McAndrew, principal of the Washington Irving High School, feel entirely satisfied at the public's response to the new opportunity. They want the people to feel the presence of beautiful color and form in their lives, to learn the worth of good pictures by constant contact with them; and they hope to conduct the campaign by means of municipal galleries scattered over the city. They feel certain of their public, if only they can inspire artists and art collectors to lend their pictures and give their support.



THE NEW BOOKS



THE AUTHOR OF THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

BULWER LYTTON has waited long for this memorial. It was his wish that his son, Robert Lytton ("Owen Meredith"), should write his biography, and in 1883 two volumes of *The Life, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton*, appeared; but before he could complete the work Robert Lytton died. His son has now brought the plan to a conclusion, by using as a basis the grandfather's autobiography and the father's unfinished work, and by rounding out the story from the novelist's letters, from private records and from family memories.

The result is a remarkable biography, which will probably increase Bulwer Lytton's prestige to an unexpected extent. As a literary figure he has for some time been out of date; at least, his novels have suffered much condescending appraisal from critics, professional and amateur, who may not have read them, and few will expect to meet in these pages the portrait of a genius. On absurdly slight evidence we have come to think of Lytton as at best a man of glittering talent. His grandson, however, sets him before us as one of the strong personalities of the nineteenth century, with the fecundity, the energy and the skill that only great minds exhibit. The implausible attack on Tennyson, for example, is left inexplicable. The biographer not only does not excuse, but he also does not hide, the unpleasant aspects of his subject. He gives the first complete account of Lytton's outrageous quarrels with his wife, and concludes convincingly that both were wrong. Quite clearly his family hero is his own father, not his grandfather. Yet with all this impartiality, Bulwer Lytton is here shown to be an exceptional man, and is restored, one may suppose, to his rightful position in English literature.

From his boyhood he had the marks of genius; he was precocious socially and intellectually, but was wayward and stubborn. He differed, however, from traditional genius in having the faculty of immediate success. He found himself early a ballroom hero, fell in love with Lady Caroline Lamb, and lived out a more edifying and more interesting romance in a gipsy camp. At the Cambridge Union he made his beginning

in parliamentary debate, and just out of college, commenced novel writing and composed a prize poem. Yet all this without much evidence of discipline; like the hero of so many of his novels, he was a spoiled child. It was as a spoiled child that he fell in love with Rosina Wheeler, whom he married, against the strenuous opposition of his mother, in 1827. In anger his mother cut off his income and for a time would not communicate with him. Impelled by pride to live as tho he did not need her aid, he supported himself with his pen, at the cost of almost superhuman effort. The quantity of his output was enormous; from 1827 to 1837 he wrote ten novels, two long poems, numerous political essays,

three volumes of a history of Athens, and the essays and tales which he collected in 1835 under the title of *The Student*.

Such a record of hard work deserves extended notice, for it puts him among the giants. Moreover, the quality of much of this writing is of the best. *Pelham* was perhaps more remarkable than any of his later successes, if we consider that he was but twenty-five years old when it appeared, and his audience was unprepared for that type of novel. *Paul Clifford*, 1830, an attack on the sanguinary criminal code, disturbed a public not yet accustomed to crime as a subject for fiction, and *Eugene Aram*, in spite of its popularity, was in some quarters attacked for the same reason. *The Last Days of Pompeii* and *Rienzi* were the fruit of a visit to Italy in 1833. After his play-writing period Bulwer returned to the novel in 1842 with *Zanoni*, his romance of the occult, and in 1843 he published *The Last of the Barons*, in 1849 *The Caxtons*, and in 1853 *My Novel*, usually regarded as his masterpiece.

His brilliant career as a playwright sprang from his friendship with Macready, for whom he wrote *Cromwell*, in 1834. This drama was not produced, but two years later the *Duchesse de la Vallière* made a brief success. His best plays followed at once, *The Lady of Lyons* and *Richelieu* in 1838, and *Money* in 1840.

Bulwer's career in Parliament was honorable, but not so brilliant as in literature. Elected first from St. Ives, in 1831, he was returned from Lincoln in 1832, and represented that constituency in the Liberal party until 1841. In these nine years he supported measures to reduce the tax on newspapers, to give greater freedom to the drama, and to improve the condition of the poor, but he voted against the repeal of the corn laws, and consequently lost his seat. His last speech in this first parliamentary period, on behalf of the West Indian negroes, was enthusiastically praised by the best judges of oratory then at Westminster. Before he was returned to Parliament from Hertfordshire in 1852 Bulwer had gone over to the Conservatives. He had no sympathy for Cobdenite theories of economy, and less for the type of men who held them. By temperament he was an aristocrat. In 1858 he became secretary of state for the colonies in Lord Derby's

THE NEWEST BOOKS

Love and the Soul Maker, by Mary Austin. A semi-dialog unusual because it discards sentimentality as a basis in discussing the Marriage Question. Love to Mrs. Austin is not an affection either of the heart or of the mind, but a great energizing natural force whose laws the world has not cared to learn.

Appleton \$1.50

You Never Know Your Luck, by Gilbert Parker. Another romance of the Canadian Northwest, this time of the prairie wheat fields. Told with all the vividness and color, but lacking some of the vitality that characterized *The Right of Way* or *The Seats of the Mighty*.

Doran \$1.25

The Strength of the Strong, by Jack London. More stories about the Pacific, flavored from the South Seas, China and Magellan, with a seasoning of the old San Francisco and a pinch of Socialism, served to the taste of the most confirmed London epicure.

Macmillan \$1.25

These Shifting Scenes, by Charles Edward Russell. Contains in addition to a vivid narrative of incident and amusing experience, the inside of many events of great public interest never before published, with which the author as a newspaperman was in contact.

Doran \$1.50

The Soul of America, by Stanton Coit. A brilliant study of the spiritual forces that are remaking religion in America in the light of Science and Idealism that it shall voice the aspirations of a people.

Macmillan \$2

What Sculpture to See in Europe, by Lorinda Munson Bryant. A femininely conducted tour thru the great galleries of Europe, plentifully illustrated, suitable for every tourist's Gladstone.

Lane \$1.35

Just Published—at all Booksellers

The Political Shame of Mexico

By **EDWARD I. BELL**

Formerly Editor of La Prensa

Startling disclosures of the innermost workings of the ring of politicians who held the reins of government in the Diaz Regime.* Their ceaseless conspiracies to regain control; their last stand at Niagara Falls. The author, who was a newspaper publisher in Mexico City, was in close touch with both Federal and revolutionary leaders, and had unrivalled facilities for learning the truth about:

Limantour, the arbiter of Mexico's destiny
How Gustavo Madero financed a revolution
The involved story of the Cientifico
How our ambassador used his power
The tragic farce of the 10 days' fighting exposed
The Administration's Controversy with Huerta

Illustrated. 8vo. \$2.00 net. Postage 20 cents

McBRIDE NAST & CO., Publishers, New York

administration, and in 1866 was raised to the peerage. He had previously been made a baronet at Queen Victoria's accession.

This is the career that his grandson now sets before us in detail. For fullness of experience few lives can match it.

The Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton, by his grandson. 2 vols. Macmillan. \$7.50.

NEW LIGHT ON THE BALKANS

Professor Sloane's account of *The Balkans, a Laboratory of History*, is something more than a narrative of the recent wars, altho these are fully treated; it is a study of the conditions and causes which have made their brilliant military achievements and their unspeakable atrocities alike possible. The confused ethnological problems of the Balkan states are made as clear as possible where there is so much to know and so little that is certainly known. The history of the little kingdoms is outlined, their attempts to reach constitutional government after the western fashion, their diplomacy "degraded almost to the level of conspiracy" and their long laid plans for aggrandizing Macedonia. Their past is a thing of horror, their future is dubious in the extreme, but the reader of their recent history cannot but think that the immense treasures of fortitude, valor and patriotic energy which have been spent so lavishly and in the main so uselessly will, when directed to the more fruitful purpose of internal development, bring these petty states into the forefront of civilization.

Eaton & Mains. \$1.50.


A \$35,000,000,000 BUSINESS

No part of the history of today is better worth knowing than that of the world's commerce. In 1912 this amounted to over thirty-five billions of dollars and forms a vast invisible empire well worth conquering not for its own sake alone but because it controls the destiny of the political empires. The function of commerce in making history is well understood by James Davenport Whelpley, who concludes in *The Trade of the World* that in these days when "the successful diplomat is now necessarily a practical economist as well," the United States is deplorably remiss in using the consular service to advance American trade. More important, perhaps, than the conclusions of the book is the general survey it contains of the principal commercial nations, the extent of the trade of each country, its nature, the methods by which it is fostered and extended, its relation to domestic and foreign politics and its probable future.

The Century Co. \$2.

THE ART OF THE THEATER

Clayton Hamilton's *Studies in Stagecraft* supplements his previous collection of essays, *The Theory of the Theater*, and is largely composed of criticisms published in various magazines during the past dramatic season. Mr. Hamilton is more interested in the principles underlying the art of the theater than he is in actor and playhouse. He discusses the plays that he has seen



The "WASHBURN"
Paper Fastener of
"O.K." fame. Brass, 3
sizes, in brass boxes of
50 & 100. Your Stationer, 10
& 20¢. Send 10¢ for sample
box of 50. Yearly Sale Over
100 Million. Booklet of our 3
"O.K." office necessities Free.

TRADE O.K. MARK THE O.K. MFG. CO., Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.




KEWANEE

Private Water Supply Plants — Private Electric Light Plants
 Sewage Disposal Plants — Gasoline Storage Tanks and Pumps
 Home Power Plants — Gasoline Engines — Pumping Machinery

Bulletin on Any Outfit Sent on Request

KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO.
 New York City — Kansas, Mo. — Chicago

**TREES FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL**



**Shrubs, Vines
Evergreens**
Herbaceous Plants

Everything that a successful nursery should offer

THE
ELM CITY NURSERY CO.
 New Haven, Conn.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

only in so far as they support theories that he expounds. He writes interestingly on such subjects as "The Decorative Drama," "The Modern Art of Stage-Decoration" and "A Plea for a New Type of Play."

Henry Holt. \$1.50.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF GERMANY

Association plays strange tricks sometimes. In reading Prince von Bülow's account of *Imperial Germany*, translated by Marie Lewenz, one is reminded of the autobiography of the great Socialist leader, Bebel. No two men could differ more violently on every question of state policy, but the books of both show a certain sunny candor and frank self-revelation remarkable enough in men whose lives have been spent in parliamentary maneuvering and the bitterest party strife. Altho the author has little use for democracy, he favors an alliance of the Liberal elements of the empire with the Conservative. The common enemy is the Social Democratic party and to fight it the Conservatives must give up "our ancestral faults of pedantry and caste-feeling," and the Liberals must concede that the Germans "are not a political people" or ready for self-government. The most interesting parts of the book deal with the foreign policy of modern Germany. The thesis is maintained that national egoism is the policy which makes for the securest international understanding.

Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

JOHN MORLEY'S SURVEY OF THE WORLD

Viscount Morley is always interesting even at his most discursive moments. His address as Chancellor of the University of Manchester has been amplified to fill a small volume, *Politics and History*. Under this title he discusses the whole range of modern political life, never giving dogmatic answers but everywhere raising questions. It may be true, as the author says, that "history's direct lessons are few, its specific morals rare," but he finds no difficulty in using history as a means of analyzing and criticizing the surface commonplaces with which the practical politician satisfies himself and too frequently his constituents.

The Macmillan Co. \$1.

STEP BY STEP

It is largely a matter of temperament whether one conceives of social and economic progress as being dependent on one great change or on a great number of lesser changes. There is nearly as much vigor of imagination required in one case as in the other. Professor Clark's California lecture on *Social Justice without Socialism* is a succinct statement of the creed and program of the agglutinative reformers.

Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents.

JAPANESE RELIGIONS




The Faith of Japan is an admirable summary of the religious beliefs of the Japanese people by Dr. Tasaku Haroda, the distinguished president of Doshisha University at Kyoto, the best Christian institution of learning in the Far East. Shintoism, Confusianism, Buddhism, Christianity and even Bushido are all



When Is a Picnic No "Picnic?"—Without B. V. D.

WEAR B. V. D. all day and every day, in town or out. Stow a few extra suits into your bag or trunk "for good measure." They'll "come in mighty handy" for a change between sun-up and sundown—after a tramp—after a dance—after brisk play at the nets or on the links. When you get home from the office evenings and want to feel refreshed before dinner, cool off with a "shower" and clean B. V. D.

For your own welfare, fix the B. V. D. Red Woven Label in your mind and make the salesman show it to you. That positively safeguards you. On every B. V. D. garment is sewed



This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE
B.V.D.
BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 the Garment.

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07) \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 the Suit.

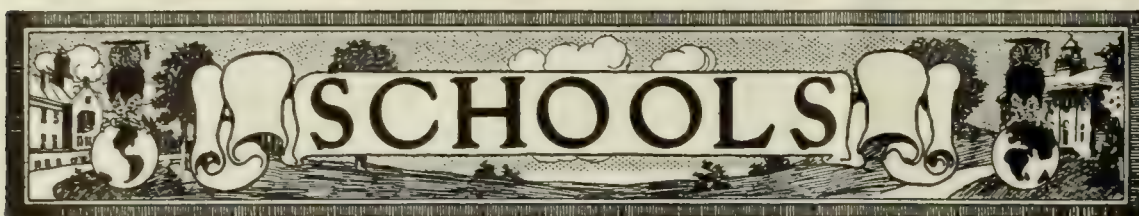
The B. V. D. Company,
New York.

London Selling Agency: 66, Aldermanbury. E. C.

The Independent en Voyage

FOR the convenience of our readers we have arranged to have a suitable binder containing the two latest numbers of THE INDEPENDENT placed in the reading room of the following steamers.

| | |
|--|---|
| White Star Line Adriatic Baltic Cedric Celtic Oceanic Olympic | Hamburg American Line Pennsylvania President Lincoln Imperator Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Pretoria Vaterland President Grant |
| Red Star Line Finland Kroonland Zeeland Lapland Vaderland | Atlantic Transport Line Minnetonka Minnehaha Minnewaska Minneapolis |
| American Line New York Philadelphia St. Louis St. Paul | Cunard Steamship Line Cunard Mauretania Franconia Aquitania Campania Lusitania Caronia |



CALIFORNIA

Pacific Theological Seminary

Open to qualified students of both sexes and all denominations. Location and climate unexcelled. Thorough instruction and practical modern training for the ministry. University of California courses and library free.

Opens August 18th, 1914. Address

C. S. NASH, President, Berkeley, California

FLORIDA

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

An Episcopal Boarding and Day School for Girls. Regular and Special Courses. Also Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science, Physical Culture. Admirable situation and surroundings. Genial climate, careful home life, capable teachers. Moderate rates. Reopens Oct. 7.

Rt. Rev. CAMERON MANN, D.D., Pres. of Board
Rev. RODERICK P. COBB, A.M., Principal.

INDIANA

Notre Dame "World Famed"

The University includes the Colleges of Classics, Letters, History, Economics, Journalism, Architecture, Law, Biology, Chemistry, Pharmacy and Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Chemical). Board and tuition, \$400.00 a year. Preparatory School for boys over thirteen, \$400.00. Primary School for boys under thirteen, \$250.00. For Catalogue address (specifying department): DEPARTMENT E, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

MARYLAND

GOUCHER COLLEGE

BALTIMORE, MD.

¶ One of the six colleges for women placed in Class I by the United States Bureau of Education.

¶ A thorough training amid congenial surroundings and under beneficial influences.

¶ Special advantages of a large City known for its sound educational and cultural life.

For information address

PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. GUTH

NEW JERSEY

THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL.

(90 mins. from New York, 50 mins. from Philadelphia.) All former students are invited to attend the Diamond Jubilee, June 7-9. Distinguished speakers. A moderate priced school with highest standards. Prepares for all colleges and technical schools. Excellent business course. Modern gymnasium, with swimming pool. Literary, athletic, musical organizations. 77th year opens September 23. Yearly rate, \$400 to \$600. Write FRANK MACDANIEL, D.D., Headmaster, Pennington, N. J., Box 10.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts, Wellesley.

TENACRE

A school for twenty-five young girls. Preparatory to Dana Hall. Terms, \$850.

MISS HELEN TEMPLE COOKE, Dana Hall.

THE MISSES ALLEN SCHOOL

WEST NEWTON, MASS.

THE DE MERITTE SCHOOL

Offers exceptional opportunity for boys and young men of character and ability to prepare for college and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Read circular. Address 815 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.

A College Preparatory School for Girls. Seventeen miles from Boston. Forty acres. Athletic fields. Four Buildings. Gymnasium.

MISS CONANT, } Principals. NATICK, MASS.
MISS BIGELOW, }

Abbot Academy

A School for Girls. Founded 1828. 23 miles from Boston. General course with Household Science. College Preparation. Address Miss Bertha Bailey, Principal, Andover, Mass.

WILLISTON SEMINARY FOR BOYS

Scientific and Preparatory Departments. Athletic fields. Five buildings, including residence halls, cottage and gymnasium. Write for illustrated booklet. JOSEPH H. SAWYER, L.H.D., Principal, 7 High Street.

Massachusetts

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

For catalogue address DEAN HODGES



SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine.
250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Monroe, (formerly at Dobbs Ferry)

MACKENZIE SCHOOL

On Lake Walton, 50 miles from New York, 1000 feet elevation in upper Ramapo region, in famous Orange County. 9 new buildings. Extensive property for all land and water sports. Unusual record in recent preparation of 200 graduates for highest Engineering and Academic Institutions.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

prepares for executive positions in Young Women's Christian Associations. Address Secretarial Department, 600 Lexington avenue, New York City.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High, Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades. Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

interpreted in a lucid, illuminating and fraternal spirit. The book will prove of special interest to American ministers and all interested in the higher life of Japan.

The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

ILL-TIMED ADMIRATION

Every aspect of British railroading comes in for criticism from Mr. Lawson in his *British Railways*. In many respects he holds up American practices for British emulation. But his sympathies are with stockholders and directors as against traders and the workers on the railroads. When it comes to the demands of labor and of trade unions he loses all self-restraint, and writes of the men as tho they were ungrateful brigands, who, after receiving every kind of consideration, including wages far above the "market rate," wantonly set themselves in opposition to their benefactors. Mr. Lawson's admiration of American railroad economy might have suffered some modification had he waited a few months longer before writing his book.

D. Van Nostrand Co. \$2.

A PLEA FOR THE PUSH-CART

J. W. Sullivan in his *Markets for the People* urges open markets and street selling as the most effective way of checking the rise in food prices. The author has studied the problem in foreign as well as American cities and has come to the conclusion that municipal markets do not pay and do not serve the purpose.

The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

ASSOCIATION WITH JESUS.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has published a story entitled *Jesus is Here!* in which are continued the same characters as appeared in his widely read volume, *In His Steps*. Instead of trying to depict in other lives "what Jesus would do," as in his former volume, the author now boldly brings Jesus himself into the turmoil of modern life and essays to work out the results of his contact and association with other lives ranging from the humblest workman to the President.

George H. Doran Co. \$1.25.

A STUDY OF THE PROPHETS

Prof. Moses Battenwieser, of Cincinnati, has published a valuable study of the faith and message of *The Prophets of Israel*, considered primarily from the standpoint of their highest spiritual development in Jeremiah. The work of this prophet is most fully and carefully discussed. The translations are fresh and vigorous, and the whole treatment stimulating.

The Macmillan Co. \$2.

THE STORY OF THE HOME

Public buildings have long had their place in the history of architecture, but it remained for Robert Ellis Thompson to relate for the first time *The History of the Dwelling House and Its Future*. The evolution of the home, devised originally to protect the child, is traced interestingly and entertainingly from the primitive tree and cave houses down to the electric-lighted, steam-heated resi-

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

One of the leading colleges for women in the United States, offering courses for A.B. and A.M.; also Music and Art. Four laboratories, library, astronomical observatory, new and modern residence halls. Scientific course in physical development. New \$20,000 gymnasium with swimming pool, large athletic field. Fifty acres in college grounds. Healthful climate free from extremes of temperature. Endowment, recently increased by \$250,000, makes possible the low rate of \$300 for full literary course. Officers and instructors, 58; students, 576, from 40 states and foreign countries. For catalogue and book of views illustrating student life, address

WILLIAM A. WEBB, President, Box A.

OHIO

WESTERN COLLEGE
FOR **WOMEN**
Ranks with Leading Eastern Colleges

Sixty-first year. A Center of stimulating life for thoughtful students. Definite religious influence. Comprehensive curriculum. *Music, Art, Domestic Science.* 350 acres in campus, farm and gardens. New Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.
For illustrated literature address
OXFORD, OHIO Mary A. Sawyer, A. M., Litt. D., Dean

PENNSYLVANIA

Chestnut Hill Academy

Prepares for college or scientific school or for business. The high standard of scholarship, the attractive and healthful location, in the elevated country north of Philadelphia, and the unsurpassed equipment for physical training are some of the features which commend this school to parents and boys. Send for catalogue.
J. L. PATTERSON, Head Master,
Chestnut Hill, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA. WOODLAND ROAD.

Pennsylvania College For Women

Forty-sixth year. Delightful location overlooking the city. Collegiate and special courses. Degrees given. Exceptional advantages in Social Service, Music and Expression. Athletics. DILWORTH HALL. Prepares for leading colleges with certificate. Special courses. Illustrated catalogue.
CORA HELEN COOLIDGE, Acting President.

WEST VIRGINIA


Davis and Elkins College

If time and expense are factors look into our College-Preparatory Dept. By 4 term system the usual 4 year college course is covered in 3. Tutorial system. Dormitory. Residence limited to 50 young men and boys over 15. Endowment reduces cost to \$225. Catalog and view book upon request.
West Virginia, Elkins.

AGENCIES

THE TEACHERS EXCHANGE
of Boston 120 Boylston St.
RECOMMENDS TEACHERS, TUTORs AND SCHOOLS

LOOKING for school, camp or teacher? Write CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS' AGENCY, I. 41 Park Row, New York, for unlimited Free Information and literature.

 **WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY**
A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 250-page catalogue free.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED: TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS

Young men from good Colleges and Normal Schools to teach Science and Mathematics. Knowledge of Athletics. Reasonable salaries with increase second year. Also other teachers. Department of Education, 672 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE

TO LET FOR SEASON

New two-story house, overlooking Atlantic Ocean: most beautiful spot in New Harbor: best boating, good bathing; three minutes to church and post office, 10 to boat.
Apply to Ernest L. Jones, **New Harbor, Me.**

RARE OPPORTUNITY—
A lady will open her
Private Home in the Adirondacks
to a limited number of guests. Particulars and references on request. C. B., care of The Independent.

The Best Summer Resort in the United States

is New York City. I will rent for the summer months my furnished apartment of ten rooms and three baths on Riverside Drive, four minutes' walk from the Eighty-sixth street subway station, for \$100 a month, considerably less than the landlord's rent. The apartment house is one of the finest in New York, with electricity and all modern conveniences. Its unsurpassed location makes it cool, airy and quiet. Fine opportunity for the right sort of people. Address X. Y. Z., care The Independent, 119 W. Fortieth St., New York.

dences of today. Not the least interesting is the chapter on the awful waste of present-day housekeeping and the author's suggestions for its remedy.
Lippincott. \$1.

FRENCH YEAR-BOOK

L'Année Mondiale Illustrée, 1914, resembles somewhat our newspaper almanacs and the *Statesman's Year-book* but is more extensive than either, as it fills over a thousand large pages with fine-type statistics and the political, commercial and cultural record of the past year, half of it French, half foreign. Especially useful for reference on French administration.
Paris: *L'Année Mondiale.* 15 francs.

LIGHT ON OLD WINDOWS

To the amateur enthusiast for old glass and for church windows in particular A. J. de Havilland Bushnell's *Storied Windows* will be welcome. Such books as exist have been written altogether from the viewpoint of the designer, and not from that of the "beginner of intelligent ignorance," who is Mr. Bushnell's special care. Simple in language and plentifully supplied with illustrations, it forms a valued introduction to the study of old church glass.
Macmillan. \$4.

DOLLARS AND CENTS TO THE FARMER

Farming was the last of the great business of the nation to receive the attention of efficiency experts, but under the leadership of the agricultural schools fair progress has been made in heading off the ever-rising margin of consumption. In *The Business of Farming* William C. Smith takes up from the dollars and cents point of view the question of worn-out soils, of crop-rotation, of seeding, and of the value of livestock to the farm.
Stewart & Kidd. \$1.25.

PUTNAM'S REMINISCENCES

Memories of My Youth, 1844-1865, by George Haven Putnam, forms a sequel to his more serious memoir of his father, George Palmer Putnam. There is nothing in it that is of any particular value as historical material, but the volume, with its kindly, picturesque glimpses into the past, its easy pleasant style and its intimate connection with one of the great periods of United States history, will recommend itself to the reader who demands something a little more substantial than the last new novel or volume of short stories.
Putnam. \$1.50.

RELIGIOUS ADVERTISING

If one wishes to know all about *Church Publicity*, its advantages, methods and results he should turn to this book written by a past master in the art of advertising the gospel and keeping his church's needs and doings before the people's notice. The author, Dr. Christian F. Reisner, believes that the minister and church authorities should study out a modern way to "compel them to come in," and this volume is full of suggestions and illustrations looking toward that end.
The Methodist Book Concern. \$1.50.

Motion Pictures for the Church

The "Movies" are America's most popular recreational feature. They are attended daily by 17,000,000 people. They rival every organization which makes an appeal to the masses.

The Church can utilize the "movies" to teach great moral and religious truth and at the same time answer the legitimate desire for recreation.

The Local Church that does it *first* and does it *best* will have the biggest influence.

We are prepared to furnish a weekly service, consisting of high-grade, carefully censored films, provide a first-class machine and send an expert operator—at so low a cost that *any church can afford it.* We will show you how it can be done. Our organization is composed of experts in the various fields of religious, educational and sociological activities, and their services are available to our clients without additional expense. We are now making contracts for next fall and winter.

Write for particulars

Community Service Film Bureau

(Religious Work Department)

200 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

CHARLES STELZLE, Managing Director

OFFICES

Chicago, New York and Boston

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO SPEND YOUR SUMMER?

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large or small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign.

The Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at McAlpin Hotel, 34th St. and Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to

INFORMATION

THE INDEPENDENT - - - Publishers Building, New York

Give me information—

About _____

Name _____

Address _____

WHAT CHAUTAUQUANS ARE DOING

Members of the McKinney Operatic Company, on tour of the Circuit Chautauquas, are taking the Chautauqua Home Reading Course with the class of 1918.

Promoters of local Chautauquas have taken the cue from "Clean-up Week"—a street and backyard cleaning movement popular in many communities—to boom their programs as "The Higher Clean-up."

Mr. George E. Vincent, president of Chautauqua Institution and the University of Minnesota, has been elected a member of the General Education Board, founded by Mr. Rockefeller and incorporated by Congress to promote education and to make effective various forms of educational beneficence.

A red-letter banner in front of a Fourteenth street moving picture theater in New York City last week read: "Now Playing—24 pieces—*The Chautauqua Band*—24 pieces—From successful tour of 100 towns and cities with *Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan*." It was a real band, too, not a phonographic reproduction.

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua Association has just concluded its first spring circuit of Chautauquas in thirty-five eastern towns during the last five weeks. On the summer circuit now running, Chautauquas will be held in fourteen different towns at a time, a new set of towns each for fourteen weeks, from Massachusetts to the Carolinas.

More than twenty women will appear on the Assembly Program at Chautauqua, New York, this season. Among the notables are Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth (prison work, Volunteers of America); Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker (president General Federation of Women's Clubs); Miss Anna A. Gordon (secretary World's W. C. T. U.); Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt (president International Woman Suffrage Alliance); Mrs. William Cumming Story (president-general Daughters of the American Revolution); Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman (editor *The Forerunner*); Mrs. A. W. Smith (president Ithaca, New York, Housewives' League).

The best authenticated legend concerning the origin of the Indian word Chautauqua (accent on the second syllable, 'tau') is that it signified "the place where the fish was taken out," referring to a distinct species of muscallonge caught in the lake. Chautauqua is the post office name of a place (called Fair Point previously to 1877) on the shore of Chautauqua Lake, in the town (township) of Chautauqua, in Chautauqua County, New York. There, in 1874, was held the first "Chautauqua Lake Sunday School Assembly," which became "Chautauqua Assembly" in 1883, and "Chautauqua Institution" by charter in 1904. The first session lasted fifteen days, the fortieth anniversary season this summer will add an extra convention week to the standard sixty-day session of the last two decades.

78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.

Sail June 17
Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL,
Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.

Go To Bermuda

Temperature cooler than at the North Atlantic Coast Resorts

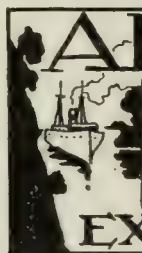
Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates
Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement. Electric fans, wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 4th and 18th, August 1st and 15th. From Quebec July 10th and 24th, August 7th and 21st. For illustrated pamphlets with information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, or any Ticket Agent.

To Quebec

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN

Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates. Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.



ALASKA

Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS

1914

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



THREE SISTERS NEAR CANMORE

Canadian Rockies

Can you imagine a chain of beautiful hotels scattered throughout the wildest scenery in the Canadian Rockies—each one a "poem" in interior decoration and a real home in comfort? And in addition to these wonderful Canadian Pacific hotels, where the restful as well as the gayest social life may be enjoyed, you will find

Mountain Climbing

Riding

Coaching

Swimming (in Sulphur Pools)

Motor Boating

Camping

Banff — Lake Louise — Field — Glacier — Balfour
they are all on the same "trail." Go to the Canadian Rockies this summer via the Canadian Pacific.

Send for handsomely illustrated Canadian Rockies Folder
Write at once for all particulars to
C. E. E. USSHER, P.T.M., Canadian Pacific Railway
Montreal, Canada
Or Any Other Railroad or Steamship Agent

INDEPENDENT
OPINIONS

THE LOST ART OF LETTER WRITING

I have been noting with interest the changing character of The Independent as it comes to my table from week to week, and it occurs to me to suggest whether it would not be in line with its further evolution if we were provided with regular letters from some of the great cities of the world, London, Paris, Berlin, and perhaps Vienna and St. Petersburg, and Tokio, as an aid to keeping us in touch with the varying phases of life and thought at the world's great capitals. I remember Mary Clemmer's weekly letters from Washington as a feature of The Independent a great many years ago. L. A. HAMBLIN

Ridgway, Pennsylvania

It is curious that this once popular feature should have dropt so completely from modern journalism. The cause of the decline of the regular correspondent was of course the substitution of the telegram for the letter and the development of associated news service. The concise and neutral press despatches do not, however, take the place of the old-fashioned leisurely correspondence about men and books and happenings by some person of personality who lived in the thick of things and could tell just what we wanted to know about what he saw. Many a book now counted as "literature" was made up of the letters to The Independent; Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames's *Ten Years in Washington* among them. The last of this distinguished coterie of correspondents was Justin McCarthy, who kept up his chatty letters from England until his death in 1912 at the age of eighty-two.

A NEW USE FOR COMIC OPERA

There is always use for the "clever stupidities" of *Pinafore*. When washing little faces sing of "Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B." and his achievements in the way of polishing up "the handle of the big front door." The eyes are the parlor windows; the rosy lips, the big front door; and the nose the handle. With the ears for cellar windows and the neck for the path around the house, Sir Joseph polishes beautifully! That's my experience.

CAROLINE D. G. GRANGER.

Overlook, Georgia

A FRIENDLY CRITIC

A letter like the one below is a fine thing for an editor to get; not merely for its praise, tho that is undeniably comforting and, however extravagant, always accepted by an editor at par value without discount, not on account of its criticism, altho that is very useful even when not accepted as valid, but especially because it proves to him that what he says *matters* to somebody somewhere, that it really makes a difference

OCEAN TRAVEL "DE LUXE"

When planning your trip to Europe remember
the new ALLAN LINE steamers

"Alsatian" and "Calgarian"
and Picturesque St. Lawrence

will add vastly to the enjoyment and pleasure of your trip.

Magnificent River Trip—Less than 3½ Days Open Sea
Most Luxurious Accommodations—Excellent Cuisine

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

For reservations, tickets, etc. apply Local Agents or

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL

MOUNT GRETNA PARK

On Line of CORNWALL & LEBANON RAILROAD

The most popular and attractive mountain cottage resort in the State.

HOTEL CONEWAGO, MOUNT GRETNA, PA.

A modern up-to-date resort hotel will be open for the season on June 27th. This hotel is pleasantly located on an eminence above Lake Conewago and is becoming more popular each year. Apply to A. A. Weimer, Lebanon, Pa., until June 27th, after that date at the hotel.

DATES OF CONVENTIONS, ETC.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua, July 1-31.

United Brethren Assembly, Aug. 4-13.

Annual Assembly Reformed Church, Aug. 2-8.

Lutheran (General Council) Sunday School Assembly, Aug. 8-15.

Write to the undersigned for copy of beautifully illustrated booklet of Mount Gretna.


A. D. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Supt. LEBANON, PA.
Cornwall & Lebanon R. R. Co.

SEE
ALASKA

See Alaska, Atlin and the Yukon—a trip unequaled for scenic grandeur and interest. Magnificent ocean steamers through the famed inland passage via Sitka and Juneau to Skaguay. Parlor observation cars and luxurious river steamers. High class service. Special round trip rates. Let us help you plan your trip.

Write now for free booklets
Tourist Dept.
WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
129 W. Washington St., Chicago

J. E. Dempsey
Traffic Mgr., W. P. & Y. Route
113 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.



THE NORTHFIELD

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

AMONG THE FRANKLIN HILLS.

A family hotel equipped for comfort. Steam heat. Sun parlor. Livery and fireproof garage. Send for illustrated booklet.

A. G. MOODY,

Manager.

H. S. STONE,

Ass't Manager.

COLORADO

Is Just Around the Corner

Colorado with its big Rocky Mountains, beautiful canyons, beautiful, body-building, memory-painting, healthy, glorious scenes is only one night from Chicago or St. Louis and two nights from the Atlantic seaboard and the cost is less than that of a vacation in the average suburb.

Make this your Colorado summer, take a real rest, spend a wonderful and economical vacation, and take the whole family with you. Go on the Rock Island Lines' "Rocky Mountain Limited," the finest train between Chicago and Colorado. Modern all-steel equipment, splendid roadbed, superb dining-car service.

We maintain Travel Bureaus in all important cities. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, ranches, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write today to L. M. Allen, Rock Island Lines, Room 724 LaSalle Station, Chicago.

Low fares June 1 to September 30.

THE HOMESTEAD

BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE. Re-opens June 15th
Excellent table and Service. Illustrated booklet upon application.

THOMAS E. HAZELL, Summit, N. J.



HOTEL WENTWORTH

NEW CASTLE-BY-THE-SEA
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEAR PORTSMOUTH

Associated with the IDEAL and NEW ENGLAND TOURS

SEASON OPENS JUNE 26
SEASON CLOSES LATE SEPTEMBER

No hotel on the New England coast is more notable in the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of surroundings and perfection of service. Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room.



Every facility for sport and recreation. Fine golf course, tennis, dancing, bathing, yachting, deep sea fishing, motoring, and well equipped garage under competent supervision.

MUSIC BY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PLAYERS
Send postal today for beautiful illustrated book telling how easy to reach here from all points.

WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY

H. W. PRIEST, Managing Director
New York Representative: ROGER B. ROOD,
Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. City
Winter—The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.



whether he is right or wrong in his opinions, careless or scrupulous in his English, that every time he employs a novel or unusual locution he is influencing to however slight a degree the direction of growth of the language.

It has come over me with a thrill and a chill how much English diction has altered since I began to take The Independent in youth, and that is nowhere near its lifetime. I'll just cite a few.

Electrocuted was invented by The Independent—I should say coined. It was criticised at the time as a barbarism by some, and The Independent itself wavered a little (this was long ago), but the public "caught on" and has adopted it.

How many words have changed in use! "Burbank grows beets." *Grows* as transitive used to be as faulty as "Father learns us to read." A landlady once replied to a boarder's application, "We can eat you, but we can't sleep you." At this rate of changing maybe that will be right some day!

"If we change your insurance policy we'll *advise* you by letter," instead of *inform*. Now what has that to do with advice? But all business firms now say *advise* for *inform*.

"He *blames* his blunder on some one else." I generally stand out against every one of those solecisms until I see it in one of The Independent's editorials, then I gasp and give it up. Lately I saw in The Independent "... various fires are *blamed on* the militants," June 12, 1913, p. 1362.

Like as a conjunctive adverb. "He speaks *like* he did yesterday." This is getting so deplorably common that I tremble lest I find that, too, some day in an Independent editorial. The English need not criticize us for that when they invariably make *directly*, *once* and other adverbs conjunctive. "*Directly* the steamer arrived, we boarded her."

Alright crops out in so many places I am holding my breath lest it, too, loom up on an Independent editorial horizon. *Alright* may soon follow *already*, *altogether*, *always*.—See Trench on Words.

There is another error so easy to fall into that the best writers trip on it. (Mark me ten off for mixt metaphor!) I refer to what is called "dangling participle" by Professor Hill, late of Harvard (who seems to me a far more *practical* rhetorician than Genung or Barrett Wendell).

Examples:

The Independent, March 28, 1912, p. 676: "Granting Dr. Bastian all . . . granting him all that he claims . . . his story is far from convincing." ("Story" is not "granting.")

The Independent, August 8, 1912, p. 339, col. 1: "But *judging* by what knowledge we have . . . there is no necessity . . ."

The Independent, June 19, 1913, p. 1369, first column: "Assuming that further decisions will be consistent, a broad . . . policy is indicated."

But The Independent sins in good company, *e. g.*—

"Sinking deeper, an anguish of humiliation smote her."

—GEO. MEREDITH, *Diana of the Crossways*, Chap. XXIV., p. 232.

"Assuming an underlying something, it is possible to see how these multitudinous modifications arise."

Bretton Woods

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

On the Ideal Tour

MOST ATTRACTIVE MOUNTAIN RESORT IN AMERICA

10,000 Acres of Glorious Vacation Land

THE MOUNT PLEASANT Opens June 18th
Closes Oct. 1st

I. Ralph J. Herkimer, Manager

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON Opens July 8th
Closes Oct. 20th

D. J. Trudeau, Manager

RAILROADS: Through service via N.Y., N.H. & H. R. R. and B. & M. R. R.

Address HOTELS, BRETTON WOODS, N. H.

THE MOHAWK AND TEN COTTAGES

4th Lake, Fulton Chain. Hot and cold water in rooms, electricity, furnace heat, log fires.
C. S. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N. Y.

ONTIO

"Beautiful Hills"

UNADILLA, NEW YORK

An attractive Summer Home in one of the most beautiful sections of the State.

OPENS JUNE 5th

Write for Booklet

ALBERT A. LeROY, Prop.

COLONIAL INN

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

EDGARTOWN, - - - MASS.

OPEN ALL YEAR

Most desirable location for your vacation—famous for its splendid bathing, boating and fishing. Beautiful drives. Rooms large, airy, and well furnished. Open plumbing; running hot and cold water in rooms. We have established a record for our table. For illustrated booklet and rates address T. H. CHIRGWIN, Proprietor, Edgartown, Mass.

THE INN

223 SECOND STREET, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

THE INN is pleasantly located, half a block south of the Union Station and directly opposite St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The quiet home-like surroundings and pleasant verandas appeal to the tired traveler, while our close proximity to all car lines (half a block) and only three blocks to the Falls, make it an ideal spot for the tourist visiting the Falls. All rooms are Outside Rooms, have Electric Light, Steam Heat, and are supplied with Hot and Cold Running Water from our own Deep Rock Wells. Single, \$1.00 per day. Double, \$1.50 per day. Rooms with Bath, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

F. P. HOTCHKISS, Proprietor.

Hotel Cumberland

NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and
Fireproof

Strictly
First-Class

Rates
Reasonable

\$2.50
with
Bath
and up

Send for
Booklet

10 Minutes
Walk to 40
Theatres

H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial

Among the Southern Berkshire Hills

THE WONONSCO HOUSE

Lakeville, Conn.

Hotel open the entire year. Suites of two to five rooms, with private bath. Local and long distance telephones. Excellent trout fishing.
E. L. PEABODY.

PANAMA COTTAGE

32 Palestine; reasonable in price with homelike surroundings. For particulars address
MRS. J. G. HILL, Box 225, Chautauqua, N. Y.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J.

6th Avenue, Overlooking Ocean. Enlarged and improved. Suite with bath. Refined patronage. Booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL SEWAREN

SEWAREN, NEW JERSEY

41 minutes from N. Y. on C. R. R. of N. J. Directly on water. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis court. Moderate rates.

THOMAS H. SMITH.



MONOMONOCK INN, Caldwell, N. J.

An exceptional hotel. Most attractive and healthful location. Elevation 500 feet. 20 miles from New York. 22 acres grounds. Golf. Tennis. Opens May 28. Special rates for June.
ALBERT A. LEROY, Manager.

SANITARIUMS

SPA SANATORIUM, A. I. THAYER, M.D.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

Refined, homelike, well equipped. Six miles from New York State Mineral Springs Reservation. Large addition and garage. Booklets.

EASTON SANITARIUM

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 166, Easton, Pa.

—HERBERT SPENCER, Principles of Psychology, Vol. I, p. 145.

So this is a slip that so many scholars make inadvertently that it is not a sin of the first magnitude.

These trifles I just happened to notice in passing. I think The Independent a grand periodical. I love it for being the first paper I took with my own money; it has been an educator to me. I presume a great many others like me build their opinions largely on what The Independent says.

S. L. STILSON.

Maymyo, Burma, India

By the "dangling participle" we stand, and it stands on us. Who is it that is "judging," "assuming," etc.? Why, it is *we*, of course, we understood, altho in one of the quotations given it is actually exprest: "But judging by what knowledge *we* have." *Assuming* quick perception on the part of the reader, *we* can omit half the parts of speech, or at least the modest pronoun, for *we* try to suppress egotistic *we*. Dangling is common in various constructions and in all languages, and of it the ablative absolute is an example. Of "electrocute" we are not over-proud. It has a composite look, as if *electricity* and *execute* had got jammed together. Yet words transgress all laws we can lay down. "Burbank grows beets" is a lazy form, but laziness is the chief law of either phonetic or grammatic change. On the street we hear the call, "Shine yer shoes?" and we forgive it, for it had to come, as shining your shoes is not the same thing as blacking your shoes, and there was no transitive verb available. The variation familiar to us about eating and sleeping one's boarders is ascribed to a London caterer at clerical functions, who said, "If they are Low Church we eats 'em; if High Church we drinks 'em."

Really, we do not feel inclined to defend our expression, "Various fires are *blamed* on the militants." It jars us, too, perhaps because of the transfer to the passive voice, for "He blames his blunders on some one else" appears to be saved by the alliteration. We agree with our correspondent that *like* as a conjunction is "deplorable," and, we add, detestable. Fortunately Miss Stilson has not picked it up in The Independent. And we hope to linger long before printing *alright*, notwithstanding *al-ready*, etc. We have resisted *some-one*, now so common, and yet we allow *anyone* and *somebody*. So long as we put an equal accent on *one* in "some one," we shall continue to separate the two words. Language must be fluid, responsive to common speech. The grammar and the dictionary may advise but must not tyrannize. Why should a man be a slave to his words?



Tire Prices Which Appear Unjust

When tires cost more than No-Rim-Cut tires, every evidence is that those prices are unjust. Yet 16 makes sell at higher prices — up to one-half higher. Let us tell you why those extra prices mean an utter waste.

No-Rim-Cut Tires In Four Ways Excel

Note first that Goodyears—after millions of tests—hold top place in Tiredom. No other tire ever won so many users. And never before were men changing to Goodyears so fast as they are to-day. Our this year's increase in tire sales so far is 55 per cent.

And No-Rim-Cut tires have these four features which no price buys in any other tire:

The No-Cut-Rim feature—the only way known to build a satisfactory tire which makes rim-cutting impossible.

Our "On-Air" cure—an extra process which saves the blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. It adds to our tire cost \$1,500 daily.

Our rubber rivets—hundreds of which are formed in each tire, during vulcanization, to combat the loose tread danger.

Our All-Weather tread—a tough double-thick tread, as smooth as a plain tread, but grasping wet roads with deep, sharp, resistless grips.

Mark that at no price does any other maker give you one of these features, which together save tire users millions of dollars.

Why We Undersell

Goodyear prices are due to matchless output, to efficient methods and to modest profits. But our tires represent—as our prestige must prove—the utmost in a tire. Plenty of tires offer lesser quality, but none can offer greater.

Any dealer will supply Goodyear tires at Goodyear prices if you tell him that you want them. And you will always use them when you test them once.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Akron, O.

Toronto, Canada London, England
Mexico City, Mexico
Dealers Everywhere

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber (1571)

DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY. PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK. DIVIDEND NO. 61.

New York, June 3, 1914.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, June 11, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

WM. M. HAGER,
Secretary.

S. S. DELANO,
Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY. COMMON CAPITAL STOCK. DIVIDEND NO. 47.

New York, June 3, 1914.

A dividend of one-half per cent. ($\frac{1}{2}$ %) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, June 11, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

WM. M. HAGER,
Secretary.

S. S. DELANO,
Treasurer.

261st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, May 26th, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d, 1914, to July 1st, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, May 22, 1914.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %) will be paid July 1, 1914, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3 p. m. June 17, 1914. LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Meriden, Conn., June 15, 1914.

Coupons No. 23 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1914.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of the Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Wednesday, July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, June 18, 1914.

(Signed) T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasury Department, New York, June 8, 1914.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT (5%) on the Capital stock of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee under the provisions of the contract between the two companies at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Change of Address

We will gladly change the mailing address of our subscribers as often as requested, but it is necessary for you to give the old address as well as the new. The request for a change should, if possible, be received by us two weeks before it is to take effect.

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West Fortieth Street, New York

THE MARKET PLACE

EFFECT OF TARIFF REVISION

Reports from Oregon say that several companies engaged in producing sheep and wool are about to sell their flocks, because they are "unwilling to cope with free trade, the settling of the range under the homestead act, and short pasturage." The making of homesteads on land which has been available for sheep undoubtedly has affected the industry there as it has in other parts of the far West, but market records do not support an assertion that the effect of the removal of the duty on wool has been discouraging. At the recent meeting of wool growers in Washington, Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, said the chief cause of the decrease of wool production was homesteading. It is asserted that these sheep raisers in Oregon have suffered by reason of lower prices for wool, due to the removal of the duty. But the trade journals say that the prices of domestic wool are the highest that have been reached in twenty-five years, two years excepted.

Prices are high here because they are high abroad. They have risen in obedience to the law of supply and demand. This is not the only country in which sheep raising has been affected by homesteading, or the encroachment of agriculture. Moreover, in the United States the number of sheep has recently been reduced, owing to slaughtering, a year or a year and a half ago, by many growers who thought they foresaw ruin of the wool industry on account of the approaching removal of the tariff duty. But there is no ruin in the prices that have prevailed. It is true that in the first four months following that removal (December, January, February and March), our imports of wool were 108,000,000 pounds, against 70,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, but the increase was due mainly to short domestic supply, and the prices, as we have said, have continued to be high. Tables recently published show that prices of Ohio, Territory and Texas wools are, as a rule, considerably in excess of the prices one year ago, six months before the duty was taken off.

Foreign trade reports do not support those who say that revision and reduction of the tariff has increased the imports of manufactured goods. In the first seven months of the new tariff, the imports of manufactures were \$441,769,298. In the corresponding months of the preceding year, however, under the old tariff, they were \$454,231,435. Our markets have not been "flooded" with foreign manufactured goods, because of the reduction of rates, but the "flood" has receded, to the extent of about three per cent. Imports of foods and animals were increased from \$247,000,000 to \$290,000,000, or about seventeen per

cent, and exports of the same fell twenty-seven per cent, from \$335,256,280 to \$243,149,352; but all this was due to the reduction of our domestic meat supply. Lower duties have stimulated the importation of beef and mutton, it is true, but these imports have been very small, in comparison with the amount consumed, and have not, so far as we can learn, perceptibly affected prices. The greater part of the imports of meat has come from Argentina, and the shipments from that country in the five months since January 1 have been only 359,000 quarters of beef and 132,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb.

SECURITIES AND TRADE

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange last week amounted to only 873,000 shares, and there was but little change in prices. A receivership for Missouri Pacific was averted by an extension of notes. Among the matters which slightly affected the market were the preparations for a strike on the railroads west of Chicago, the failure of a prominent banking house in London (Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co.) and rumors that the railroad decision was about to be announced. The London failure, said to be for \$15,000,000, was due to the speculations of a partner, Arthur Morton Grenfell, a son-in-law of Earl Grey, in Canadian railroad stocks. He retired from the firm some time ago, taking with him, it was said, the obligations he had incurred. The failure really did not disclose a new situation, as the embarrassment of the firm had been known for some time. Assistance had been given to the banking house, but the inevitable failure was only deferred.

The demand of western railroad men seemed an untimely one, because many railroad employees are idle, owing to the deprent condition of business. In Pittsburgh, 10,000 Westinghouse employees are on strike, while at least 10,000 steel workmen there are idle, and may continue to be so for three months. May's output of pig iron was only 2,092,686 tons, against 2,269,955 in April, and 2,347,867 in March. According to the Bradstreet and Dun reports, there was a slight improvement in general trade.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES

It has been said repeatedly that President Wilson would like to see a favorable response from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the eastern railroad companies' application for permission to increase their rates. Remarks made by him in conversation with press correspondents last week tended to confirm the belief that this was his attitude toward the question, altho he said nothing about rates. The condition of business, he said, was, in his opinion,

due to the condition of the railroads, which had extended from them to industries with which they are connected, or which rely in part upon their purchases—the steel industry, for example.

It is true that the effect of railway economy can be seen in the condition of that industry. The companies' expenditures for new equipment have been kept at the lowest possible figures. A very large part of the steel output is taken, in normal times, by the railroads. The depression of so great an industry as the one engaged in the production of iron and steel tends to breed depression in other industries.

Among those who have urged the commission to grant the companies' application is a representative of western railway employees, who asks for favorable action in behalf of hundreds of thousands of idle railway workmen. In Berlin, last week, Arthur von Gwinner, managing director of the Deutsche Bank, Germany's leading financial expert concerning American railroads, said that the companies should be allowed to increase rates by twenty-five, thirty-five, or even fifty per cent because their charges per ton-mile were only about half of the charges of English, German and French roads, altho much higher wages were paid in this country. The condition of our roads, in his opinion, was a menace to the prosperity and welfare of the United States. Failure to apply a remedy would cause an economic calamity.

Operation of the first division of Seattle's municipal street car system was begun a few days ago. The line is four miles long and twenty-five tickets are sold for a dollar.

The trial of the State of Mississippi's suit against the cottonseed oil mills in the state, for violation of the anti-trust law, is in progress. The state demands penalties amounting to about \$60,000,000.

Last year's strike in the Lake Superior copper mining district reduced the output by about 75,000,000 pounds, which is equal to the quantity produced in four months under normal conditions.

To the Pennsylvania Railroad's pension list seventy-seven names were added in April. There are now 4098 names on the rolls, and the company has paid in the last fourteen years nearly \$10,000,000 to employees retired on account of age or disability. Fifty of the seventy-seven men had been in the service of the company more than forty years.

The following dividends are announced:

American Car and Foundry Company, preferred, 1½ per cent; common, ½ per cent, both payable July 1.

Bank of New York, semi-annual, 8 per cent, payable on and after July 1.

General Chemical Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable July 1.

International Silver Company, Coupons No. 23 of the Debenture Bonds, payable on and after July 1.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1½ per cent, payable July 1.

Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable July 1.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company (New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company), 5 per cent, payable July 1.

NABISCO

Sugar Wafers



THESE incomparable sweets are the most universally popular of all dessert confections. Whether served at dinner, afternoon tea or any social gathering, Nabisco Sugar Wafers are equally delightful and appropriate. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.

ADORA

Another dessert delight. Wafers of pleasing size and form with a bountiful confectionery filling. Another help to the hostess. In ten-cent tins.



NATIONAL

BISCUIT

COMPANY

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

6% NET

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.

6% Our First Farm Mortgages **7%**

are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today.

The Banking Corporation of Montana
Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Geo. E. Ide, President.
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

HOTEL BRETTON HALL
Broadway 85th to 86th Streets. NEW YORK
Between Riverside Drive and Central Park.
New York City's Largest Transient Uptown Hotel



Within ten minutes to centre of theatre and shopping district. Exceptionally large, quiet rooms, with baths. Special summer rates now. All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

Broadway Surface Cars from Day Line 129th St. Pier direct to Brettton Hall, within ten minutes.

Subway Station at door—86th Street Station. Elevated Station two blocks away—86th Street Station.

ANDERSON & PRICE COMPANY

SUMMER CAMPS

PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS. 2,000 feet above sea in pine-laden air of Poconos. Near New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on hill. All lake and field sports. Domestic Science, handicrafts, corrective gymnastics, horseback riding. Tutoring if desired. Seven weeks, \$100. June 30 to September 4. \$135. MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE, 905 South 47th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS

in the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the rancho products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.

CAMP WACHUSETT FOR BOYS

LAKE ASQUAM, HOLDERNESS, N. H.

Twelfth season. 7 buildings. Boating, fishing, canoeing, swimming, water and land sports. Instruction by a specialist about the birds, insects, flowers and minerals of the region. No tents. Fisher huts. Extensive improvements this year. Tutoring, if desired. References.

Address for booklet.

REV. LORIN WEBSTER, L.H.D.

Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H.

KYLE CAMP FOR BOYS

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains. Bathing, swimming, boating; absolutely safe; under supervision of teachers; two baseball diamonds; two lawn tennis courts; rifle range; nature studies under specialist; all sleep in bungalows facing a beautiful grove; no damp tents; large amusement hall; piano and billiards; table supplied from own farm; tutoring if desired; unsurpassed advantages in German. Free courses in English, German. Handicraft and Telegraphy. DR. PAUL KYLE, Kyle Institute, Flushing, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys.

SIXTEENTH SEASON

WAWONA

A CAMP FOR BOYS ON

SWANZEY LAKE, - N. H.

Unexcelled Equipment and Advantages

SPECIAL FOR 1914

Three weeks (in August) camping, canoeing and fishing in the Maine Woods and Tour of the White Mountains with experienced Guides. Booklet.

O. E. BOURNE, West Swanzy, N. H.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.



The Secret
of the "tidy" appearance of hundreds of men to-day lies in a pair of

COATES CLIPPERS

at home. Only barbers used to have clippers, but now they're becoming as common in homes as a comb or a curler—and as necessary. Clip your beard and your boy's hair. Wife, trim "woolly." Try hardware stores for Coates "Easy Running." If they haven't them, send to us. Send name on postal for prices, etc.

COATES CLIPPER CO. - Worcester, Mass.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

A CRITICISM

DEAR SIR:

I wish to call attention to the fallacious life insurance cost figures given on pages 179 and 230 of your current volume.

The \$19.76 and \$8.07 given on page 179 as the cost of insurance protection per year per \$1000 are incorrect because these figures are arrived at by unsound methods and because the protection each year under the term policy is a full \$1000, while under the endowment it is an annually diminishing figure.

The same errors occur on page 230 where the conclusion that "the advantage . . . lies with the policies carrying the heaviest premiums during the same contract term" is reached by disregarding the different degrees of protection under the policies cited, and by charging interest against dividends and not against premiums. The protection varies from \$1000 the first year down to approximately \$617, \$445, \$391, \$334, nothing, nothing, nothing, toward the end of the last year, in the seven policies respectively. Any cost comparison which fails to take account of this is invalid.

The average annual cost of protection for a term of years under any policy may be taken as the difference between the average annual net premium and the annual payment which, with interest, would amount to a sum equal to the cash value of the policy at the end of that term. When this average annual cost has been ascertained, it must not be correlated with the face value but with the actual protection afforded, which at any time is the difference between the face value of the policy and its cash value at that time.

I submit that the general principles upon which responsible life insurance companies are conducted are such as to guarantee to all comers fair and equal treatment under like conditions; that policies are so framed as to exact a given price for given protection; that you pay, directly or indirectly, for the protection you get, and get the protection you pay for, no more, no less; that if a man takes out a policy under any plan whatsoever, he may rest assured that so far as the exactions of the company for the protection afforded are concerned, he will get neither a worse nor a better bargain than the next man who, under like conditions, takes out a policy under quite a different plan. I further submit that the differences in protection, investment features, and advantages and disadvantages generally of different plans of life insurance are little understood among a large proportion of even the most intelligent policyholders at the time they insure, and that many who now are paying premiums would be

glad if they had had these matters better explained to them; that articles containing errors such as I have criticized do not promote a better understanding of life insurance, since they ignore fundamental principles; and that the opportunity is open to you through your columns to do a good work in elucidating the way these fundamental principles are actually applied.

Yours very truly,

R. F. WOOD.

Hancock, Michigan

THE REPLY

It does not follow that because the methods outlined by Mr. Wood are admittedly sound, that my illustrations are fallacious. Our objects are not the same. By keeping constantly under consideration the changing annual death liability of the company, he would make a year-by-year analysis of the cost per \$1000 of insurance protection. I did not pretend that I was engaged on any such task. My illustration frankly described in the plain terms of business the comparative results after their completion, leaving out of consideration, as confusing, all differences that may have existed at any time between the face of the insurance and the so-called investment element. In that the figures used are only those easily obvious to an insurant, the results are candidly surface results. They do not, at any point, pretend to be analyses of net protection costs. The method is employed solely for the purpose of illustrating the wisdom of building up the final cash surrender element to as large proportions as the age and circumstances of a policyholder will permit—an object, it may be, not favored by my critic.

He thinks I should have gone into the precise niceties of mathematical detail, showing at every step that the net insurance protection under policies carrying reserves is less than the face of the insurance. He thinks I must show that the amount of the protection constantly decreases during the contract period, and that the net cost per \$1000 is greater than shown by a calculation which uses the face of the policy as a factor. If I were endeavoring to show net protection costs, I should keep the suggestions in mind; as also the important fact that the premiums are level premiums throughout the contract period and that the reserve increment is essential in keeping them so.

Is not the gentleman hypercritical? To people who want elemental facts I do not feel justified in furnishing learned and incomprehensible actuarial disquisitions. In comparing terminal results, I am not called upon, nor is it either necessary or desirable, to anatomize the subject from a scientific viewpoint.

It can make little difference to the man who in ten years paid out \$1080.70 on a \$1000 endowment policy and, at maturity, received \$1000 in cash, whether, or how much, the net insurance protection he enjoyed in the first, fifth, ninth, or any other year, was less than \$1000. He, presumably understands the contract he made. If he knows anything at all about life insurance he knows that a premium of \$108 a year must be a pretty stiff sum for just naked insurance protection. He must be conscious of the rapid accumulation of his investment and of the constantly decreasing protection element during the endowment period. He knows that his death, at any time during that period, would bring his surviving representatives a full \$1000; and we are warranted in believing that he understands how it would be accumulated. He knows that he and his associates in a company always furnish all the money, and that every one of them pays for nothing he does not get, and gets nothing he does not pay for. He knows, finally, that he has received from the company all but \$80.70 of the money he paid out on the policy and that, to him, the average annual outlay has been \$8.07.

It would be proper in all such calculations to subject premiums and dividends to charges for interest; but for approximative comparative and illustrative purposes, the omission is not vital. In figuring on our personal expenses—rent, clothing, food, and the like—we don't credit ourselves with interest; nor do we charge ourselves interest on the money which constitutes our income. If we did, I am afraid most of us would be hopeless bankrupts. Life insurance is an expense. In demonstrating that fact it becomes vitally necessary to include all interest accretions.

After making an investigation, the Insurance Superintendent of Illinois announces that fire insurance rates in that state are too high and that unless the companies institute the reforms necessary to their reduction, he will proceed against them.

Appealing from a decision of the California Industrial Accident Commission, charged with the administration of the workmen's compensation law, the Great Western Power Company of San Francisco has commenced proceedings to test the constitutionality of the law.

Several efforts have been made of late by the commercial and manufacturing interests of Kentucky, who are suffering for the lack of fire insurance protection due to the suspension of business by the fire insurance companies following the enactment of an objectionable rating law, to bring the state authorities and company managers together in a conference in the hope of reconciling all differences. But, according to reports, the politicians are obdurate and efforts at compromise have been abortive. In the meantime no fire insurance wheels are turning.

Do you know what
this emblem stands
for?



IT means bigger, better, cleaner business. It is the inspiring insignia of 140 clubs, with a membership of over 10,000 earnest men. Learn what the Associated Advertising Clubs of America are doing for honesty in business; for more systematic, scientific and successful methods of distribution, advertising and salesmanship. Attend the Tenth Annual Convention of the A. A. C. of A.

TORONTO
JUNE 21-25, 1914

Interesting Program

The program for this great convention is comprehensive and diversified, covering every phase of modern merchandising. The sessions will be addressed by able, successful men; open meetings, devoted to a wide range of special topics, will give everybody a chance to ask questions and hear his own problems discussed by the men who have met and solved them.

Edward Mott Woolley

the famous writer on business topics, has made a study of the A. A. C. of A. and their work, as well as of the plans for the Toronto Convention. He has embodied the result in a little book, "The Story of Toronto". This book paints a graphic, inspiring picture of what this great movement signifies.

It will be sent free to all business men asking for it on their business stationery — together with detailed facts as to the convention program and rates for accommodations

Address

CONVENTION BUREAU

Associated Advertising Clubs of America

Toronto, Canada

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall Street, New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries.

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| During its existence the company has insured property to the value of..... | \$27,219,045,826.00 |
| Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... | 282,298,429.80 |
| Paid losses during that period..... | 141,567,550.30 |
| Issued certificates of profits to dealers..... | 89,740,400.00 |
| Of which there have been redeemed..... | 82,497,340.00 |
| Leaving outstanding at present time..... | 7,243,060.00 |
| Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... | 22,585,640.25 |
| On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to..... | 13,259,024.16 |

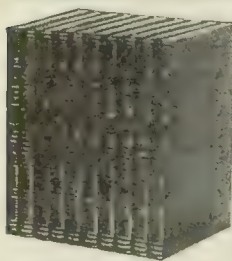
The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres. CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres. WALTER WOOD PARSONS,
2d Vice-Pres. CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

Business Publications

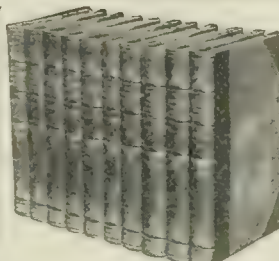
of the A. W. SHAW COMPANY



Library of Business Practice

A comprehensive, detailed description and analysis of the methods used by the most successful business men in all lines and positions, gathered by SYSTEM up to 1914. Deals with every function in business and tells clearly how the very latest scientific principles of management, merchandising, distribution, etc., are applied in all kinds of business. 173 able, prominent men of many years' experience tell just what

they do, how they do it, and why. Gives the expert's ways of doing your present daily work; shows each man's duties and opportunities; defines the principles back of business success. 1936 proved "know hows" gathered from thousands of businesses by SYSTEM through 14 years' indexing for immediate reference. Thin paper, full limp-leather binding, 10 volumes, 2016 pages, convenient size. Price, all transportation charges fully prepaid, \$17 (Canada and Foreign, \$18).



Business Man's Library

A ten-volume work covering the general field of modern business, containing the best of all material gathered by SYSTEM up to 1908. Prominent men have contributed the material—which is classified under the following subjects:—Credits and Collections—Business Correspondence—Buying—Selling—Advertising—Organizing—Cost of

Production—Employer and Employee—Personality in Business—Accounts and Records. Each subject is dealt with in a thorough, concise and comprehensive manner—numerous charts, diagrams and illustrations amplifying the discussion and emphasizing important points. Bound in half-Morocco. Price, all transportation charges fully prepaid, \$19 (Canada and Foreign \$20).



Business Correspondence Library

A thorough and complete work on business letter writing to be referred to when writing or using letters. Shows how to build up strong, convincing letters on any kind of business proposition; how to make

up a mailing list—how to circularize—how to test pulling power—how to handle complaints—how to collect money. 486 actual letters that have paid big are reproduced; and the way to apply their strong points made clear. Three volumes—\$72 pages—bound in strong, beautiful maroon-velum—blind stamping, titles in gold. Large, clear Scotch Roman type, heavy laid book paper. Price, with full 2 years' subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, transportation charges fully prepaid, \$9 (Canada \$10; Foreign \$11).



The Knack of Selling

A new method, devised by SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, by which you are given in six handy books, the actual experiences of the world's greatest salesmen and sales managers, to learn from them the knacks and

schemes that will help you sell more—perfect your individual ability—train other men to sell more. It is a thorough, clean-cut, enthusiasm-arousing course in practical salesmanship—one that can be applied to any line.

Six books—strongly bound in vellum, with covers in four colors. Large, clear type, on high grade book paper. Price, with a yearly subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, transportation charges fully prepaid, \$5 (Canada \$5.50; Foreign \$6.00).



Business Administration

A well-written book on business management. It analyzes and describes the elements of organization—from the partnership to the corporation. It shows the lines of authority and duty of all officers and heads of a business. It compares

the relative merits of different business systems—and shows how the different departments of a business are co-related. Then shows how to fit them into the entire organization.

Bound in green vellum—title die-stamped in gold, and contains 232 pages. Printed from large, clear type on high quality book paper. Price, transportation charges fully prepaid, \$3.



THE SYSTEM "HOW-BOOKS"

A famous series of business books—built on the actual experiences of experts in the different lines of business. Each book is well written—and takes up thoroughly and completely a definite business subject. Not general or theoretical—but concise and practical. There is a book for the retail merchant, packed with successful selling plans. One for the banker, containing complete plans and campaigns for increasing deposits and building business. Books for the life insurance, fire insurance and real estate salesman. 22 books full, from cover to cover, with the proved and tested methods, schemes and plans of shrewd, successful men in every line of business. Bound in vellum, covers in four colors, 128 pages each. Your choice—free of charge—with a year's subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, or FACTORY, the Magazine of Management. Subscription price, transportation prepaid, \$2 per year (Canada \$2.50; Foreign \$3).

- 1—How to Increase Your Sales
- 2—How to Increase a Bank's Deposits
- 3—How to Systematize the Day's Work
- 4—How to Get More Out of Your Factory
- 5—How to Increase the Sales of the Store
- 6—How to Sell Real Estate at a Profit
- 7—How to Sell More Life Insurance

- 8—How to Sell More Fire Insurance
- 9—How to Write Letters that Win
- 11—How Scientific Management is Applied
- 12—How to Sell Office Appliances and Supplies
- 13—How to Cut Your Coal Bill
- 14—How to Talk Business to Win

- 15—How to Write Advertisements that Sell
- 16—How to Collect Money by Mail
- 17—How to Finance a Business
- 18—How to Run a Store at a Profit
- 19—How to Get Workmen
- 20—How to Manage Men
- 21—How to Systematize Your Factory
- 22—How to Advertise a Bank

Send This Coupon Now—

A. W. SHAW COMPANY,
Wabash Ave. & Madison St., Chicago
I am interested in the books and magazines checked below. Please send full information and tell how they will help me to a bigger business or a larger salary. I am under no obligation to purchase.
Check here

- ☐ Library of Business Practice (10 vols.)
- ☐ Business Man's Library (10 vols.)
- ☐ Business Correspondence Library (3 vols.)
- ☐ Business Administration
- ☐ The Knack of Selling (6 vols.)
- ☐ The Business Man's Encyclopedia (2 vols.)
- ☐ "How-Books" (Give numbers of books)
- ☐ SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, American Edition
- ☐ SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, English Edition
- ☐ FACTORY, the Magazine of Management Ind. 6-15

Name _____

Address _____

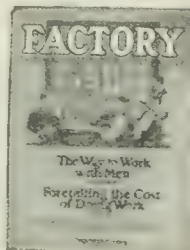
Business _____

Position _____



SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business

is a monthly publication, containing the newest reports on business management, business efficiency, selling, accounting, and other topics of interest to the business man. Each issue is full of successful schemes and plans and methods that are charted, diagrammed and analyzed—so clearly and concisely, that they can be lifted bodily from the magazine and applied to your own work. SYSTEM tells how men have done things—to help others do better the things they have to do. Yearly subscription, \$2.00—Canada, \$2.50—Foreign Countries, \$3.00.



FACTORY, the Magazine of Management

is a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of manufacturers in general. Contains articles on cutting costs, increasing efficiency and output, improving factory conditions and other subjects connected with the manufacturing end of business. Every issue contains practical plans, ideas and suggestions that have been worked out and tested—ready to apply to your own daily problems. Yearly subscription, \$2.00—Canada, \$2.50—Foreign Countries, \$3.00.



The Business Man's Encyclopedia

A 2-volume handbook for the business desk. Seven divisions—deals briefly but comprehensively with important business matters—Business Law, Business Tables, Business Terms, Business Systems, Business Methods, Business Management, Selling. The last edition re-edited, revised, brought down-to-date. Well bound in maroon-velum, with covers in four colors, 384 pages—3,000 topics, 9,000 hints and helps and ideas.

Price, with a yearly subscription to SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, charges fully prepaid, \$2.25 (Canada, \$2.78; Foreign \$3.28).



The English SYSTEM

published in London, holds the same position in the British, European and Colonial business world as that of the American Edition here. It contains the monthly reports of successful businesses, plans, ideas and methods—adapted to the particular needs of businesses abroad. Suggestions on business management, business efficiency, increased production and lower costs for all lines of business are carefully analyzed and charted in every issue. A publication that is indispensable to the man interested in foreign business. Yearly subscription, United Kingdom \$3; other countries \$3.50.

461 Fourth Ave.
NEW YORK

A. W. SHAW COMPANY
Wabash Ave. and Madison St., CHICAGO

34, Norfolk St., Strand
LONDON

PEBBLES

Without moving a muscle, he handed me the card.—*Marietta Leader.*

Without moving an eyelash we saw him do it.

School Teacher—What we want is man's wages.

Sarcastic—Why not get married?—*Penn State Froth.*

The centipede's a noble bug,
But gosh! I'd get the blues,
If I was him and had to buy
The centipedan shoes.

—*Penn Punch Bowl.*

He—They say, after marriage, the husband and wife grow to look like each other.

She—Then consider my refusal final.—*Yale Record.*

"Max, I hear your uncle died."

"Sure."

"Vat vas der complaint?"

"None. Ve vas all satisfied."—*Cornell Widow.*

Inquisitive Son—Say, Ma, what's a palmist?

Ma—It's a woman who uses her hand instead of her slipper.—*Penn State Froth.*

Lives of great men all remind us

That we will if we are wise,

Leave our modesty behind us,

And get out and advertise.

Penn State Froth.

"What kind of a fellow is he?"

"He's the kind that asks you to go for a walk and then tells you how democratic he is and how he isn't afraid of being seen with any one."—*Yale Record.*

"Here, waiter!" said the rude man in the cafe; "tell the orchestra to play 'Carmen' while I eat this beefsteak."

"Yes, sir. Might I inquire why?"

"I want to hear the Toreador song. I feel like a bull fighter."—*Commercial.*

Professor Talkalot—The boys were so interested this morning that they remained in my lecture all during the dinner hour.

His Spouse—I guess the lazy things would rather sleep than eat.—*Cornell Widow.*

It's a rotten night out, and we've gotten a warning that if we don't pay a certain bill we don't get our dip this June, but just the same we cannot refrain from slipping the following to the Art dept.: picture of dancing girl, very much so, and the heading is "Army and Navy Term."—Wait for the sub-heading—"Joint Maneuvers."—*Exchange.*

Busy Magnate—Out of work, eh? Well, come around to the factory at eight a. m. tomorrow, and I'll give you a job.

Leisurely One—But I can't come tomorrow; it's impossible.

B. M.—Why?

L. O.—Because I have to march in a parade of the I. W. W.—*Penn Punch Bowl.*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT 119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS
SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra. Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both the old and the new address must be given.

We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and address envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|---|-----|
| Calendar | 505 |
| A Substitute for Mexican Battlefields (Picture) | 506 |

EDITORIALS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Church Unity, Union and Federation | 507 |
| The Four Factors in the Mexican Problem..... | 508 |
| A Memorable Decision..... | 508 |
| Mead the Soul-Stirrer..... | 508 |
| The Three Canal Treaties..... | 508 |
| Political Atavism in Italy..... | 509 |
| Hippocrates and Park Row..... | 509 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| The Mexican Conference..... | 511 |
| Carranza and the Mediators.... | 511 |
| Progress of the War..... | 511 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 511 |
| Federal Reserve Board..... | 512 |
| Opening the Great Canal..... | 512 |
| Panama Tolls Exemption Repealed | 512 |
| Two Pending Treaties..... | 513 |
| The French Political Crisis..... | 513 |
| Blowing Up Jacob's Pillow..... | 514 |
| Revolutionary Rioting in Italy.. | 514 |
| Rumanian Foreign Relations.... | 515 |
| Balkan Race Feuds..... | 515 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| From Madero to Mediation—a Calendar | 516 |
| The Niagara Falls Mediation Conference | 517 |
| By Hamilton Holt | |
| Niagara Falls and the Hundred Years of Peace..... | 522 |
| By William B. Howland | |
| The Militant Anti-Saloon League. | 524 |
| By Frank C. Lockwood | |
| Chicago's Food Bill..... | 524 |
| The Nationality of New York's Babies | 525 |
| By Robert E. Chaddock | |
| For Everybody's Letters..... | 525 |
| Railroad Men's Homes..... | 525 |
| A Real Novel of Imaginary War.. | 526 |
| The Meaning of Mediation..... | 527 |
| By Directors and Officers of the Church Peace Union | |

THE MARKET PLACE

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| The Great Crops..... | 532 |
| The Income Taxes..... | 532 |
| Things International..... | 533 |

INSURANCE

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Registration of Sickness..... | 534 |
| Strange Races | 535 |
| The New Books..... | 536 |
| Applied Electricity | 538 |
| The Children | 539 |
| Pebbles | 540 |

C A L E N D A R

June 20 to 26 is Greater New York Baby Week.

The School for Leadership in Country Life will have its fourth annual session at Cornell University from June 32 to July 3.

The third international congress on tropical agriculture and forestry will be held in London from June 23 to 30, 1914.

Editors of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will hold their second annual conference at the State University of Kentucky on June 25 and 26.

The Poughkeepsie regatta will be rowed on June 26. Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Washington and Wisconsin meet for the college championship of America.

The eighteenth annual international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, is open until June 30.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis meets in Detroit from June 30 to July 8.

The American Institute of Instruction, organized in 1830, will meet at Harvard University July 1-3.

From *Seventh Month, 1st*, to *Ninth Month, 15th*, at the Whittier Fellowship Guest House at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, Friends will gather for the study and experience of the fundamentals of Quakerism.

The Henley regatta will this year be rowed July 1-4. It is expected that the Union Boat Club of Boston and the Harvard Second Varsity will be entered.

In July the International Congress of South American Students will be held at Santiago, Chile.

A race around New York City for flying boats will be part of the *Fourth of July* celebration there.

From July 6 to August 14 the Summer School of Religion will be held at Chautauqua.

The open championship of France in golf will be played for at Le Toquet, beginning July 6.

The annual convention of the Music Teachers' Association of California will be held at San Diego July 13, 14, 15 and 16.

The Eastern Student Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held at Silver Bay, New York, July 21 to 30. Other student conferences are arranged for Eagle's Mere, Pennsylvania, June 23 to July 3; Asilomar, California, August 4 to 13; Estes Park, Colorado, August 25 to September 4; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, August 25 to September 4.

Wagner performances at Bayreuth this summer are scheduled as follows: "The Flying Dutchman," July 22 and 31, August 5, 11 and 19; "Parsifal," July 23, August 1, 4, 7, 8, 10 and 20; the "Ring," July 25, 26, 27 and 29, and August 13, 15, 17 and 19.

The Gold Cup races for the Challenge Cup of the American Power Boat Association will be held on Lake George July 29-31.

San Francisco and Washington, D. C., will be attacked simultaneously in the latter part of July in a great joint maneuver by the regular army and the National Guard.

The annual art exhibition of the Royal Academy is open in London until August 3.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at Semarang, Java, from August to November, 1914. It is to "give a comprehensive picture of the Dutch Indies in their present prosperous condition attained since the restoration of Dutch rule in 1814."

The races for the America's Cup are to be held at New York on September 10, 12 and 15.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö, Sweden, to which Swedish, German, Danish and Russian exhibits have been sent, is open on September 15.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition is being held at Christiania until October 15.

The American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting on October 20, 21 and 22, at Washington. There will be addresses by William Howard Taft, president of the association; Senator Root, the Ambassador from Argentina, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada.

The seven hundredth anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon will be observed at Columbia with commemorative exercises and the publication of a volume of studies. A great pageant of the culture of the thirteenth century will be given on November 4.

Barnard College, in Columbia University, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary on November 5.

Between March 4 and April 15, 1915, a monster naval parade from Hampton Roads to San Francisco via Panama will mark the formal opening of the Canal.



International News

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEXICAN BATTLEFIELDS: THE CONFERENCE ROOM AT NIAGARA FALLS

Facing the photographer are the Mediators, Señores Naon, Da Gama and Suarez, their secretaries behind them. At the left sit Mr. H. Percival Dodge, secretary to the American delegation, Mr. Lehmann, and Mr. Justice Lamar. Opposite them (reading forward) are the Mexicans, Señores Rodriguez, Rabasa and Elguero, and their secretary

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1914

NUMBER 3420

CHURCH UNITY, UNION AND FEDERATION

THESE three terms, Unity, Union and Federation, are related but not identical. By Church unity is meant a spirit of harmony and good will between bodies of Christians which may be separated from one another by denominational lines, which are little more than the imaginary lines of longitude and latitude on the map but not on the earth. Here each body wishes every other good, and the members and ministers pass freely from one to the other. There is Church Unity between the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, or between the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and the Reformed Church, or between the denominations of Pan-Methodism or Pan-Presbyterianism. Such Church Unity we hope for the world over, but it delays.

Church Union is a term used often in a very loose sense to indicate any kind of approach of one body of Christians to another; but in its better and more restricted sense it means the corporate union of one denomination with another. This is the fullest form of union and the most to be desired as reducing jealousy and friction and consolidating the forces of Christianity for its work of redeeming the world. One among several examples in this country is the union of the Northern Presbyterians and the Cumberland Presbyterians, in Scotland of the Free and the United Presbyterians, and in Southern India of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists; and in Canada such a union is imminent of the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

Church Federation is the next thing to corporate Church Union. It is a formal organization of denominations into a fellowship in which all agree to recognize each other and in every way possible to help each other, but yet to maintain their several entities and rights, the federation having no legislative authority over the component denominations beyond that of counsel and good will. Such is the union of the Free Churches of England and Wales, which has so much political power for the assertion of equal rights as against the State Church, and for the ending of Church Establishment. In this country we have an admirable example of such federation in the Federal Council of Churches, which embraces nearly all the principal Protestant churches with the exception of the Episcopal and the Southern Baptist, and would have included the Episcopal if by a very narrow majority at the last General Convention the bishops had not forbidden it. Four years hence, at the next Convention, by the accession of younger bishops to fill the place of those who pass away, almost certainly the Protestant Episcopal Church will officially join the Federal Council; and already unofficially it is in union and sympathy.

The two ways, then, in which Church Unity can be expressed, are by federation and consolidation. The aim always and everywhere to be kept in mind is consolidation, corporate union, which may, or may not, reduce the number of denominations. In such an attempted union there are always likely to be some stiff-necked partisans who will not yield and will maintain the shadow of the old organization. But these crookedly conscientious people do not count in this big world. They should not be considered, but left to their limitations. The number of denominations may not be immediately reduced, but it is the people we are interested for, not the remnants on paper. As examples of such recalcitrants we may mention the "Wee Frees" who would not join their brethren in the United Church of Scotland, and the unhappy fragment of the Cumberland Church that stayed behind when the larger body joined the Presbyterians. Such small bodies may linger for a while, but in time they die out.

BUT consolidation by corporate union is a slow and difficult process. It takes years to bring the denominations into negotiation. Then after once negotiating there are questions of creed to be settled too often and the differences of church government in which each has to yield; and then there is the pride in their history and their beloved name which may have to be changed, not to speak of the remnants of suspicion and jealousy, and the fear that the other brethren will not be just like us, not so active, or not so educated, or in some other way not congenial. Consolidation may be talked of and worked for a full generation before the parties can be wedded. Federation is the natural stage toward union, the next best thing, but too likely to be regarded as the goal. It is what has brought together in one purpose the Free Churches of England, and nearly all the principal denominations in this country. Its basis is mutual recognition of each other as true churches of Christ, all working with one common aim. It puts an end to the reproach of the Roman Catholic Church against Protestantism that it is a state of warfare between conflicting sects each denying the other and possessing no note of catholicity. The churches in federation say, we are all one, in different regiments of the same army. All recognize all as Christians and churchmen. If any denomination stands out it is because it does not recognize the others as good churchmen, while it may recognize them as good Christians. Certain Baptists stay out because they believe that other denominations are not true churches; they do not require in baptism the conditions necessary to constitute church membership. The Protestant Episcopal Church here stayed out for the

sake of unity within its own body, because a certain element within it does not believe a church can be a true church unless it has bishops properly constituted; and such bishops the churches in the Federal Council do not possess. Even with the delay of these denominations to enter into the federation, its mere existence, if it did nothing beyond mutual recognition, is one of the grandest achievements in ecclesiastical history.

THE Episcopal Church in this country and that in England have the honor and glory of being, perhaps, the most comprehensive churches in the world. They allow in their clergy the most pronounced differences of doctrine consistent with Christian faith. Even on churchmanship as well as on Christianity they allow all latitude within themselves. But such latitude allows the presence within them of a strong body of bishops and priests who regard their particular kind of overseers, called bishops, to be essential to the true church. Those who do not have them are not true churches. The Bishop of Zanzibar has lately shaken the Church of England by a pronouncement that two of his African brother bishops are heretics because they violated this doctrine of the Church. The Episcopal Church makes much of its claim to catholicity, and the effort was to devise a way by which it might recognize other bodies without driving off the stricter High Churchmen and Ritualists in its own body who want the recognition by the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic Churches, which is still refused, and with the Protestant denominations which welcome it. These stricter churchmen hold themselves to be Catholic, and that, with the Roman and Greek communion they embrace the great body of Christendom, while Protestants are not Catholic. But their relations are rather with the Protestants who welcome them than with the Roman Catholics who will have nothing to do with them. Therefore they have tried to bring over the Protestant denominations to their own type of churchmanship. In Chicago their General Convention offered the Quadrilateral conditions of unity, afterward adopted in a great Anglican Council at Lambeth Palace, which began by requiring the acceptance of the Holy Scriptures and the Apostles' Creed, and ended with the Historic Episcopate. But when presented to the Protestant denominations it turned out that this meant such an episcopate as the Episcopal Church claimed to possess, and not a denomination would agree to it. The proposal was a failure.

Meanwhile the other denominations federated, and the Episcopal Church was left out. It could not enter without offending many of its own members. So hereby feeling its isolation, and recognizing its duty as a Catholic Church to seek unity, four years ago it organized a joint commission, appointed to arrange for a World Conference on Faith and Order, in which all Christians, Roman, Greek, Anglican and Protestant, should unite, to see how far they could agree as to what they believe and what constitutes a true church. It is a noble aim, and the effort to achieve it has already done good in calling fresh attention to the important subject of ultimate corporate unity. The Roman Church will surely decline to attend; the Greek Church and some minor national churches may accept, and doubtless the leading Protestant churches will gladly meet with their Episcopal brethren. A subsidiary commis-

sion has held conferences with selected Protestant denominations to learn what is the prospect of coming to any agreement on faith and order, and the result has been hopeful. It had to be called to the attention of the Episcopal commissioners that already these denominations possess the advantage of federated union, and the result was that at the last General Convention the House of Deputies voted by a handsome majority to join the Federal Council. The assured assent of the American churches to join in the proposed Conference on Faith and Order led to the commission's asking Dr. W. H. Roberts, Presbyterian, Dr. Newman Smyth, Congregationalist, and Dr. Peter Ainslie, Disciple, to visit England and ask the British Free Churches to join in the conference, and there they met cordial encouragement. The assent of British and American Protestant Christendom is thus assured, and over thirty religious bodies the world over have appointed commissions, so that the only real question is as to whether the minor conferences with the various bodies will serve to open the way for a profitable meeting.

Certainly the non-episcopal churches can never allow that what is called the Historical Episcopate is essential to the true church. The only basis for union is comprehension, the recognition in any sort of federal union of those who hold both views. Perhaps the coming decision in the Church of England of the troublesome Kikuyu question, which is just this question of the Church based on a lineal episcopate, may bring us closer together. It is a pity that a question so far afield from Christian character and life should separate the Church of England and her daughter churches from the rest of Protestantism, a question which has no sort of relation to the questions our Lord will ask on the Judgment Day. The tide of union is gaining strength and the laymen are in the van. We greatly rejoice that so grand an ideal has been raised by the American Episcopal Church as the ultimate union of all who profess the faith of Christ, of whatever church or nation, and we trust the commission may find itself able to take the first step of a World's Conference on Faith and Order. It may be hard to agree; and yet Faith, which here means creed, is only of secondary importance, while Order, which means church organization and ritual, is of only tertiary importance. Only Christian character and life is primary.



THE FOUR FACTORS IN THE MEXICAN PROBLEM

HUERTA is nearing the end of his rope, but he has not yet hung himself. There is still fight in him, though he is beginning to show a more conciliatory spirit. His representatives at Niagara Falls will have no compunction, however, in throwing him over when the time comes. The fact that two of them have brought their families with them indicate that they are prepared not to return to Mexico if they are obliged to take a course displeasing to him.

Carranza is like a man riding a bicycle. There is no difficulty as long as he keeps going. If he quits fighting now to enter an armistice his following will fade away. Besides, as his victorious campaign converges on the capital, Huerta becomes more amenable to reason.

Wilson and Bryan have not taken the American people

into their confidence. No one really knows what their policy is unless it be "watchful waiting," which appears to be no policy at all. At the Princeton commencement parade it was characterized in one of the transparencies as "wistful waltzing."

The Mediators all come from countries in which the political and social conditions are similar to those of Mexico. They are representatives of the conservative parties at home. They have so far averted war. They are straining every nerve to set up a neutral provisional government in Mexico. But they can hardly be expected to side with the Constitutionalists and the Washington administration in any anti-capitalistic reconstruction of Mexico.

These are the contending forces. What will the outcome be? Mediation will either succeed or fail. Success means peace; failure means war. Somehow and in some way peace will prevail because all want it.

Let the Mediators consult freely with the representatives of Carranza, even if they cannot be officially admitted to the Conference. Then let the Conference set up a provisional government in Mexico with a strong Constitutionalist bias. Carranza will eventually yield if it is genuinely progressive. If not he can be persuaded to.

The provisional government thus set up will prepare the way for a new election in which the sovereign people of Mexico can peaceably settle their own problems as seems to them best. This is the path to peace.

A MEMORABLE DECISION

THE decision of the Supreme Court in what is called the Shreveport rate case is a great and memorable one. In essence it is that the federal power is supreme not only with respect to interstate railway traffic, but also concerning rates within a state that have been determined by state authority, if those rates in their relation to interstate charges cause an unjust discrimination. Such discrimination was the result of the Texas commission's reduction of rates within the state's boundaries, and the reduction was ordered with such a result in view. It was designed to protect and favor Texas cities and industries, at the expense of competing cities and industries in the adjoining state of Louisiana, with regard to the requirements of intervening territory. As the federal commission said in its original opinion and decision, two years ago, "if one state may exercise its power of fixing rates so as to prefer its own communities, all states may do so," and the resulting conditions would be absurd and intolerable.

Common carriers are not relieved of state control, so far as traffic confined to a state's territory is concerned, but the regulations imposed by a state commission must be in accord with those to which the interstate traffic is subjected by federal authority. If there be conflict it must be settled in favor of the latter. The manner in which a settlement in the Shreveport case is to be reached may not be clearly indicated by the court, but the national commission, which has been sustained by the tribunal of last resort, will act with due regard to justice. The commission is subject to the power of Congress, of which it is an agent. "Whenever the interstate and intrastate transactions of carriers," said the court, "are so related that the government of the one involves

the control of the other, it is Congress, and not the state, that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule." Congress would not sanction injustice to a state and its people, even if the commission should attempt to be unjust.

Those who expect that, because of the decision, the railroad companies will be able to avoid all the state rate regulations which they have disliked may be disappointed. Governing principles are announced and established. It remains to be seen in what ways and to what extent these principles will be applied. We may at least be sure that unjust discrimination will not be permitted, and that local regulations which unreasonably impose a burden on interstate traffic will be practically annulled.

It is for the good of all that the dominant character of the national authority should thus be defined, and we are confident that the effect of the decision will be beneficial thruout the land.

MEAD THE SOUL-STIRRER

IF the traditions of the youthful American navy were outraged by the prohibition of liquor at the officers' mess, what must be the effect of a like restriction in a nation whose folk-memories are rooted in the twin glories of the viking ship and the mead-hall, and in an age when the better part of valor was the intoxication afterward? "Where be the seats at the banquet? Where be the hall-joys of old? Alas for the burnished cup!"

Secretary Daniels can hardly claim that it was American precedent that led to Norway's recent decision to enforce total abstinence by officers of the army and navy. Ten centuries ago the Elder Edda carried this warning to Scandinavian hearers:

Less good than they say for the sons of men is the drinking
oft of ale;
For the more they drink, the less can they think and keep
watch o'er their wits.

The wisdom of Odin the High One has waited a long time for such recognition as the Norwegian parliament has just given it.

THE THREE CANAL TREATIES

THE repeal of the exemption of coastwise shipping from Panama tolls removes our difficulty with England over the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and clears the way for the consideration of the two treaties now pending which will give us a clear control of trans-Isthmian canals. We opposed the coastwise exemption at the time of the passage of the Panama bill on the double ground of bad policy and bad morals. It was bad policy because it virtually gave a perpetual subsidy at the expense of the public to a class of shipping which was already favored by being given a monopoly. If the Government is to grant any favors of this kind—which we doubt—it should go rather to our foreign shipping, which is vainly struggling to hold its own against the competition of the world. We believed the exemption morally wrong because it seemed to us in direct violation of the treaty provision that the tolls should be equal and equitable. As this is a question of the interpretation of the wording of a treaty it could have been settled by arbitration as the English proposed, but even those who sincerely thought the treaty gave us the right to exempt our own

shipping admitted that no neutral tribunal would sustain their contention, so they refused to allow it to be arbitrated. But we all should be satisfied now, for if we have any such right under the treaty it remains intact, to be exercised at any time we choose.

Those who have been so loudly denouncing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and its predecessor, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, should now see to it that we do not lose our present chance in Nicaragua. Perhaps, as they say, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a blunder. At any rate, it was not very advantageous to us. But when it was signed the armed forces of Great Britain held possession of both ends of the route of the proposed Canal and she could dictate her own terms to us. Now Great Britain is out of the way and we have offered to us by Nicaragua, for \$3,000,000, the rights which many Americans at that time and since have thought worth a quarrel with Great Britain to get. The Nicaragua Canal route was not rejected because it was impracticable, but chiefly because it was thought that a sea-level canal such as could be constructed at Panama would be better. With improved methods of excavation it may be possible to make a Nicaragua Canal with cheaper tolls than Panama could afford. If we do not take up the option now offered us we shall have no right to object if one of our commercial rivals, say England, Germany or Japan, takes advantage of it.

The treaty with Colombia should in our opinion also be ratified by the Senate, tho we are by no means so enthusiastic about it as we are about the Nicaraguan treaty. Now that the text is published we are disappointed to see that it makes no provision for an option on the Atrato route or any commercial and naval privileges on the Caribbean coast such as were considered in the negotiations of the last administration. But Colombia harbors a grievance against us; the rest of Latin America and in large part Europe sympathize with her. If by paying \$25,000,000 we can gain the good will of Colombia and the respect of the rest of the world it is doubtless worth the money.

POLITICAL ATAVISM IN ITALY

THE curious outbreak of sporadic republicanism over a large part of Italy might be explained, or perhaps we should say regarded, as a case of reversion to an earlier type of political organization. It must have seemed as tho the Renaissance had come again when various towns and villages shut themselves off from the rest of the country by cutting the railroad and telegraph lines and declared themselves independent republics. The people of the place, assembling presumably in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele with which each Italian town is provided, burnt the national flag which their fathers had borne triumphantly thruout United Italy and then hoisted the red or black flag in its place and decreed the abolition of all taxes. The King had, they heard, either been imprisoned or fled to Montenegro "to live with his wife's folks," as our Westerners say. Later when the soldiers arrived they were surprized to learn that the monarchy still stood and that all Italy had not resolved itself into such communes as theirs.

The outbreak was the result of two opposing movements in two allied organizations; the moderate faction gained control of the railroad union and the violent faction gained control in the socialist party. The de-

mands of the railroad employees are, on the whole, reasonable. A minimum of sixty cents and a maximum of twelve hours a day are not what we would call extravagant. Nevertheless it was more than the Government could afford to grant, for the railroads are costing some \$30,000,000 a year and the taxpayers could hardly be called upon to pay more just now when they have to settle the bills for the Libyan war. The Government, however, promised some concessions and the railroad federation decided to postpone the strike till November when the tide of tourists has ebbed.

But this decision disappointed the radical party, composed of socialists, anarchists and republicans of diverse creeds, but all at enmity with the existing order and hoping to make political capital out of the industrial disturbance. It is one of the disadvantages of government ownership that all disputes with employees become political controversies and every strike assumes the form of a mutiny. The efforts of the Government to preserve order were denounced in parliament and the deputy from Naples quite literally "waved the bloody shirt" when he displayed a piece of linen stained with the blood of a proletariat victim of the assassin soldiery.

The socialist party has, like the Catholic Church, decided that its organization cannot tolerate Freemasonry, and the recent convention at Ancona by an enormous majority voted to expel the Masons. If, as seems likely, many of the Masons will prefer the order to the party, it will make a considerable difference in the character of organized socialism in Italy, for the Masons form the more liberal and moderate wing of that party altho they are more violently anti-clerical than the other Socialists. The trend of socialism in Italy is now more toward the syndicalist than the political type, as the present outbreak shows.

HIPPOCRATES AND PARK ROW

SLIP-SHOD newspapermen will never be wise leaders of public opinion. That makes significant this "oath"—a pledge akin in spirit if not in diction to the august oath which Hippocrates gave the profession of medicine—that appeared informally on a recent examination paper in one of the university schools of journalism. It reflects professional idealism quite simply, and for that reason is a suggestive exhibit from an institution sometimes accused of being a "high-brow" attempt to reform journalism from the outside.

Do you promise to think of your paper first and yourself afterward; to regard everything you hear in your own shop as under the rose; to refuse to be infected by the hack reporters whom you will occasionally encounter, who are disillusioned, and regard newspaper work as a mere matter of "job holding"; to remember that one non-thorobred interviewer wreaks untold havoc with your craft; to loathe the fake and the padded expense account; to bear in mind that enthusiasm counts, and that every story you are sent upon should be the most important story in the world for you, no matter whether it be a sensational crime or accident, or a less enthralling analysis of a Chamber of Commerce resolution—do you promise this and other things which appertain unto it?

Not a far-flung ideal, that—simply a promise to bring to the making of a newspaper self-respect, intelligence, enthusiasm. There is little in it that the theorist would recognize or claim; it is hardly more closely related to "reformed" journalism than is Solomon's recipe for housewifery to feminism. But it is a sound basis for the further shaping of the press to the public interest.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Mexican Conference

After much consideration of the plan conditionally adopted for the pacification of Mexico, the mediators at Niagara Falls were confronted by obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable. This plan provides for the retirement of Huerta and a transfer of his power to a successor coming in by way of the Cabinet, and to four new Cabinet officers. The first paragraph of the plan was formally accepted, but it provided only for the transfer, without defining the method or naming the men. Our delegates insisted upon the selection of a supporter of the rebel cause for the provisional presidency, with a rebel majority in the proposed ruling group of five. But Huerta's delegates would not consent to this. The names suggested by them were not acceptable to our delegates, who held that any plan opposed by Carranza would fail.

Another complication was due to the attitude of our delegates toward the method by which the transfer should be accomplished. If Huerta should appoint a Minister of Foreign Affairs, and if the latter should then succeed him as Provisional President, they held that recognition of this President by our Government would be equivalent to recognition of Huerta, which President Wilson must withhold. In the meantime it was known that Carranza would not consent to an armistice, but was determined to keep on fighting, altho he might send representatives to Niagara Falls. Our Government was in communication with him, and was striving to procure a settlement that he would accept.

Huerta employed as counsel at Washington Charles A. Towne, formerly Senator from Minnesota and now an attorney in New York. Mr. Towne permitted it to be known on the 15th that if the Conference should name for the presidential succession a supporter of the rebel cause, or any one in sympathy with it, Huerta would refuse to resign and would continue to fight. This would be his course also if there should be a rebel majority of the proposed ruling group of five. On the other hand it was asserted that Carranza would not accept a plan which did not provide for a Government controlled by his friends. It was seen that Huerta's delegates might withdraw from the Conference if our delegates should continue to insist upon a new Government under rebel or Constitutionalist control.

Carranza and the Mediators

For a long time Carranza failed to send a reply to the mediators' note, and at last they published the correspondence. It was well known that he would not consent to an armistice, and that they would not receive his representatives unless he should agree to suspend hostilities. He felt that if his army should remain idle it would be broken up. He also held himself bound to the agreement supporting the plan of Guadalupe, and said it was impracticable now to modify that agreement. Our delegates urged the mediators to receive Carranza delegates without conditions, but they steadfastly insisted upon an armistice.

Unexpectedly, on the 12th, Carranza appointed three delegates—Fernando Iglesias Calderon, leader

of the Liberal party; Luis Cabrera, the rebel agent in Washington, and José Vasconcelas, a member of the Washington junta. Calderon was with him in Saltillo, and the other two were in Washington. Carranza reported these appointments to the mediators, but made no allusion to an armistice. His soldiers were fighting in half a dozen places. Two or three days later, none of the delegates had started for Niagara Falls. In a published interview Carranza says that when he and his followers obtain control of the Government, all the acts of Huerta's Government—the treaties, concessions, loans, etc.—will be declared null and void.

Progress of the War

The attack upon Zacatecas was made by General Natera, who enjoyed the favor of Carranza and was regarded as a rival of Villa. Natera was driven back and he sent for help. Villa was ordered to assist him, and it is said that he eagerly grasped the opportunity to show that he was Natera's superior. There was a continuous attack upon the Federal garrison at Mazatlan, where the water supply has failed and there is scarcely any food. Starving women urged the Federal commander to surrender. He permitted them to pass thru the lines to the rebel camp. It is said that many residents have committed suicide. There has been a three days' fight at Santiago, in Lower California, and the rebels have captured Magdalena Island, with its garrison and military supplies. In the State of Vera Cruz, General Aguilar has attacked the troops of General Maas, at a place only forty miles from the port held by our fleet and soldiers.

The Ward liner "Antilla" arrived at Tampico and unloaded her cargo of ammunition without interference, but the departure of another cargo from Galveston was prevented by order from Washington. Our Government has directed that shipments of arms or ammunition to Mexico from ports of the United States shall not be permitted, and has explained to Huerta's delegates at Niagara Falls that clearance papers were given to the "Antilla" on account of a misunderstanding as to the jurisdiction of an executive department. It is estimated that not more than 1500 American residents remain in Mexico. Immediately after the capture of Vera Cruz, Walter Burwell, the American owner of a ranch, was arrested near Tampico and put to death by orders of a Federal colonel.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were the sundry civil and legislative appropriation bills, and the Panama tolls exemption repeal bill. The latter was past in the Senate by a vote of 50 to 35, after adoption of the Simmons amendment, disclaiming any waiver of rights or sovereign power. The amendment was accepted by the House, and the repeal bill was sent to the President.

In the Senate committee, with the approval of the President, the Federal Trade Commission bill was so amended that the commission is empowered to forbid, by its orders, the use of unfair methods by corporations, and to apply to the courts for injunctions if the orders are not obeyed; also to inquire concerning combinations in the export trade. With these amendments the bill was reported.

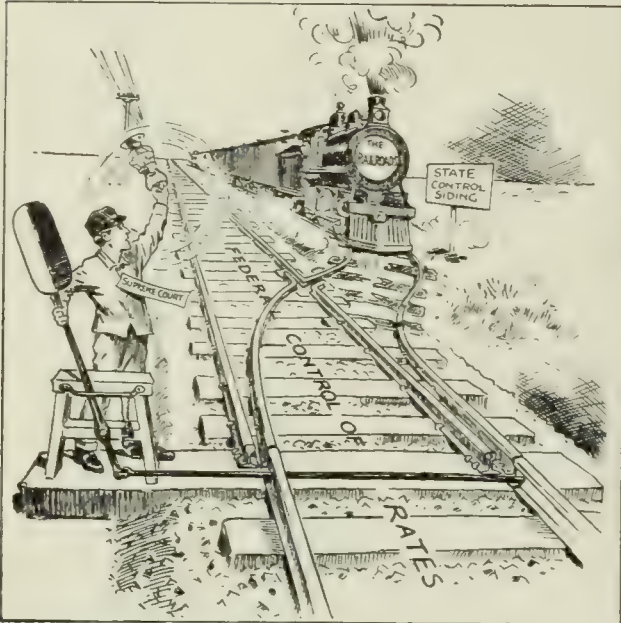
Representative Kelly introduced a resolution for an investigation of the strike of the Westinghouse employees in Pittsburgh.

Impeachment charges against Judge A. G. Dayton, of West Virginia, were referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

The House Rules Committee provided for consideration of the five conservation bills approved by the Administration, but deferred until July 1 action concerning the prohibition constitutional amendment.

Representative Britten introduced a bill to punish by fine or imprisonment any Cabinet officer who lectures for pay, and any senator or representative who does this during a session of Congress.

Representative Underwood suggested that Congress should adjourn on July 15, and reassemble in extra session after the elections. But the President desires that action on the trust bills be taken before adjournment.



Philadelphia Record



Baltimore Sun

THE DECISION OF THE SHREVEPORT CASE OPENS THE MAIN LINE FOR RAILROAD PROGRESS, BUT THE DELAYED DECISION ON THE FIVE PER CENT FREIGHT RATE INCREASE STILL BLOCKS THE WAY

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR THE RAILROADS—

Federal Reserve Board The President has completed his list of nominations for the Federal Reserve Board of the new banking system and sent the names to the Senate. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, are members ex officio, as provided by the law. The remaining five members are as follows:

Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for a term of two years.

Paul M. Warburg, banker, of New York, four years.

Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, retired lawyer, six years.

W. P. G. Harding, banker, of Birmingham, Alabama, eight years.

A. C. Miller, of San Francisco, economist, now Assistant Secretary of the Interior, ten years.

It was expected that E. C. Simmons, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, would be a member, but at the eleventh hour he declined the office, and Mr. Hamlin was nominated in his place. Mr. Jones was chosen a few days ago. He retired from active practice in 1900, is regarded as an expert in finance, and is a trustee of Princeton University. Mr. Harding is president of a bank, and Mr. Warburg is a member of the well known New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The member banks are balloting for the election of directors of the twelve regional banks. Each bank names an elector and nominates a director. There are to be nine directors of each reserve bank. Six of these are elected by the member banks and three are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. Secretary McAdoo predicts that the twelve regional institutions will be in operation by August 1.

Opening the Great Canal In the latter part of May, 6130 tons of freight, the greater

part of it sugar, were carried thru the Panama Canal on barges, and the charges paid were \$7,356. This was the first revenue derived from the new waterway. The first ocean liner to pass thru the Gatun locks was the Panama Railroad Company's steamship "Allianca," a vessel of about 4000 tons, owned by the Government. The trip was made on the 8th of May, to test the electric towing locomotives. Three days later, the same company's steamship "Ancon," 9600 tons, 489 feet long, made the round trip from her pier thru the locks to Gatun Lake and back in less than two hours. The

locks and machinery were found to be in perfect condition.

According to plans recently made, in March next President Wilson will lead the great international fleet of warships at the formal opening of the Canal, standing on the bridge of the famous battleship "Oregon," by the side of Rear Admiral Clark, who commanded the ship when she made her memorable hasty voyage around Cape Horn in the days of the war with Spain. On the "New York" he will be at the head of the fleet as it moves southward from Hampton Roads to Colon, and after passing thru to the Pacific, will be carried northward to the Golden Gate, to be present at the opening of San Francisco's Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is expected that nearly one hundred warships will assemble at Hampton Roads and pass thru the Canal.



International News

PERHAPS A NIAGARA DELEGATE

José Vasconcelas, a young lawyer who will be one of Carranza's delegates if the Constitution-alists are admitted. Others are Luis Cabrera, whose portrait was published in these pages June 8th, and Iglesias Calderon, now with Carranza in Mexico

Panama Tolls Exemption Repealed The bill repealing the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls was past in the Senate on the 11th by a vote of 50 to 35. In its original form, as it came from the House, it was very brief, merely providing for repeal of the words: "No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States." But the Senate added, first by a vote of 50 to 24, and later by a vote of 57 to 30, the Simmons amendment, which was as follows:

Provided, that the passage of this act shall not be construed or held as a waiver or relinquishment of any right the United States may have under the treaty with Great Britain, ratified February 21, 1902, or the treaty with the republic of Panama, ratified February 26, 1904, or otherwise, to discriminate in favor of its vessels by exempting the vessels of the United States or its citi-

zens from the payment of tolls for passage thru said Canal, or as in any way waiving, impairing, or affecting any right of the United States under said treaty, or otherwise, with respect to the sovereignty over, or the ownership, control and management of, said Canal, and the regulation of the conditions or charges of traffic thru the same.

With this attached, the bill was returned to the House, where the amendment was accepted by a vote of 216 to 71. The bill then was sent to the President for his signature. He had not regarded the amendment with satisfaction. He has asked for support "in ungrudging measure," and he did not think, it is said, that this had been given to him.

In the closing days of the long debate, Senator Smith, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, asserted that when the President, in his message or address, last March, spoke of delicate international questions he had in mind the attitude of Japan toward the Mexican controversy. Senator Clapp remarked that Mr. Wilson was not a safe leader because he was "hostile to the broad doctrine of government by the people." Senator Tillman, who voted for the bill, said he could not understand why the President had not waited until after election. Bitter words past between Senator Vardaman and

Senator West, who were on the point of coming to blows when Senator Ashurst and the Sergeant-at-Arms intervened.

Two Pending Treaties

The treaty negotiated with Colombia has been ratified by the Colombian Congress, which approved it by a vote of 3 to 1 in the Senate and 5 to 1 in the House. Municipalities and commercial organizations thruout the country had by resolutions urged Congress to make a settlement of the controversy with the United States. The treaty provides for a payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia and contains an expression of sincere regret which some have regarded as an apology for what took place at the time of the secession of Panama. It is now to be laid before our Senate, in which it will encounter formidable opposition. Mr. Roosevelt has emphatically denounced the agreement. The sum to be paid is regarded by many Republican Senators as excessive.

Secretary Bryan will also send to the Senate the treaty with Nicaragua. This was virtually rejected some months ago by the Senate committee. It provided then for the payment of \$3,000,000 to Nicaragua, in

consideration of which the United States was to have an exclusive right to construct an interoceanic canal on the Nicaragua route, a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, and a lease of three small islands in the Caribbean Sea. It also established a protectorate, Nicaragua agreeing not to make war without our consent, or to give foreign nations a foothold on her territory. The United States was authorized to intervene for the preservation of Nicaragua's independence or to restore peace. Supervision of the republic's foreign loans and other fiscal affairs was permitted.

The committee objected to the protectorate features of the treaty. It is said that they have been retained. Opposition has been shown by other Central American republics, who hold that such a protectorate must prevent a Central American union. Objection has been raised by South American countries. It will be very difficult, if not impossible, to procure ratification of either of the two treaties in our Senate.

The French Political Crisis The French republic has had forty-eight changes of government in the forty-three years of its



© Underwood & Underwood

A MEDIATION GROUP AT THE PROSPECT HOUSE

The American delegates are staying at this hotel on the American side. The photograph was taken on the occasion of a visit paid by the Mediators to the American envoys. In the front row, from the left, are Romulo Naon, Jr., Señor Naon, Mr. Lehmann and Mr. Justice Lamar (the United States delegates), Señor Suarez and his son



G. V. Buck

A NEW MEMORIAL AT ARLINGTON

The United Daughters of the Confederacy gave this monument, unveiled on June 6, in memory of those heroes of the South who lost their lives in the Civil War

existence, but the reign of the Ribot ministry was the shortest on record. It lasted only fifty-two hours. When Alexandre Ribot presented himself to the Chamber of Deputies with his cabinet slate and began to explain his program he was received with jeers and uproar and at the close of the session the vote of confidence in the proposed ministry was defeated by 374 to 187.

President Poincaré then turned again to René Viviani and this time he succeeded in forming a cabinet to his own satisfaction, tho whether it will be to the satisfaction of parliament remains to be seen. The difficulties in the way of a stable government are, as we have explained in previous issues, that the recent extension of military service from two years to three, required by the Russian alliance, is unpopular with the Socialists and involves expenditure which the Government has no means to meet. The treasury is empty and M. Viviani will be compelled to adopt the same expedient as proposed by his short-term predecessor, Senator Ribot, that is, a loan of \$180,000,000 to meet immediate expenses.

M. Viviani as Socialist, and in his early days rather an extreme one, will be more congenial to the Left, which holds the balance of power in the new Chamber. But the enemies of M. Poincaré, personal as well as political, are determined to oust him from the presidency and they are not at all particular about the means.

Their latest weapon is an attack upon the reputation of Madame Poincaré.

Blowing Up Jacob's Pillow

The ingenuity of the suffragets in discovering new methods of outraging the feelings of the British public while avoiding the taking of life reached its high in the explosion of a bomb underneath the coronation chair behind the high altar in Westminster Abbey. This chair was made for Edward I in 1274 and has been used at the coronation of every English sovereign since. In its seat is the famous Stone of Scone, which according to the legend served as the pillow of Jacob at Bethel and which certainly was used for centuries as a coronation seat by the Irish and Scotch kings. The explosion caused great alarm and brought down a thick shower of dust, but the only damage was the breaking of some of the carving of the chair and the altar screen. A bomb made of a corned beef can containing a couple of pounds of gunpowder was set off by a candle at night in the fashionable Church of St. George, Hanover Square, and damaged the Dutch stained glass window.

The Women's Liberal Federation past resolutions condemning militant methods and demanding that the Government put a stop to the outrages. The president of the Federation, Lady Carlisle, declared that the idea that women should not receive the same punishment as men was "spurious sentimentality" and "a travesty of chivalry." Many prominent persons, including clergymen of various denominations, advise letting the suffragets starve in prison if

they will persist in refusing food. But when the question was brought up in Parliament, Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, refused to abandon his cat-and-mouse policy of letting them out when weakened by starvation and then rearresting them, but announced that the Government would now try prosecuting all contributors to the militant funds.

It shows how ineffective after all is the protection of the police, that Buckingham Palace, which is guarded with especial watchfulness since the suffragets have attacked it, was entered at night by a half-drunk mechanic who climbed over the high iron paling, walked in at an open door, wandered about unhindered, going into various rooms and turning on the electric light, changing his clothes for better, and came near escaping safely. In one of the rooms he invaded two ladies were sleeping and he past close to the Queen's apartment. He was not a suffraget, but did it on a dare.

Revolutionary Rioting in Italy

The disorders in Italy are the combined effect of two fundamental causes; the dissatisfaction of the railroad employees and the turbulence of the Socialists. The railroad strike which seemed inevitable and imminent two months ago was averted or at least postponed because of the firm but conciliatory attitude of the Government. Premier Salandra promised to raise the wages of the most poorly paid and to reform the pension system, but made plain his determination to maintain order and run the thru trains if it took the entire army to do it. The central committee of



© International News

CAPE COD CANAL: THE FRUIT OF THREE CENTURIES

This dike near Bourne-mouth is the last barrier to be cut thru before the canal is opened at the end of July. The eight-mile waterway, which cuts off sixty-six miles between Boston and New York, has been under consideration since 1627

the railroad syndicate, meeting at Ancona, April 20, voted by 13 to 2 to postpone the strike till fall and in the meantime keep up the agitation.

But on Sunday, June 7, an anarchistic demonstration was held at Ancona and the police in breaking up a parade headed by Enrico Malatesta, killed two men. This precipitated a series of riots in many cities and a general strike. Trains were stopped, stations burned, bridges dynamited, rails torn up and wires cut. According to the statement of Premier Salandra, more than a hundred soldiers and police were wounded, many of them fatally. In Naples, the disorderly elements of the population fought pitched battles with the carabinieri and gendarmes in the streets. Venice was cut off from the mainland and torpedo boats carried the mail. In Rome, Florence, Turin, Milan and Genoa there were serious disturbances.

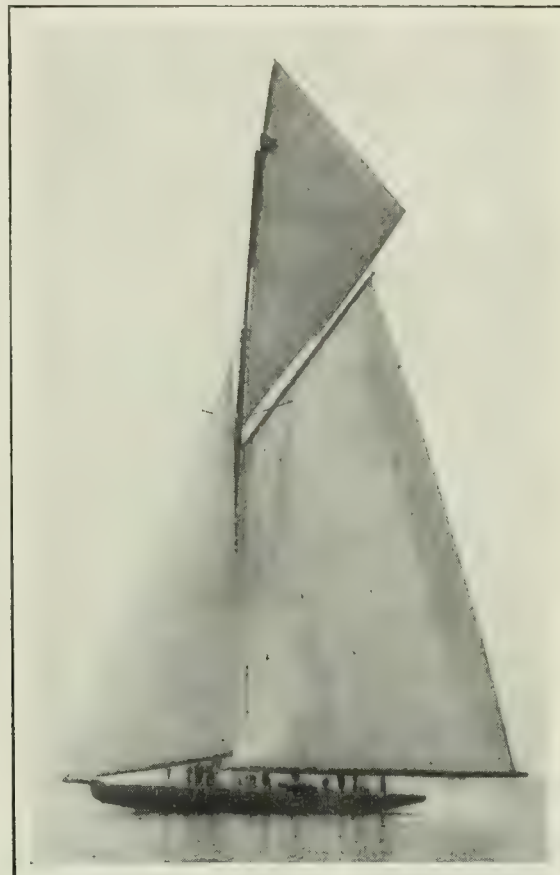
Malatesta requisitioned all of the automobiles in Ancona and sent emissaries thruout the province announcing that the King had fled and republics were to be established. Many towns took this seriously and organized their provisional governments. Churches were burned, stores looted, and priests and soldiers stripped and insulted. At Ravenna the rioters invaded the Church of Santa Maria dei Suffragi, in the heart of the city, and took out all the furniture, chairs, pulpit and confessionals to make a street barricade. The statues, pictures and altar ornaments were stolen or smashed. The Constitutional Club was next raided in a similar way, while another band attacked the prefecture and killed the chief of police.

Rumanian Foreign Relations

The chief center of interest in the Balkans is now the change of attitude of Rumania in regard to Austria. Just at a time when Austria is dreading an attack from Russia, Rumania, which has stood as a buffer state between the two, is wavering in its sympathies. Ever since 1878, when Rumania, after having come to the aid of Russia in her war against Turkey, was recompensed by being robbed by Russia of her territory in Bessarabia, Rumania has been inimical toward Russia and has been counted in with the Triple Alliance. There was indeed a formal alliance between Austria-Hungary and Rumania, which has hitherto relieved the Austrian Empire from the necessity of protecting the southeastern frontier of Hungary. But the plans for defense laid before the delegations of the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments include estimates for erection of fortifications on the frontier against Rumania. Besides this, the Austro-Hungarian Government has warned the Rumanian that the anti-Austrian demonstrations in that country must stop.

The visible evidence of such a break in cordial relations between Rumania and her big neighbor was when Rumania joined Greece and Serbia in the attack on Bulgaria and secured as her share of the spoils a valuable slice of the Dobrudja. By entering the field with a fresh army when all the others were exhausted, Rumania became a dominant force in the Balkans, and the treaty of peace was signed at Bucharest.

It is now said that a formal defensive alliance has been formed be-



Edwin Levick

THE SPEEDY CHALLENGER

"Shamrock IV," which has shown great superiority to her predecessor, "Shamrock III," carries 10,000 square feet of canvas, 2000 more than the "Resolute," and with her club topsail set towers eleven feet higher than the leading candidate for the American defense

tween Greece and Rumania, by which each country agrees to go to the rescue of the other in case of either being attacked by any other power. There has even been published what purports to be the full text of this secret treaty. If the version is to be relied upon, it means that Bulgaria is between two fires, Rumania on the northeast and Greece on the southwest, and that Russia, if she really intends a pan-Slavic movement, will find a friend instead of a foe in Rumania.

But the fact that Talaat Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently visited Bucharest and was received there with great cordiality is taken to indicate that the Ottoman Government has not given up hope of persuading Rumania at least to remain neutral in case the impending Turco-Grecian war breaks out. If that can be accomplished, Bulgaria will be able to join forces with Turkey in her attack on Greece without the fear of having Rumania upon her back.

Balkan Race Feuds

The shifting of the boundaries of the Balkan states resulting from the late war has been followed by a wholesale shifting of population partly voluntary and partly compulsory. Which is the chief cause of these migrations cannot be determined, for every government complains of the treatment of its na-



Paul Thompson

A SALUTE TO THE UNION JACK

The school salute to the flag we think of as distinctively a function of our own polyglot primary classes, but these serious young imperialists are observing "Empire Day" at Ben Jonson's School in St. Dunstan's East, London

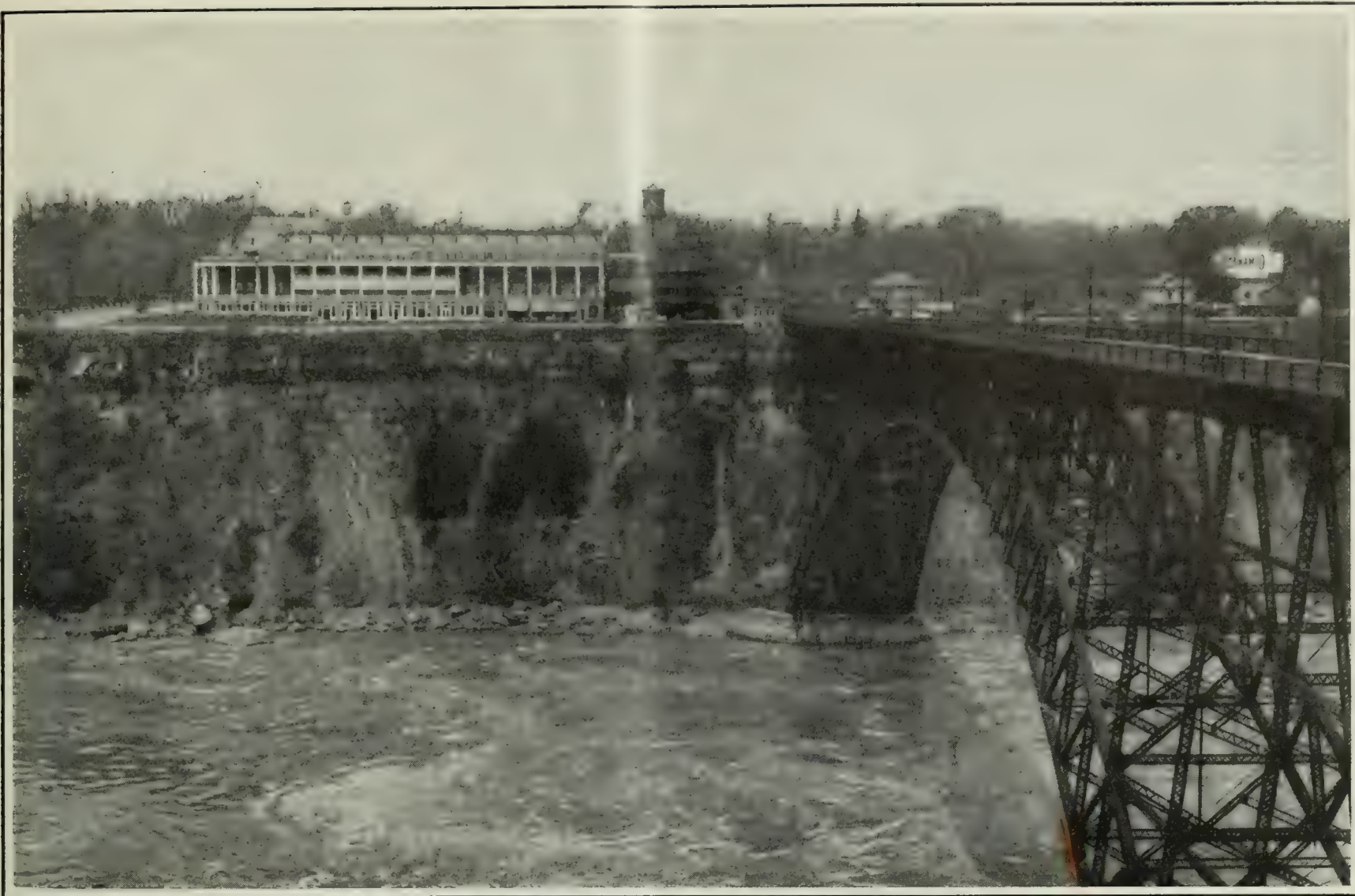
tionals in the territory annexed by some other. The Bulgarian fugitives from that part of Macedonia which has past under Greek control tell horrible stories of ill treatment by their conquerors. Ever since the Greek cross took the place of the crescent the Turkish population of Macedonia has been emigrating to the eastward into Thrace, driven out, they claim, by the Greeks and glad to escape with their lives even at the loss of their property. The protests of the Ottoman Government were met by the Greeks with a general denial that the Mohammedans in the annexed provinces were abused and with countercharges of the expulsion

of Greeks from Thrace and Asia Minor. The Turkish refugees, it appears, turned out the Greeks from their villages and farms and when they complained told them that they could go to Macedonia and take up the property which the Turks had had to abandon. In the last two months 65,000 Greeks expelled from Thrace arrived at Salonika and some 12,000 remain there homeless. Premier Venizelos in addressing the Greek Chamber of Deputies said that a hundred thousand Greeks had been driven out of Turkish territory and lost all their possessions. The Greeks had even been expelled from regions where they had lived for

thousands of years. The language of the Greek Premier was significant: I do not wish to allow to escape me words which cannot be recalled, but I should fail in my duty if I did not inform the Chamber of Deputies that the situation has become grave—even very grave. If a stop is not put to these conditions the Hellenic Government will be forced not to content itself with joining in the lamentations of unhappy refugees. The Orthodox Greek Patriarch at Constantinople notified the Sultan that if such violations of the treaty of Paris did not cease he would be compelled to remove the “spiritual authority of the Greek nation” from Constantinople.

FROM MADERO TO MEDIATION—A CALENDAR

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| 1913 | | | |
| Feb. | 18—General Huerta made Provisional President | Feb. | 20—Execution of William S. Benton, English subject, by Villa. Gustave Bauch, an American, also killed |
| " | 23—Madero and Suarez slain | " | 27—England asks Secretary Bryan to demand reparation for Benton murder |
| " | 27—Colonel Francisco Villa in arms against Huerta | March | 1—Carranza in diplomatic ruse halts Benton inquiry |
| March | 3—Governor Carranza refuses to recognize Huerta | " | 8—Texas Rangers recover body of Vergara from Mexican territory |
| April | 19—Carranza named Provisional President by Constitutionalists | " | 18—Huerta reopens negotiations with Lind at Vera Cruz |
| June | 3—Rebels capture Matamoras | April | 2—Torreon captured for third time by rebels |
| July | 15—Ambassador Wilson recalled to Washington | " | 6—Villa orders expulsion of all Spaniards |
| Aug. | 4—Ambassador Wilson resigns, and John Lind appointed special embassy advisor | " | 9—Bluejackets from "Dolphin" arrested at Tampico; released with apology, but Huerta refuses to salute flag |
| " | 25—Lind leaves Mexico City after failing to procure Huerta's resignation, or impartial elections | " | 14—Huerta announces he will make no further apologies for flag incident; President Wilson orders whole Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters |
| " | 27—President Wilson reads message to Congress on Mexican situation | " | 17—Huerta offers conditional salute |
| Oct. | 2—Rebels defeated at Santa Rosalia | " | 18—Wilson ultimatum for unconditional salute |
| " | 7—Rebels take Torreon first time | " | 20—Wilson asks Congress for power to coerce Huerta; House approves, 327-37 |
| " | 10—Huerta dissolves Mexican Congress and arrests deputies; calls new elections | " | 21—Vera Cruz Custom House seized by marines; 4 killed, 20 wounded |
| " | 11—Lind goes to Mexico City to ask Huerta to rescind dissolution order | " | 22—Huerta hands O'Shaughnessy his passports; Carranza declares seizure act of hostility |
| " | 23—General Felix Diaz, candidate for Presidency, ordered arrested | " | 23—Wilson restores embargo on arms |
| " | 26—Presidential elections held, but declared void because of lack of sufficient votes | " | 24—Fifth Brigade sails from Galveston for Vera Cruz |
| " | 28—Diaz rescued by Lind, and takes refuge on battleship "Michigan." Powers agree to support Wilson | " | 25—United States accepts offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to act as mediators |
| Nov. | 12—Huerta ignores Lind's demand for dissolution of rump congress; Lind leaves capital second time. Wilson declares Huerta must go | " | 26—Huerta accepts mediation |
| " | 15—Rebels under General Villa take Juarez | " | 28—Villa and Carranza agree to remain neutral |
| " | 18—Constitutionalists capture Victoria | " | 30—General Funston takes control at Vera Cruz |
| " | 18—Carranza refuses to treat with Dr. Hale, Wilson's representative, without recognition | May | 4—Huerta appoints as peace delegates Emilio Rabasa, Agustin Rodriguez and Luis Elguero |
| " | 28—Rebels capture Mazatlan | " | 5—Mediation Conference announced for May 20 at Niagara Falls |
| Dec. | 8—Villa makes triumphal entry into Chihuahua | " | 9—Justice Lamar and ex-Solicitor General Lehmann chosen as American delegates |
| " | 11—Second Mexican Congress adjourns, leaving Huerta virtual dictator | " | 14—Rebels take Tampico |
| " | 24—Torreon again in hands of rebels | " | 20—Mediators and peace delegates assemble at Niagara Falls |
| " | 30—Lind confers with President Wilson at Pass Christian | June | 5—Huerta tentatively accepts peace plan |
| 1914 | | " | 7—Blockade of Tampico ordered by Huerta to prevent landing of supplies for rebels |
| Feb. | 3—President Wilson lifts embargo on importation of arms into Mexico | " | 8—Huerta withdraws blockade order when United States insists on port being kept open; President Wilson accepts plan of peace delegates |
| " | 5—Rebels recapture Mazatlan | | |
| " | 14—Clemente Vergara, an American, kidnapped and afterward slain by Federals | | |



© International News

THE CENTER OF THE CONFERENCE—THE CLIFTON HOTEL FROM THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE GORGE

THE NIAGARA FALLS MEDIATION CONFERENCE

BY HAMILTON HOLT

Mr. Holt has just returned from Niagara Falls, where he went to report the Peace Conference for our readers. He visited Mexico in 1910, thirty days before the fall of Diaz. He visited the Second Hague Conference in 1907, which established and perfected the principles of "Good Offices and Mediation" by which the Niagara Falls Conference was made possible. He has also been an arbitrator and mediator in the great garment industry in New York City, where he has come to understand something of the methods and psychology of conciliation.—THE EDITOR.

THE proffer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices in settling the dispute between Mexico and the United States was one of the most dramatic and glorious strokes in the history of international relations.

Its prompt acceptance by Wilson and Huerta indicates that somehow and in some way war will be averted and Mexico pacified. When men are ready to substitute the reason of the round table for force, or the threat of force, the battle for peace is all but won.

It is reasonable to assume, there-

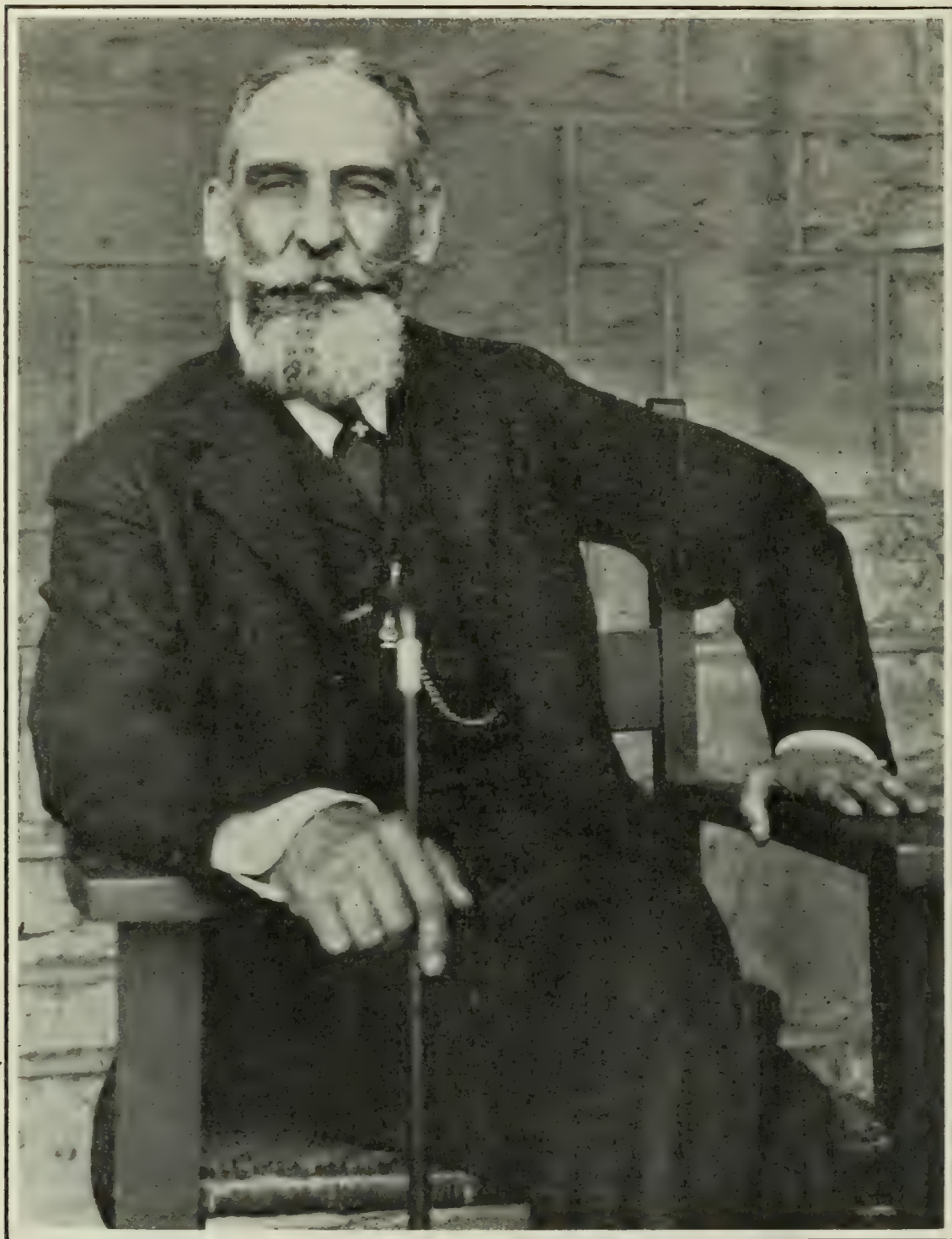
fore, that the Mediation Conference at Niagara Falls will succeed, and this implies not only the settlement of the international questions involved, but also the elimination of Huerta, the reconciliation of the warring factions and the rehabilitation of a provisional government supported by the loyal consent of a united people.

If this devoutly wished consummation can be realized the Mediation Conference will prove the most significant event in the peace movement since the close of the Second Hague Conference in 1907.

Believing in the historic importance of this assemblage, I made a little journey to Niagara Falls last week for the purpose of studying it on the spot. I spent three days there all told. I had one or more talks with each of the Mediators and delegates, and their various secretaries and attaches. But my most satisfying interviews were with the "peace correspondents"—there are no war correspondents in this international dispute—who had been at the Conference from the beginning and who represented all the more important papers of America and Europe. They gave me much of the private information at their disposal.

But as the Mediators and delegates have agreed to be ultra-circumspect in their conversations with representatives of the press, the correspondents have been obliged to resort to the expediency of putting two and two together. This evidently has not worked so badly, for one of the delegates informed me that nine times out of ten the result was four and not three or five.

The Mediators, the Mexicans and the newspaper men are all stopping at the Clifton Hotel, on the Canadian side of the river. The Americans, for some reason best known to the State Department, are located at the Prospect House, on the American side. The Clifton Hotel is of course the center of the Conference. All the sessions and "conversations" are held there. It is a fine modern structure situated at the gate of Victoria Park, diagonally opposite the American Falls, and commanding an unsurpassed view of both the American and Horseshoe Falls. There is no better vantage point on either side of the river than the piazza or dining room of the Clifton for viewing the most beautiful and stupendous cataract in the world. Indeed, the hotel is so near the falls that when the wind is in the right direction the spray



© International News

SEÑOR DON EDUARDO SUAREZ

The Minister from Chile "is an older man than his two colleagues. He is tall, with an iron-gray flowing beard and military figure. In fact, he has the air of a Spanish grandee"

drifts into the rooms thru the open windows.

On the fourth floor of this hotel is the Solarium—a long, narrow, wainscoted room furnished in blue and oak and lighted by a skylight and windows. In this room are three oblong tables covered with blue blotting paper so arranged that one connects the other two placed sidewise to it. Here the Mediators and Americans and Mexican delegates sit in their almost daily sessions. The public of course is not admitted to this room during the Conference.

Except for the members of the Conference and the newspaper men the hotel harbors few other guests beside the usual automobile parties who motor up from Buffalo for the day. Consequently all are getting very well acquainted. The Mediators and both delegations mingle freely with each other and the newspaper men, and there is a decided air

of cordiality and informality about the common life. I scarcely ever walked thru the lobby without seeing one of the Mediators or Mexican delegates reading his paper or conversing with some neighbor or inquiring interviewer.

As there is nothing to do on the Canadian side of the river at all, and nothing to do on the American side but buy souvenirs, the Conference has had a rather drab existence as far as extraneous entertainments are concerned. The one bit of color has been the ladies present, including the four pretty señoritas, daughters of Señor Rabasa. They have had fine times dancing with the younger men, and be it said that the staid waltzes and two-steps are not the only dances in their repertoire.

It was interesting to meet face to face the eight gentlemen who are wrestling with the "most serious and far-reaching problem that has con-

fronted American statesmen since the Civil War."

The Mediators are all men of ability and distinction. The Brazilian Ambassador naturally presides over the Conference, as the Chilean and Argentine representatives came only as Ministers, tho Señor Naon has been elevated to the rank of Ambassador within the last few days and it is expected Señor Suarez will shortly have the honor conferred upon him. Señor Da Gama does the diplomatic work. Señor Naon attends to the oral hearings. Señor Suarez has charge of the minutes and correspondence. Señor Da Gama is a man in the prime of life, with hair and mustache slightly tinged with gray. He is considered a diplomat of great astuteness and resourcefulness and his exquisite tact is said to have already smoothed over many a difficulty. He first came to this country in 1893 as secretary of the Brazilian commission to the arbitration between Brazil and Argentina, conducted by President Cleveland. Since then he has been Minister to Peru and Argentina. As Ambassador at Washington he has won a high place for himself in the estimation of his colleagues and of the Administration.

Señor Naon, tho but thirty-nine years of age, has held almost every important post in Argentina except that of President. I first met him at The Hague in 1907 when he was a delegate to the Second Hague Conference and was living with the famous Louis Drago, of the Argentine Delegation, the author of the Drago doctrine. Señor Naon, it is said by some, was the man who first suggested mediation. Others have declared it was the exiled Mexicans resident in the United States, who did not want the American army to invade their homeland. Whoever it was who did suggest it, I am convinced that mediation was not suggested by President Wilson or Secretary Bryan. I have adequate authority for this statement.

Señor Naon is a man of erudition and evidently has a distinguished future before him. When I expressed to him my desire that mediation would succeed he replied: "If it does it will make hereafter the New World a political unit." He told me that despite his interest in public life he longs to return to his ranch, his cattle and his library and devote himself to his family.

Señor Suarez is an older man than his two colleagues. He is tall, with an iron-gray flowing beard and military figure. In fact, he has the air of a Spanish grandee. He is the only Mediator who brings to the Conference

an intimate knowledge of Mexico, for in his long and varied diplomatic experience he served as Chilean Minister to Mexico for a number of years.

The three Mediators, of course, speak perfect English. Two of the Mexicans, however—Rabasa and Rodriguez—prefer an interpreter. The three Mexican delegates are unquestionably the ablest citizens of the Republic that Huerta could have sent to the Conference. Señor Rabasa and Rodriguez are lawyers. Señor Elguero is a financier.

Señor Rabasa is the author of the best Mexican work on international law. He was once Governor of Chiapas and a Senator. He is a prominent member of the Cientifico party and is the man who drew up its platform. He belonged to the Congress which followed the Congress Huerta dissolved. He is one of the tallest and thinnest men imaginable.

Señor Rodriguez is no longer young. For forty-five years he has been the greatest authority in Mexico on civil law. He is a very devout Catholic. He has a strong face and a genial manner.

Señor Elguero, a short, thick-set man, is president of the Mexican National Railroad Lines and a director of many corporations. He is also one of those Mexicans who hold in their own name church property. The Catholic Church in Mexico is not permitted to own property as a corporation.

All three are aristocratic, conservative and representative not so much of Huerta as of the property interests hitherto behind Huerta. They are ready to eliminate Huerta and will unquestionably yield much to the Constitutionals in the final solution, for they see the writing on the wall. But they are expected to gain as much as they can for the great interests of which they are a part.

The American delegates live over the toll bridge on the American side of the river in the small but comfortable Prospect House, situated on a pretty side street shaded with horse-chestnut trees now in full bloom. The International Hotel and the famous old Cataract House were not open when the Conference assembled.

I met the American delegates in the oblong parlor of the Prospect House, a pleasant room in which the eye is at once taken by a huge Japanese screen on the wall.

Joseph Rucker Lamar, of Georgia, is a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. It would be difficult to find in all the United States a more agreeable gentleman than he to meet.



© International News

SENOR DOMICIO DA GAMA

Ambassador from Brazil, and president of the Niagara Conference. "Señor Da Gama is a man in the prime of life, with hair and mustache slightly tinged with gray"

He gives out all the information that goes to the newspaper correspondents. He is a man of the highest ideals, and universally admired for his learning and culture.

Mr. Frederick E. Lehmann suggests Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton in miniature, tho I do not want to imply by this that Mr. Lehmann could be considered in any sense small. He is a very decisive talker and keeps his own counsel. He is considered by every one at the Conference a man of ability, analytic power, decision and force. He was president of the American Bar Association in 1908-9 and Solicitor General of the United States in 1910-12, to which position he was appointed by President Taft.

It is said that President Wilson had first under consideration Mr. Taft and Senator Root as Mediators, but he finally decided on Democrats and picked out two who had received

Federal appointments from a Republican President.

The American delegates, however, unlike the Mexican delegates and the Mediators, are under the constant direction of their principals. Everything of importance is referred for ultimate decision to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. In these days of the telegraph and long-distance telephone, diplomacy is often reduced to messenger service. Of course I do not mean to imply that Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann are not playing as important a rôle in mediation as the other conferees. Unquestionably their advice is sought and followed at Washington. I only mean to say that they do not seem to have the personal responsibility in the Conference that the Mexican delegates or Mediators have.

The spirit of all the conferees is of the finest. Justice Lamar told me when I first saw him that they had

agreed on much and that they were discussing other points on which they had not yet come to definite conclusions, but that in no instance had they come to an absolute disagreement. This speaks worlds for the tact and judgment of all concerned and is an earnest of what is likely to be the final outcome.

When I was in attendance at the Second Hague Conference in 1907, I found a similar situation. Tho many of the newspaper dispatches prophesied failure from day to day, the delegates went about their business serenely, confidently and tactfully, and in the end proved that Elihu Root was right when he said that the Second Hague Conference "presents the greatest advance ever made at a single time toward the reasonable and peaceful regulation of international conduct, unless it be the advance made at The Hague Conference of 1899."

I was greatly surprised not to find any representative of the seventy-five American peace organizations at the Conference. Not even a paid secretary seems to have thought it worth while to journey to Niagara Falls to gain inspiration or give advice.

But if the professed pacifists seemed to be conspicuous by their absence, the conferees to a man were enthusiastic for peace. Every motive—patriotic and personal—impelled them to that end. They are well aware that their reputations are at stake and if they succeed they will deserve well of mankind. Even the newspaper men—cynics as they are supposed to be—have caught the pacific contagion, for they are coöperating to their utmost to make the Conference a success.

My experience as a mediator in the garment trade in New York City has been that there is little difficulty in persuading delegates appointed to a conciliation conference to come to

some amicable agreement. They quickly learn that the issue was not so one-sided as they had supposed. The grievances of their opponents deserve some concessions on

ready shown a commendable and conciliatory spirit in the "Antilla" affair and has agreed to his own elimination. Wilson is known to be straining every nerve to find a peaceful solution. Even Carranza has at last decided to send delegates to the Conference. He will think twice or oftener before continuing hostilities after a provisional government is established in Mexico, backed and recognized by the United States, all Latin America and Europe.

Now, what has the Conference thus far done? With scarcely a hitch it has formulated a plan for, first, the retirement of Huerta; second, the creation of a provisional government in Mexico City to carry out the land reforms and questions for which the Constitutionalists stand, and third, the holding of a constitutional election in which all citizens of Mexico will participate. It is proposed to carry out this program as

follows: Huerta will designate as Secretary of Foreign Affairs a man acceptable to the Peace Conference and then Huerta will resign. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Mexican Constitution will become President. He will designate four Cabinet officers, to be also acceptable to the Peace Conference. These five will constitute the provisional government to settle all questions by majority vote. The installation of the provisional government will be followed immediately by the withdrawal of all the American forces from Vera Cruz.

The advantage of this plan is that it is in entire consonance with the Mexican Constitution and it solves both the international and the internal problems involved. Huerta has accepted it in principle. Wilson has accepted it with some modifications which it is thought the Conference will accept. What will Carranza do? That is the only



© Underwood & Underwood

THE GAYER MEMBERS OF THE MEDIATION PARTY

"The one bit of color has been the ladies present, including the four pretty señoritas, daughters of Señor Rabasa"

their part. But when they go back to their respective organizations there's the rub. The union tells its members that they have sold out to the manufacturers and the manufacturers tell their representatives they have done the same to the union.

Thus the only danger that I can see to the successful outcome of mediation is that Wilson, Huerta or Carranza, "the three pig-headed men in the situation," as one of the Constitutionalist representatives termed them, may repudiate mediation. But even this is now unlikely, for Huerta has al-

*When it's mediating time in Canada,
In Canada, in Canada,
By the good old fello we'll watch and wait,
And mediate,
When it's mediation time in Canada
We'll come to take a rest
And we'll pay ten cents to cross the bridge
Whether going east or west.*

A MEDIATION DITTY

This parody, by a newspaper correspondent, of "When It's Apple-Blossom Time in Normandy," immortalizes the general resentment at the bridge toll. The proposed bridge will be free.

speck on the horizon. Tho the Peace Conference is understood to be ready to give him a majority of the five commissioners, that is apparently not enough. He wants the Presidency himself and he proposes to fight until his cause triumphs. President Wilson is evidently not out of sympathy with Carranza, for the American delegates are known to have urged the Mediators to renew their invitation to Carranza to enter the Conference even tho he comes with blood on his hands. All parties are anxious to have Carranza in the Conference even at the eleventh hour. But the Mediators insist that if he is sincerely desirous of the settlement of Mexico's internal troubles he should suspend hostilities, as Wilson and Huerta have done, and rest his case on reason rather than force, especially as he will then have the backing of the Mediators and the United States delegates, and not impossibly the Mexican delegates.

Therefore the whole question at the present issue seems to be whether President Wilson will support the Mediators or Carranza if it comes to an issue between them. On this would seem to depend the success or failure of the Conference.

But whether success or failure finally comes, the calling of the Conference was a distinct triumph for the cause of peace, and for this the two great Peace Conferences at The Hague are directly responsible.

Now here is a very curious coincidence. At the First Hague Conference only those twenty-six nations were present that had a Minister at the court of St. Petersburg. Accordingly the United States and Mexico were the only republics of the New World present. At the Second Hague Conference, thanks to the joint insistence of the United States and Mexico, all the nations of the New World were invited.

At the Second Hague Conference, when the delegates came to revise the rules of good offices and mediation, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the chairman of the American delegation, stood up and said: "I move that in the clause which reads 'The Powers deem it expedient that one or more powers strangers to the

dispute should . . . offer their good offices and mediation to the states at variance' that after the word expedient the two words *and desirable* be added."

For a moment consternation reigned and the Conference was about to adjourn to consider what this "Yankee trick" might mean. But when it suddenly dawned upon them that it did not mean anything in particular, then amid hearty laughter they unanimously passed it.

But it did mean something. The words *and desirable* have put a moral obligation on all the nations of the world to step in between bel-

ligerents and try to prevent them from going to war.

Thus Argentina, Brazil and Chile would never have gone to the Second Hague Conference save for the joint insistence of the United States and Mexico and by the action there taken they were enabled in return to point out to the United States and Mexico the path to peace.

When I visited Mexico in 1910 I caught a glimpse of the real conditions in that unhappy republic. We found extreme wealth, culture and ability in the governing minority, and much poverty, ignorance and squalor in the governed majority.

The peons are worse off than the negroes in the black belt of the South. They have no political rights that the governing class are bound to respect. Tho Diaz did much for the material development of Mexico, the vast majority of the peons are no better off today than they were when Cortez discovered the country. The landed estates comprise half or two-thirds of the entire republic. These sometimes embrace a million acres. It took us twelve hours to cross one of them in a fast train. The landlords will not divide, sell or improve their land, and many of them live in luxury in Europe. Probably 200,000 people own all the land in Mexico. The absentee landlord system of Ireland at its worst was never as bad as the agrarian situation in Mexico today.

Revolutions, however, gained scant headway, until the strong hand of Diaz was removed. Then the succession of outbreaks began. It is very easy to see how any glib leader or demagog could rally the ignorant peasantry around him by offering to lead them to the promised land. The people followed because they had nothing to lose. Revolutions are therefore likely to continue until the country is utterly prostrated or another Diaz appears or until outside help is given in establishing a new and stable government. This latter is what Mexico most needs. The United States is the one nation that can best render it. And this we can do most wisely by supporting the Mediators, who have the peace of Mexico and of the whole world so deeply at heart.



© International News

SENOR ROMULO S. NAON

Minister from Argentina when the conference opened, now Ambassador. "Only thirty-nine years of age, he has held almost every important post in Argentina except that of President." It is said he first suggested mediation



THE PROPOSED BRIDGE AT NIAGARA TO CELEBRATE THE

NIAGARA FALLS AND THE

BY WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, COMMISSIONER
CHAIRMAN OF THE PEACE CENTENARY

THE selection of Niagara Falls as the place of meeting for the A B C Mediators and the Envoys from Mexico and the United States is peculiarly appropriate in this year Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, which marks the completion of the Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States. It is also interesting that the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the close of the War of 1812, was the basis of the movement which recognized the jurisdiction of the United States over Niagara Falls, and led to the enactment of the Burton bill for their protection, and the concluding of the treaty which continues this protection.

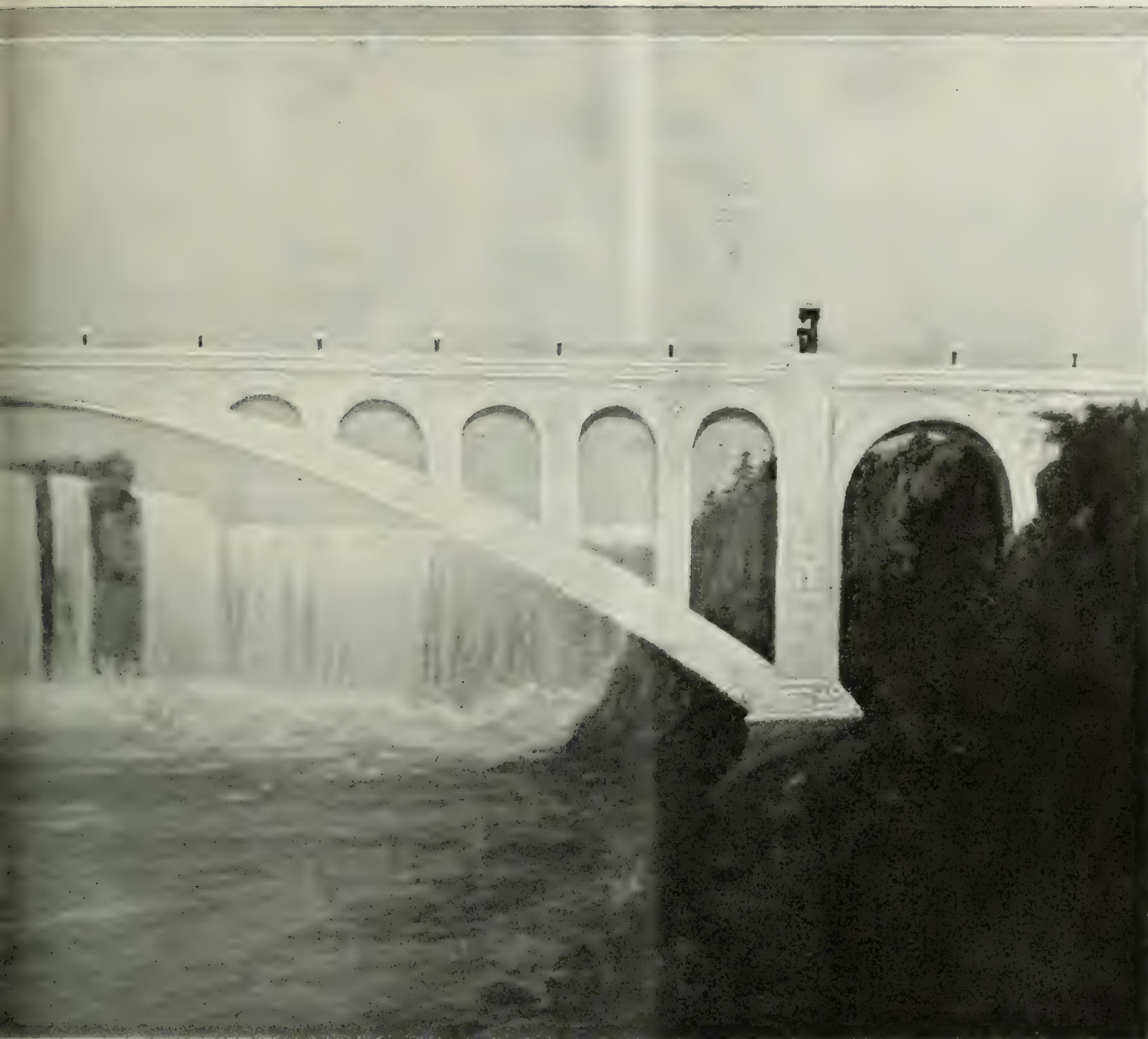
At a meeting of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara, held on the 4th of June, 1910, the writer had the honor of reporting the suggestion made at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference a few days before by the Hon. Mackenzie King, that a permanent memorial of the centenary be erected at Niagara Falls, and suggested that the memorial take the form of a monumental free bridge across the Niagara River. The suggestion was received with hearty approval by the Commission, and a bridge has been almost universally endorsed as the best possible symbol of the harmonious relations between the two countries. The design presented herewith was drawn by Mr. T. Kennard Thompson, lately president of the Canadian Club of New York. It is hoped that the Peace Memorial Bridge may become a fact in

connection with the extended celebration which is being planned, and which promises to be the most comprehensive and important international observance that has ever taken place.

The Fourth Annual Report of the American Peace Committee has just been issued by the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. John A. Stewart. It contains a list of the things already accomplished, and of the things which are proposed.

Chief among the things accomplished, of course, is the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington in Northamptonshire, by the English committee. This is now being restored and refurnished. In connection with the manor it is proposed to establish the Sulgrave Manor Institution, which when amply endowed will endeavor to promote friendship and prevent misunderstandings among the peoples of the world.

Peace monuments, in addition to the proposed bridge now being arranged for, include a memorial arch over the highway leading from California, Oregon and Washington to Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, and



YEARS OF PEACE. DESIGNED BY T. KENNARD THOMPSON

HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

STATE RESERVATION AT NIAGARA, AND
 EE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

great peace memorial to be erected on a pinnacle of the
 Rocky Mountains by the Rocky Mountain states. Virginia
 presents a replica of Houdon's statue of Washington to
 Great Britain on February 22 of next year, while Ameri-
 can women residing in England have subscribed for a
 statue of Chatham, the friend of the American colonies,
 which will be presented to the Government of the United
 Kingdom. It is also proposed to erect in London a replica
 of Gaudens' Lincoln.

During the New York Centenary Celebration the corner-
 stone of a great Museum of the Peaceful Arts, similar to
 the one in Munich, is to be laid. A group of such museums is
 proposed.

A Historical Review of Peace is in process of prepara-
 tion by Prof. W. A. Dunning, of Columbia University.

The Centenary Anglo-American Exposition, opening in
 London on May 14 and continuing until October 15, is the
 first of a series of celebrations to be held in the cities
 of England, Canada and the United States. In Canada
 every city will observe the event, while in this
 country more than a hundred cities will participate. In

Buffalo and along the Niagara frontier, in particular, the
 celebrations will be especially elaborate. One week in
 August has been set aside as Peace Week at the San
 Francisco fair.

Various great social events are planned in connection
 with the Centenary. A great Pageant Ball has already
 been held in Albert Hall, London, the proceeds of which
 have been turned over to the Peace Committee. A similar
 ball is planned for New York on December 18, 1915,
 which will be in charge of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
 Other plans include a memorial dinner in the hall in
 Ghent where the signers of the original treaty were ban-
 queted one hundred years ago.

In addition, special memorial stamps, medals and coins
 are to be issued by the various governments, an endowed
 exchange professorship between the universities on both
 sides of the water is to be created, while leading men in
 both England and America are to be honored in an
 exchange of university degrees.

A memorial of Parkman, the American historian of
 Canada, for erection on the grounds of the Parliament
 Building at Ottawa after the design of Gutzum Borglum,
 the eminent sculptor, is proposed as the gift of the
 American people to Canada. A Queen Victoria memorial
 is also planned for erection in Washington to commemo-
 rate Motherhood and Womanhood in the Anglo-Saxon-
 Celt-Teutonic world.

THE MILITANT ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

BY PROFESSOR FRANK. C. LOCKWOOD
ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

THE veteran and militant Anti-Saloon League is pressing its work of destruction against the saloon with commendable address and thoroness. The activity of the league is ceaseless and its methods irresistible. From the first, its objective has been the ultimate extermination of the saloon; so the recent move for nation-wide prohibition is only an incident in a long war of extermination. National prohibition may come speedily or tardily; but in any case the league will steadily carry on work of agitation, of education, and of law enforcement.

The league has always laid stress upon concrete results rather merely than upon ideals. It has thought it wise to take a half loaf where it could not get a whole one—a crumb, even, if there was no more to be had. Its methods have been sane and business-like. It has been an apt pupil in the school of practical politics. There are no shrewder politicians in America than the veteran leaders of the Anti-Saloon League. In many instances they exert an influence over large constituencies almost as complete (tho of a diametrically different character) as that exercised by the political boss. They have been able repeatedly to change the complexion of a state legislature at a single election, and in more than one state contest have determined who should occupy the governor's chair. It has been by this policy of a step at a time that the Anti-Saloon League has made the remarkable gains that we now witness.

The league recently introduced into the New York Legislature a bill requiring all manufacturers of alcoholic liquor to stamp the word POISON upon each package, of whatever size, and also to affix the device of the skull and crossbones; in Chicago it has started a movement to vote out the saloons of the city in April, 1915, and at the same time to elect a mayor who will favor a dry régime; and it has just completed arrangements for the establishment of a dry daily newspaper in Washington in order that the fight for a saloonless nation may be carried into every congressional district in the nation. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey the league is battling for county local option; Ohio, Maryland and Virginia are moving vigorously for state-wide prohibition; and the national officers of the league headed by Superintendent P. A. Baker are conducting a campaign in the Far



Underwood & Underwood

CAPT. SMITH: BY LADY SCOTT
The widow of the heroic polar explorer has just completed this statue of the heroic captain of the "Titanic"

West for the purpose of securing state prohibition for Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California. Mass meetings in all the larger cities on the coast are being address by a corps of the ablest speakers at the command of the league; and at the same time a publicity bureau is being organized which will furnish every newspaper in the four pivotal states of the West with vital and up-to-date information concerning the struggle to make the coast states and Colorado dry, as a preliminary to the realization of national prohibition.

CHICAGO'S FOOD BILL

CHICAGO spends nearly \$325,000,000 every year for food. This is the report of a commission on inquiry, which further states that the innovation of a proper system of marketing would result in a saving of fifty-one millions of dollars—\$21.47 per capita. Their investigation reveals the fact that, of the consumer's dollar, the producer gets only fifty-three cents, the railroads take seven cents, the jobber,

ten cents, and the retailer no less than thirty cents. As is always the case, the farmer and the consumer seem to be at the mercy of a system evolved by the complexity of modern civilization and for which no one is responsible. Some more satisfactory method, which will bridge this gap of forty-seven per cent, the extraction for merely bringing the producer's commodities to the consumer, must be found. The commission recommends trolley freights, thus:

In order to give the producer direct access to the markets of the city and to furnish the Chicago consumer with a fresher and more varied allotment of farm products, trolley freight service should be placed in operation over the present street railway lines, and the interurban street railways should be given direct access to the city's markets. The rapid and easy access to the new markets achieved by the establishment of street railway service to and from the city will encourage production, and the vast amount of land near the city of Chicago at present undeveloped will be divided into small truck, poultry, dairy and fruit farms.

The trolley freight is usually operated between the hours of eleven p. m. and five a. m., when other traffic is nil. It enables a city to do away with much of the cartage common to the daylight hours, when space is at a premium and each additional vehicle adds to the congestion. In eastern Massachusetts there are now about 1000 miles of trolley freight in operation; the system has been a great success. Around Philadelphia, too, the trolley express is operated extensively.

The Chicago investigators say: "Chicago's present market facilities are merely private trading centers where middlemen and speculators congregate. These markets as now constituted are entirely inadequate, insanitary and extremely wasteful. The city should proceed to formulate plans and proposals for a comprehensive system of wholesale terminal markets under the control of the city, designed to render efficient and satisfactory service to the consuming public." They suggest that retail markets be established whenever retailer's prices are unreasonable or services unsatisfactory. Private investigations in several cities have shown that retailers frequently make 300 per cent profit on food articles, especially those of a perishable nature.

The chance for saving is always in proportion to the expenditure, and when we find that Chicago pays \$321,208,146 for its food and the producers get but \$170,240,317 of it, we better understand why the commission's conclusion that the bill is fifty-one millions excessive is not improbable.

THE NATIONALITY OF NEW YORK'S BABIES

BY ROBERT E. CHADDOCK
DIRECTOR OF THE STATISTICAL LABORATORY,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

OVER two-thirds of the babies born in New York City during 1910 had foreign-born mothers. According to the birth records the distribution was as follows:

| Birthplace of mother | Births | Per cent of total births |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Italy | 28,660 | 22.2% |
| Russian Poland.. | 26,714 | 20.7 |
| Austro-Hungary. | 12,558 | 9.7 |
| Ireland | 7,774 | 6.0 |
| Germany | 4,732 | 3.7 |
| Other foreign ... | 8,241 | 6.4 |
| Total births to foreign mothers | | 88,679 |
| Total births to native mothers. | | 40,401 |
| Grand total.. | | 129,080 |
| | | 100.0% |

From these figures the conclusion is apt to be drawn that the birth-rate must be much higher among the foreign-born. Before any such conclusion is justified it is desirable to know how many females in New York's population are of the proper age and conjugal condition to contribute to the births in each of these groups, native-born and foreign-born potential mothers. The Census of 1910, in Volume I on Population, page 629, distributes the married female population according to nativity and age. The foreign-born married females, 15 to 45 years of age, in New York City numbered 387,258 and the native-born married females of the same age numbered 289,788. It is evident that the foreign-born women of child-bearing age are contributing births at a greater rate than the native-born, but the really startling situation is that this group of foreign-born is relatively so large.

Putting aside the questions of the physical and mental fitness of babies of foreign-born mothers at birth, we are justified in asking whether the majority of these children are born under conditions which are conducive to the rearing of healthy and efficient members of a democratic society. Is it any wonder that the leaders in the infant

welfare campaign speak of ignorance as their greatest obstacle? A majority of the births to foreign mothers are taking place during a period when they are becoming adjusted to a new environment. The facts which have been presented are a warning to the community to take care that a favorable opportunity be afforded to the immigrant and his children. Otherwise, it were better to check immigration.

FOR EVERYBODY'S LETTERS

THIRTY million postage stamps must be printed, gummed, perforated and counted every day in order that every one who wants to mail a letter in the United States may be supplied. Hitherto it has taken twenty-one processes to do all this. Today all but two have been eliminated by a novel machine.

A mechanic in the Bureau of En-

graving and Printing, B. R. Stickney, is the inventor of the device. The one machine now constructed was put into commission this spring. Eight others are to be built as soon as funds permit; ten machines in all would supply the entire demand, and that at an annual saving over the old methods of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

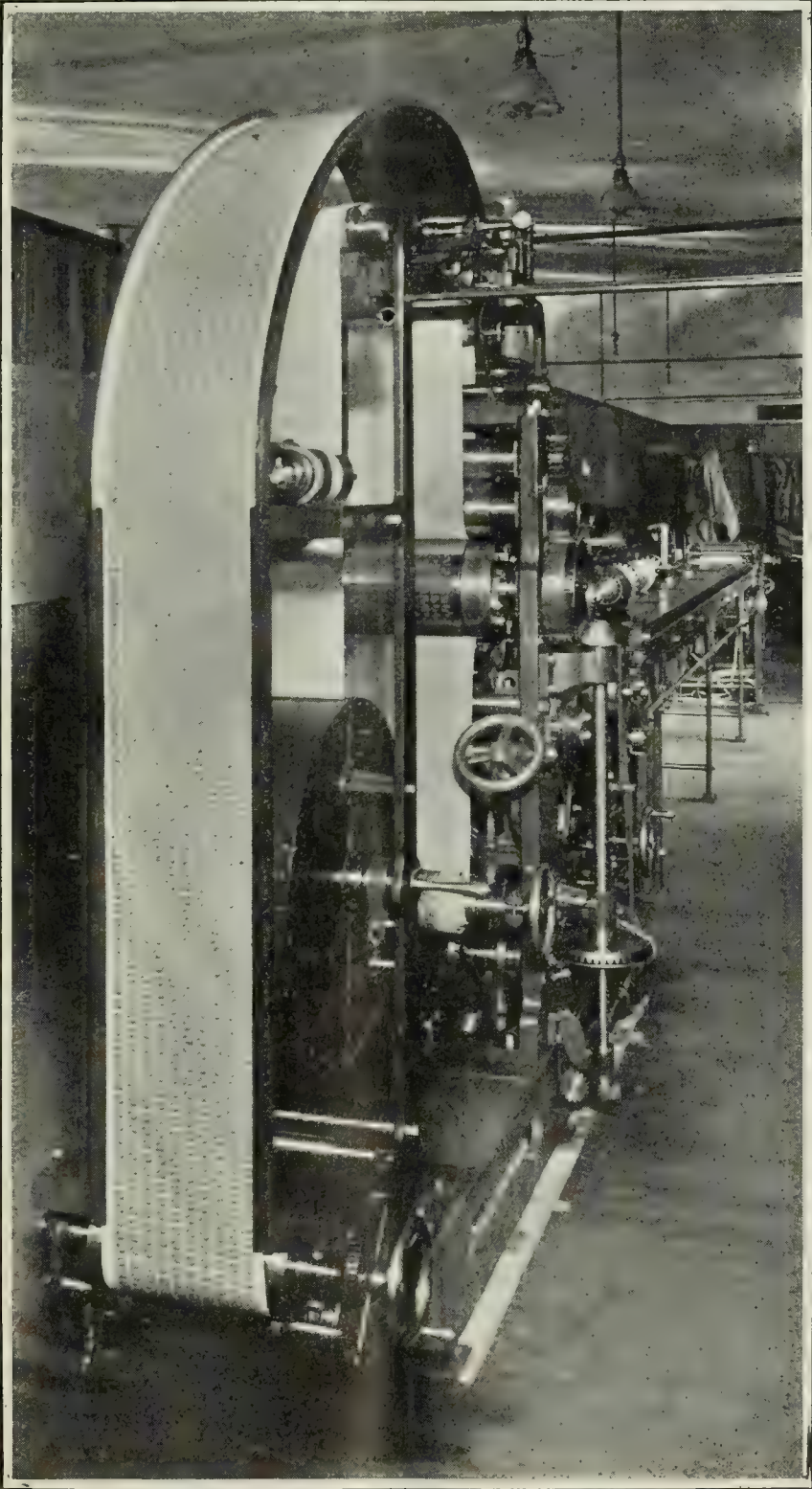
The machine delivers stamps in coils; a form now useful only for affixing and selling machines. The bureau expects, however, to supply all post offices with coils instead of sheets when the manufacturing change is complete.

RAILROAD MEN'S HOMES

MOVEMENT is now under way by which the headquarters of the Cleveland division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, seeking better service, of course, will help its employees to buy their homes on the instalment plan with unusually favorable terms. This new campaign has for its object the inducing of many employees who now rent to become owners of suitable homes.

Each employee who has an interest in the movement may select the house he wishes to own, or the site on which he wishes to build, and then notify the savings department of the road division that he wishes to buy and state the location of the property. The department sends out an investigator to look over the property, note its condition and decide whether it is worth the money asked. If this report is favorable and the report on the employee and his record is also favorable, the department advances the money for the purchase of the property and secures itself by a mortgage. Each month from \$20 to \$25 is deducted from the employee's pay envelope and turned over to the savings department to apply on the loan.

"A home owner is more likely to become a steady employee than one who pays rent," says Mr. Lechlida, division superintendent, and steady employees are the kind all employers of labor seek.



G. V. Buck
THE MACHINE THAT MAKES POSTAGE STAMPS SINGLE-HANDED

A REAL NOVEL OF IMAGINARY WAR

MODERN MILITARISM AS IT LOOKS TO A WAR CORRESPONDENT

FREDERICK PALMER has accomplished in *The Last Shot** two very difficult feats; he has written a peace argument that reads like a romance and he has narrated a fictitious war of the future with greater verisimilitude than most histories of past wars. If people could have been deterred from war by the knowledge that it is dangerous and disagreeable the world would have been at peace for the last ten thousand years. Mr. Palmer, in accordance with the present tactics of the pacifists, is more concerned with showing that war is foolish. He has at least one advantage over other authors in that he has had personal observation of modern warfare. He has seen war in Manchuria and the Balkans, in China and the Philippines, and few can claim by reason of greater experience the right to challenge what he says. The art of war has been thoroly transformed by universal conscription and scientific management and much that is written of the wars of fifty years ago is misleading as applied to the present. The veteran Fragini, who visits the camp to inspire his grandson by tales of the charge of the Hussars "with our sabers a-gleaming, our horses' bits a-jingling, our pennons a-flying and all the color of our uniform" is as much out of place as an armored knight in this modern army where men do not rush at the enemy but crawl in the dust concealed by dust-colored clothing and shoot from behind hills a mile away. The modern continental soldier of Europe is not an adventurous or ruffianly volunteer, or an untrained soldier. He is an average citizen; mostly sober, literate, unromantic, unenthusiastic, practical, industrious, independent. The modern general is a capable and efficient administrator of the business man type, who very likely has never been under fire. Such armies are a new thing in history.

Mr. Palmer stages his story on the frontier, the line of white posts, between the Browns and the Grays. The reader will of course identify the former with the French and the latter with the Germans. The author's explanation in the introduction of that he left out geographical names in order to make it typical and general does not satisfy us. It is doubtful whether he gains anything by this ambiguity and he certainly loses something in literary effectiveness, for the elimination of characteristic and national names and the absence

of a mental map of the locality makes it difficult to keep the two forces distinct in the reader's mind.

This is especially important because the author shifts his scene from one army to the other with the rapidity of a cinematograph. We no sooner get to sympathize with one group of citizen soldiery than the author turns our attention to an equally likeable lot of foes. Altho in the broader aspect the Browns are right since their country is invaded, we are never allowed to think of the other side as mere targets. This device gives the book its unique power. There are good fellows on both sides. Why they should have to kill one another they can't understand. Nor can the reader. Let us listen to a bit of the discussion in the barrack-room of the Grays, where Hugo, the humorist, leads his unsuspecting comrades into a pacifist trap:

"I don't want to be killed, and why should I want to kill strangers on the other side of the frontier? I don't know them. I haven't the slightest grudge against them."

"What did you come into the army for, then?" called Pilzer, the butcher's son. "You didn't have to, being an only son. Talk that stuff to your officers! They will let you out. They don't want any cowards like you!"

"Coward? Is that the word, Jake?" Hugo inquired amiably. "Now, maybe I am. I don't know. But it wouldn't prove that I wasn't if I fought you any more than if I fought the strangers on the other side of the frontier."

"Well, if you don't want to fight, what are you in the army for? That's a fair question, isn't it?" growled Pilzer, in an appeal to public opinion.

The others nodded. An atmosphere of hostility was gathering around Hugo. In face of it a smile began playing about the corners of his lips. The smile spread. For the first time he was laughing, while all the others were serious. Suddenly he threw his arms around the necks of the men next to him.

"Why, to be with all you good fellows, of course!" he said, "and to complete my education. If I hadn't taken my period in the army, you might have shaved me, Eduardo; you might have fixed a horseshoe for me, Henry; you might have sold me turnips, Eugene, but I shouldn't have known you. Now we all know one another by eating the same food, wearing the same clothes, marching side by side, and submitting to another kind of discipline than that of our officers—the discipline of close association in a community of service. There's hope for humanity in that—for humanity trying to free itself of its fetters. We have mixt with the people of the capital. They have found us and we have found them to be of the same human family."

"That's so! This business of moving regiments about from one garrison to another is a good cure for provincialism," said the doctor's son.

"Judge's son or banker's son or blacksmith's son, whenever we meet in after-life there will be a thought of fellow-

ship exchanged in our glances," Hugo continued. "Haven't we got something that we couldn't get otherwise? Doesn't it thrill you now when we're all tired from the march except leviathan Gene—thrill you with a warm glow from the flow of good, rich, healthy red blood?"

There was a chorus of assent. Banker's son clapped valet's son on the shoulder; laborer's son and doctor's son locked arms and teetered on the edge of the cot together.

"And I've another idea," proceeded Hugo very seriously. "It is one to spread education and the spirit of comradeship still further. Instead of two sets of autumn maneuvers, one on either side of the frontier, I'd have our army and the Browns hold a maneuver together—this year on their side and next year on ours." . . .

Mr. Palmer is not an extremist. He does not go into hysterics over the inherent wickedness of all violence, nor does he indulge in any glorification of the romance of fighting. War is a duty, disgusting, hateful business in any case, but the men who engage in it may none the less be worthy of admiration. Mr. Palmer uses both eyes; one open to the horrors of war, the other to the magnificent courage, loyalty and morale of civilized armies. His ethical position is that exprest by Hugo: "I will fight with my face to the white posts, not my back to them." In accordance with this the victorious Browns stop short when they reach the boundary line and this puts an end to the war.

The heroine, Marta, who teaches a sort of peace Sunday school in the midst of the debatable land, has the children repeat this admirably worded pledge:

I will not be a coward. It is a coward who strikes first. A brave man even after he receives a blow tries to reason with his assailant, and does not strike back until he receives a second blow. I shall not let a burglar drive me from my house. If an enemy tries to take my land I shall appeal to his sense of justice and reason with him, but if he then persists I shall fight for my home. If I am victorious I shall not try to take his land but to make the most of my own. I shall never cross a frontier to kill my fellowmen.

Nevertheless this same Marta, caught in the toils of the conflict, becomes a decisive agent in the war and does not hesitate to send a hundred thousand men to certain destruction for the purpose of bringing about a swift and sure peace. She is, however, no modernist Amazon, but uses the most ancient of feminine tactics, the same by which Judith saved Bethulia from the hosts of Holofernes; not a nice weapon, but then what weapon is? The three women in the book are as carefully differentiated as the numerous masculine characters.

*New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35 net.

THE MEANING OF MEDIATION

COMMENT ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NIAGARA FALLS CONFERENCE BY DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

IN reply to your request for a message from me about a Mediation Conference, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I am in entire sympathy with that method of procedure, not only for the adjustment of the questions at issue between this country and Mexico, but in all national disputes. At the same time I recognize the fact that the Christian Church has a distinct work to do in creating public sentiment which will endorse and support and so make effective all such attempts to settle international disputes by arbitral procedure. This is the distinctive mission of the Church Peace Union.

RT. REV. DAVID H. GREER, S.T.D.
Bishop of New York, President of the Church Peace Union

The appearances of the three South American republics as mediators in the dispute between Mexico and the United States is an event of immeasurable significance and ushers in a new day in the politics of our Western World. Whatever may be the immediate outcome of the conference in regard to the problem now on hand, the ultimate outcome will be for the progress and peace of the world. The gratitude of mankind is due the three republics for taking the brave steps, and our own Government deserves the praise of all our people for accepting so promptly the proffered mediation.

REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D.
Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City

The Mediation Conference is an outstanding sign of the progress the peace movement has made, from many points of view. Not only has the movement made mediation possible by creating The Hague Conferences which authorized neutral nations to tender their services to nations at war or on the brink of war, but it is a sign of a new temper in the people. Mediation, like a marriage, requires an acceptance as well as an offer. The readiness with which the United States accepted the offer revealed a marked growth in the dislike of war and the desire for Christian and judicial methods in settling disputes. One of the finest outcomes of this mediation, if successful, will be not simply the avoidance of this war, but the encouragement of other nations to follow this example. It will also strengthen Sec-

retary Bryan's treaties since they in substance call for the thorough consideration by a commission, which is a sort of mediating body, of all subjects in dispute before hostilities are even considered.

REV. FREDERICK LYNCH
Editor of "Christian Work and Evangelist," Secretary of the Church Peace Union

Every true friend of humanity must hope that the Mediation Conference will win complete success, averting war, and setting in motion forces that shall eventually bring about peace and order in Mexico. But even if it shall fail in its immediate purpose, it will have had these great values:

1. It affords one more concrete instance of the appeal to reason rather than to force. Every such submission of a case to an international tribunal helps to bring the time when such submission shall be the recognized and customary method of procedure.

2. It is a noble and striking expression of Pan-Americanism. It will help to do away with the harmful notion that the United States is the "boss" of the Western Hemisphere. It will add to the influence of the South American republics in world-councils—an influence we may confidently rely on as making for international peace. It is significant as a prophecy of a union of American republics in the interests of international justice and peace.

3. It will have given a chance for the popular temper to cool. The American people will not be so ready to engage in war; and, if war must be, they will go into it more soberly, less excitedly, more set on obtaining justice, less insistent on their own rights, for the delay.

These are gains not to be despised.

REV. WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, D.D.
Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City

The people of this country are opposed utterly to a war with Mexico and are in entire sympathy with the purpose of the President to avoid a conflict. For that reason they approved the offer of the A B C countries to act as Mediators between the United States and Mexico, and the acceptance of the offer by the Administration.

It is much to be desired that the Constitutionalists should be officially represented in the negotiations now

going on at Niagara Falls and that an agreement be reached on some pacification plan which will not only secure peace between the United States and Mexico, but which will give Mexico a stable government. There are serious obstacles in the way of an agreement that will be acceptable to the Mexican factions and ourselves. I hope that the American delegates will be instructed not to stand too much on mere technicalities and that they may be allowed a somewhat free hand to straighten out the differences which have arisen. I am opposed to a meddling policy in the affairs of other nations whether on this continent or not. Such a policy in previous years has made us unpopular, has involved us in unnecessary difficulties and occasioned serious embarrassment in numerous ways.

HENRY WADE ROGERS, LL.D.
United States Circuit Judge, Second Judicial District

The important fact is not so much what the Mediation Conference decides as that it should have been summoned. Its meeting is a guarantee of the friendship of the United States for the southern republics. If possible it is even more important as a testimony to the growing belief that a nation's honor can be maintained by Christian principles better than by war.

SHAILER MATHEWS, D.D.
President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America

The whole Mexican affair is both witness and promise of a deepening world-consciousness. The almost universal reluctance of our people to approach anything that looked like war, the lack of any sense of martial exhilaration when war threatened, the patience of our President while under severe pressure from those who desired warlike procedure, all bear witness to a new era in our international life. The unusual attitude of other world-powers in neglecting to seek advantage for themselves, and their expressions of hopefulness for peace, were signs of the waning desire for national advantage or aggrandizement. Most significant of all was the clearly revealed desire of the three South American nations to be helpful to a nation like our own, toward which hitherto they have held an attitude of some suspicion.

The readiness of our own nation to accept such a proposal shows clearly that we have gotten beyond the law of the survival of the fittest in our international consciousness and that we have a sense of the higher law of the survival of the fittest for the sake of the unfit. The same spirit seems to have continuously manifested itself in the mediation conference, where we have had a revelation of the sincerity and the reality of the desire for peace thru good-will. While we earnestly hope for the immediately desired results from the conference, we shall have made great gain even were this attempt, the first of its kind in history, to fall short of all that is immediately desired.

REV. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, D.D.
Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America

Mediation is applied brotherhood. The Conference at Niagara Falls is an object lesson in religion. The A B C powers of South America have shamed the more pretentious Protestant powers of Europe and America. That this belated appeal to reason, this sober second thought, should stir the cynical distrust of so many shows us how low our national ideals are and how much need there is of education on lines that will eliminate war and introduce international courts where the quarrels of nations, like those of individuals, can be settled by process of law rather than by the brutality of force.

REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES, LL.D.
Editor of "Unity," Pastor of All Souls' Church, Chicago

I hesitate to express a positive opinion regarding the Mexican Mediation Conference, as there are factors in the problem which do not appear upon the surface and doubtless still other factors regarding which the mediators are better informed than any one else. I feel that the calling of the Conference was an eminently wise step. I only regret that it was not taken on the initiative of our own Government many months before, when the plan of seeking the advice of the leading South American governments was first proposed. The Conference will have abundantly justified itself even if it accomplishes nothing more than the temporary postponement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. Anything that works for delay affords opportunity for peaceable settlement. I have large hope that the Conference will accomplish more than this and result in lasting peace, tho I could wish that

I had more adequate grounds for this hope. Certainly Christian people should pray earnestly that a wise and just solution of the problem may be found without the iniquity of war with a neighboring nation with which we desire most heartily to be at peace.

REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.
Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

The terrible war between Russia and Japan, one of the bloodiest and costliest wars of modern times, was brought to an end in 1905 at Kittery Navy Yard, in the state of Maine, thru the good offices of the United States. At the present moment we have the right to expect that the long trouble between the United States and Mexico, which so recently threatened war, will be speedily brought to an end at Niagara Falls, thru the good offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chile. It is a consummation to be devoutly grateful for, in general and in particular. There are three things to be grateful for, significant and memorable things, in connection with a chapter which has been crowded with menace and alarm.

The first thing is that thruout the whole perplexing and anxious period, when at times war seemed not impossible, and indeed seemed imminent, there has been no considerable jingoism or war fever among our people. The responsible and respectable agencies of public opinion kept their heads and were sober, conservative and helpful. It is fortifying to remember how almost unanimously true this was of the newspapers of large influence. The moment the people found themselves and found their tongues after their surprise over the pitiful Tampico incident, they began from all over the country to pour in their resolutions to Washington, almost all couched in the words of self-control, wisdom, decision, earnestness and real statesmanship; and these words were stoutly reinforced by the great volume of commendation which immediately followed the proposal of mediation by the South American governments. This was the true voice of the country; and it was distinctly on the lines of the peace education which has gone on so devotedly and persistently among us during the fifteen years following the summoning of the First Hague Conference. What we have seen is a remarkable witness to the power of this pervasive peace teaching.

The second thing to rejoice in is the witness of this mediation and its

success, which now seems assured, to the virtue of the new Hague machinery itself. Fifteen years ago such a solution of such a problem would not have been possible; but the action at The Hague in 1899, not only encouraging parties to a dispute to have recourse to the good offices of friendly powers, but prompting the initiative of such friendly powers, even during hostilities, opened a hopeful new era in international life. Kittery Navy Yard bore testimony to its virtue, and now Niagara Falls bears witness; as the happy solution of the Dogger Bank affair, so vastly more serious than our Tampico problem, bore witness to the virtue of a similar Hague provision.

The third thing to be grateful for—we have all said it often, but cannot say it too often—is the fact that these Mediators are our South American brethren. Our entrustment of our case to their hands was the positive pledge of our disinterestedness in our dealings with our Mexican neighbors. It was the opening of a new chapter in our relations with South America, a chapter of real neighborliness and partnership instead of the old chapter which smacked so offensively of sponsorship, superiority and arrogance.

EDWIN D. MEAD
Secretary of the World Peace Foundation

Mediation even if it should fail to accomplish all that is expected of it has been a good thing in every way. It has shown South Americans—who needed to be shown—that the United States is in no hurry to take advantage of the Mexicans, but on the contrary would gladly find a way with peace and dignity to secure the prosperity and integrity of our southern neighbor republic. Above all, it has made a beginning of solidarity of feeling among the important republics of this continent that will continue to do much to alleviate the suspicions of the past. It has worked for the cause of world peace by showing that time is an important element and that delay serves to cool national feelings and leave room for reason. The proposition to delay every declaration of war for a year until all other means of settlement of the difficulty between nations have been tried would do more than anything else to put an end to war.

JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., LL.D.
New York City

The Mediation Conference opens the way for a settlement of Mexico's problem, but it means far more; it means a new relation of American republics to one another, a new

Anglo-Saxon respect for Latin, a new interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, a new era on the Western Continent. The Mediation Conference, if supported by public sentiment, may develop into an all-American inter-republican court—a consummation devoutly to be wished. To support the conference in every possible way is visibly to advance the kingdom of peace and righteousness on the Western Continent.

REV. W. H. P. FAUNCE, D.D., LL.D.
President of Brown University

If the present plan of mediation proves a success in this crisis it must inevitably result in a new era of friendship and coöperation between all American republics and in the establishment of permanent peace between all nations of the Western Hemisphere. If it fails and the United States is compelled to invade Mexico the result must be ultimate annexation, which means not only that our republic will be poisoned from within by the hatred of our fellow citizens, the Mexicans, but will also be regarded with increased suspicion and animosity by all American republics. Successful mediation means a long step in advance. Failure means disaster.

REV. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D.D.
*Pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity,
New York City*

Time is the essence of peace. The A B C Mediators should cling to every possibility for time-extension in order to permit the situation in Mexico to unravel by natural evolution. That the United States should undertake a war, which is bound to offer up the flower of our country and leave a trail of sorrow at home, as well as in the path of battle, seems too terrible. There is no clear principle involved which could warrant this great sacrifice. Persistent patience spells patriotism at this moment, if ever in our history.

Blest be the peacemakers in their holy task.

MARCUS M. MARKS
*President of the Borough of Manhattan,
New York City*

The United States ought not to allow itself to have any grievance against Mexico which it cannot settle by peaceable measures either directly or by mediation. There ought to be no troubles of any kind between the nations of North and South America which cannot be so settled. The success of the present Mediation Conference would confirm this principle. But it may do more. The real issue is not between the United States and Mexico.

The Christian Work

(Continuing also THE EVANGELIST and THE OBSERVER)

A High Class Weekly Religious Review

EDITORS: Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D.; William Watson Hallock; Professor Samuel T. Dutton; Rev. Peter Ainslie, D.D.; Rev. Hugh Black, D.D.; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D.; Rev. J. Herman Randall, D.D.

THE CHRISTIAN WORK publishes four weekly articles by the greatest writers on religious and social themes. Some of the writers for May were Drs. Henry Sloane Coffin; W. Robertson Nicoll; George Albert Coe; T. Rhondda Williams; William P. Merrill; James M. Whiton; Charles E. Jefferson; W. H. Roberts; Newman Smyth; Leighton Parks; and Messrs. Andrew Carnegie, Edwin D. Mead, Ralph Waldo Trine, and President David Starr Jordan.

THE CHRISTIAN WORK also publishes every week four pages of the work which churches of all denominations are doing in the world. A popular feature of the paper is its page "The International World," which is devoted to religious and social progress in Europe.

There is a sermon every week by the greatest British and American preachers.

The book reviews cover all the most striking and recent books on religious and social topics.

The most striking testimony to the strength of its editorials is the fact that they are copied all over the land.

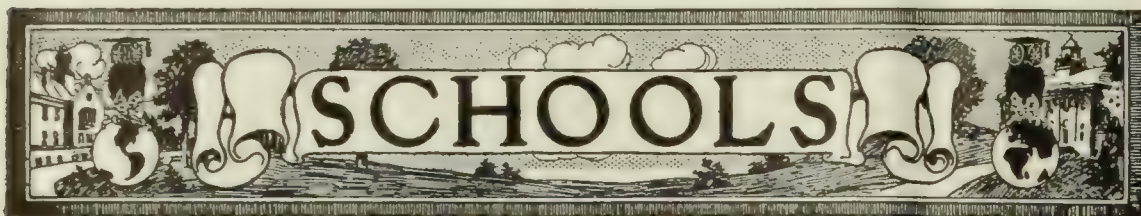
No clergyman can afford to be without it. Send for a sample copy.

Published weekly at \$3.00 per year at 70 Fifth Ave., New York

The Detroit "Saturday Night" says of The Post-Impressionist:

"Only now and then do we find a writer who sees the laughable side of life and pictures it to us so that we can see it too. Dooley is one of these elect. Another is Stephen Leacock, the Canadian Mark Twain. . . . But we think quite as much of Simeon Strunsky's humorous essays, which we are now publishing. Strunsky is more subtle. He delights in turning up the foolish edge of the most serious situations. But he, too, makes people laugh, God bless him. Unless we cultivate that saving sense of humor which helps us to see life in its proper proportions we are bound to take some things too seriously and so intensify our own misery and the misery of those who have to live with us."

In The New York Evening Post
Saturday Magazine every week



Columbia Grammar School

Founded 1764

93rd Street and Central Park West

New Fireproof Building

Boys prepared for all Colleges and Business.
Primary and Outing Classes for Younger Boys.
Laboratories—Gymnasium—Playground.
Send for Catalogue. Tel. 3787 Riverside.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President

Standards High, Expenses Moderate

Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to

MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades. Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOODLAND ROAD.

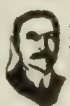
Pennsylvania College For Women

Forty-sixth year. Delightful location overlooking the city. Collegiate and special courses. Degrees given. Exceptional advantages in Social Service, Music and Expression. Athletics. DILWORTH HALL. Prepares for leading colleges with certificate. Special courses. Illustrated catalogue.

CORA HELEN COOLIDGE, Acting President.

Abbot Academy

A School for Girls. Founded 1828. 23 miles from Boston. General course with Household Science. College Preparation. Address Miss Bertha Bailey, Principal, Andover, Mass.



Dr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. 250-page catalogue free. Please address THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL Dept. 225, Springfield, Mass.

SCHOOL AGENCY

LOOKING for school, camp or teacher? Write CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS' AGENCY, 1. 41 Park Row, New York, for unlimited Free Information and literature.



CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION supplied. Fifteen years' continuous official employment, indexing Congressional Record. For particulars, address, WM. MACON COLEMAN, Evans Building, Washington, D. C.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

SPECIAL SPECIAL

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, CARBON PAPER

For 30 days we will supply the consumer with any color or width typewriter ribbon at the manufacturer's price, \$5.00 per dozen. Try our Carbon paper at the introductory price, \$1.00 per hundred sheets. Remit full amount by express or money order.

Livingston Typewriter Co., 261 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BROOKFIELD SCHOOL

A New Open-air School for a Small Family of Girls

DIRECTORS: Miss Helen Fairman Cooke, A.B., Wellesley
Miss Marion F. E. Cooke, A.B., Wellesley

School Year—September 24, 1914—June 17, 1915

AIM

To develop a sound mind and heart in a sound body.
To make the girl capable, alert and womanly.
To make her thorough.
To make her reliable and resourceful.
To make her likable.

To teach her to think and act with intelligence.
To teach her how to study.
To teach her how to use her mother tongue.
To help her to find herself, and therefore
To make her happy and useful.

EQUIPMENT

Colonial house—atmosphere of simplicity—open-air sleeping and dining porches—open-air school-room—unstinted sunshine—a garden for every girl—space for play—woods and fields—experienced, understanding, motherly teachers.

METHODS

Individual and class instruction—close supervision of work—careful study of each girl's nature—work made a joy—power of concentration developed—intimate association with teachers—sports made a means of education—teaching by example rather than precept.

COURSE OF STUDY

An enriched high school course—general, special and college preparatory—modern languages a part of daily life—Domestic Arts—Music—Gymnastics—foundations laid for culture—no evening study.

PLAY

Tennis—basket-ball—tramping—coasting—skating—snow-shoeing—Dancing—singing—games—story-telling—play-acting.

References given and required.

Address MISS HELEN FAIRMAN COOKE

The Brookfield School

North Brookfield, Mass

We have nothing but sympathy and good will for Mexico and sincere concern for her prosperity and progress. The real conflict is within Mexico. She needs to be unified and helped. If the Mediation Conference can do this it will have done a great service, however problematical the ultimate effect of the precedent may be, and it may then awaken us also to our long neglected duty. Years ago we should have taken such adequate, friendly measures to assist Mexico in her educational and religious life as would have saved her from the unhappy conditions under which she suffers today. Shall we be wise enough to give this help now?

ROBERT E. SPEER, D.D.

Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church

The Mediation Conference was happy in its conception and ready acceptance and reasonable progress, in view of the three parties involved in the solution. The Constitutionalists cannot be ignored in view of their growing strength since the death of Madero, whom they represent and seek to avenge. Unless wise pacification comes of the Mediation Conference we may apprehend two Mexicos—the northern largely Americanized and homogeneous, the southern representing backward Mexico, largely Indian and heterogeneous. Mexico can never be the same as before the struggle which overthrew Diaz, who doubtless underestimated the passion for self-government which had seized even the illiterate, despite the small per cent of literates.

BISHOP EUGENE R. HENDRIX, D.D.

Former President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America

The dark cloud of war gathering over Vera Cruz suddenly was illumined and at least temporarily dispelled by the welcome announcement of mediation proposed by the three great sister republics in South America. The Sun of Righteousness indeed has arisen with healing in His wings. May it surely be for the healing of the nations.

Whatever the outcome, nothing could have been more opportune or more acceptable. Our acceptance of the A B C proffer of mediation served, without apparent peril to the Monroe Doctrine, cherished, tho distorted, by many patriotic Americans, to assure our friendly disposition toward them, as well as to all our southern neighbors, which in itself was an achievement of primary importance. Mediation offered under these Latin American flags assumed the guise most likely to relieve Mexico and Mexicans from distrust of

our ultimate purpose and to induce belief in our willingness to invoke and to abide by principles of justice interpreted not merely by ourselves but by kindred peoples of their own traditions.

The subsequent proceedings have advanced and improved the first conditions. The final event can be hoped for, tho as yet it cannot be foretold. In the words of the great Washington, it can be left in the hands of God.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and all who have contributed to this wonderful parley, are entitled to our grateful appreciation.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, LL.D.
New York City

I regard the Mediation Conference as one of the most auspicious signs of modern progress. It very probably will prove a happy solution of the problem which threatened to involve us in an unjustifiable and calamitous war with Mexico.

But far more than that, it sets the example of settling international difficulties by arbitration. This is in harmony with that Christian spirit which, chiefly thru the influence of the churches, is beginning more and more markedly to assert itself in modern diplomacy.

If, too, as indications now promise, the conference agrees upon a workable scheme for the pacification of unhappy Mexico, its success will be all the more memorable.

REV. JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER, D.D.
Chairman of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of Churches

War is wrong. The principles of force belong to another age. The hour of mediation has struck. Refusal to submit differences to mediation is an insult to education, civilization and religion. Common decency requires individuals to adjust their differences by friendly arbitration or civil courts. What are nations but companies of individuals? The double standard is an abnormal thing, which should make every civilized man ashamed to think himself a party to it. What is right and decent for the individual is right and decent for the nation. Intellect is prostituted when its strength is given to armament designs for the wholesale murder of our brothers rather than for the saving of life and the making of peace among those whose grievances stir up strife. The day of the brute is in the past. This hour calls manhood to the front and asks reason and judgment to sit in council for the adjusting of every difference.

REV. PETER AINSLIE, D.D.
President of the Commission on Christian Union of the Disciples of Christ

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

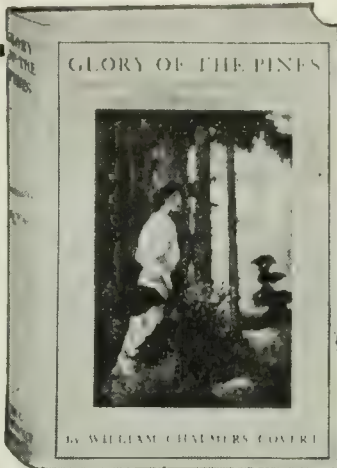
RECREATION

GLORY OF THE PINES

By WILLIAM CHALMERS COVERT.

“‘Glory of the Pines’ eclipses any previous prose work in showing the lumberjack and his surroundings as they are.”—*American Lumberman*.

Illustrated, \$1.25 net.



EDUCATION

STUDIES OF MISSIONARY LEADERSHIP

By ROBERT E. SPEER, D.D.

The questions considered in this interesting volume are those of foreign missionary enterprise, but they are also the central questions of the life of the Church at home, the living issues of our own land and our own time and our own lives.

Illustrated, \$1.50 net.

THE WORD OF AUTHORITY

In a dozen brief chapters JOHN F. CARSON, D.D., tells in his crisp, attractive style what Jesus says on a number of the vital matters of everyday life. \$1.25 net.

DISTINCTIVE IDEAS OF JESUS

Clearly and simply CHARLES C. ALBERTSON, D.D., shows in this book the power of Christianity as compared with other religions. 75 cents net.

SILVER CHIMES IN SYRIA

By WILLIAM S. NELSON, D.D. An absorbing record of twenty-five years in the missionary field that kindles zeal and quickens faith. 75 cents net.

THE INVITATION COMMITTEE

A Manual by JOHN TIMOTHY STONE, D.D., showing how to approach men and invite them to Church. Prepared by Dr. Stone to meet the needs of this famous Invitation Committee.

A PRAYER TO BEGIN THE DAY

This book, also by DR. STONE, contains brief, suggestive prayers for every day and also for special occasions. 25 cents net, cloth; 35 cents net, leather.

WHICH WAY?

By REV. FRANK H. STEVENSON. A compelling talk to boys who are face to face with the choice of good or evil. Written by a lover of boys in boy language. 10 cents net. \$1.00 a dozen.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION

Headquarters: PHILADELPHIA, Witherspoon Building

New York, 156 Fifth Avenue Chicago, 509 S. Wabash Avenue Cincinnati, 420 Elm Street

Nashville, 415 Church Street St. Louis, 313 N. Tenth Street San Francisco, 400 Sutter Street

Portland, Ore., 132 Tenth Street Pittsburgh, 204 Fulton Building

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A HAPPY WOMAN

MOST INSPIRING BOOK OF THE YEAR

A LIFE STORY-NOT A LOVE STORY

The actual Story of a Woman's Life

Price \$1.50

At all Book Stores

THE BOOK FOR YOU TO READ

MOFFAT YARD & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

ABSORBING

COMPELLING

Every Minister Should Know What 15c Will Do

The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you the Pathfinder for 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its 21st year of increasing success. The paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address THE PATHFINDER, Box 1, Washington, D. C.

1850 THE 1914 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

Can you Account for Yourself?

Do you know what you should be capitalized at as a human machine? If you do not—read

THE PROFITABLE WAGE

By ED. E. SHEASGREEN

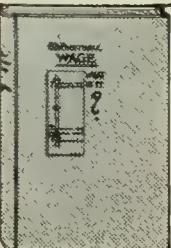
Over one hundred and fifty pages of practical economics for the banker, the manufacturer, the employer, the employee—all students of economics.

Cloth, \$2.00 a copy, postage 10 cents Cut out this ad. and send in with your order NOW

THE STANDARD COST FINDING SERVICE COMPANY

Desk No. 10

Monadnock Block, Chicago., Ill.



DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO. Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, June 9, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, payable June 30, 1914, to stockholders of record June 19, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO. Common Stock Dividend.

New York, June 9, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, payable June 30, 1914, to stockholders of record June 19, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1914.
The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3 1/2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One (1) Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 13, 1914.

WILLIAM de KRAFFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Meriden, Conn., June 15, 1914.
Coupons No. 23 of the Debenture Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, June 10, 1914.
A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. (1 1/4%), on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19, 1914.

For the purpose of a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, which will be held July 20, 1914, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 p. m., June 19, 1914, and reopened at 1 p. m., July 20, 1914.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

11th Ave. and 26th St., N. Y. C., June 10, 1914.
The Board of Directors of the Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the Preferred Stock and also a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable at this office on July 15, 1914, to the Preferred and Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1914.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% (37 1/2 cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable July 6, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16, 1914.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.
126TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

June 9, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1914, draw interest from July 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.

ARTHUR STILES, Asst. Secty.

THE MARKET PLACE

THE GREAT CROPS

Harvesters are now beginning to take from the fields the greatest, by far the greatest, crop of wheat ever seen in the United States. The Government's report for May has been confirmed by the report for June, and now we have estimates for the spring wheat as well as for the yield from winter-sown plants. Winter wheat's condition, 92.7, against a ten years' average of a little more than 80, with an increase of 3,500,000 acres, indicates a crop of 638,000,000 bushels, a quantity exceeding the entire yield (winter and spring) in five of the last ten years. In the spring wheat fields of the Northwest, a condition of 95.5 (against a ten years' average of 93.6), altho the acreage has been reduced, points to a crop of 262,000,000 bushels, or 26,000,000 more than the yield last year.

Adding the two, we have a total of 900,000,000 bushels, which exceeds by 137,000,000 the greatest of crops harvested in past years. In order that the size of this crop may be realized by comparison, we set forth below the yields of the last decade:

WHEAT CROPS

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1914..... | 900,000,000 | 1909..... | 683,349,000 |
| 1913..... | 763,380,000 | 1908..... | 664,600,000 |
| 1912..... | 730,267,000 | 1907..... | 634,087,000 |
| 1911..... | 621,338,000 | 1906..... | 735,260,000 |
| 1910..... | 635,121,000 | 1905..... | 692,979,000 |

Winter wheat is safe, for the harvesting has begun. The crop can suffer only from rain or by reason of a lack of men in the fields. Kansas alone needs 42,000 workmen in addition to the normal home supply, and 40,000 more are required in Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma. State Labor Commissioners and farmers' organizations have been striving to procure the help for which there is this imperative demand, and they have been assisted by the Secretaries of Labor and Agriculture, at Washington.

Reports concerning other crops, cotton excepted, are favorable, owing to the high condition of the growing plants. There is promise of 1,216,000,000 bushels of oats (last year's yield was 1,121,000,000, and of 206,000,000 bushels of barley, against last year's 178,000,000. The crop of rye will exceed last year's by 5,000,000 bushels, or about 12 per cent. But the yield of cotton will fall below the average of recent years. The Government's report shows a condition of only 74.3, and these are the lowest figures for corresponding dates in seven years, the average for the last decade having been 80.4. The growing plants have suffered this year in Texas, on account of prolonged rains, and on the Atlantic coast drought has almost blighted them. An advance of prices on the cotton exchanges has been caused by the Government's figures.

It may reasonably be expected that

the extraordinary crops of grain will promote prosperity and compel a revival of business activity. Prices have not declined, there is a good demand abroad, the export movement will be a large one, and railroad traffic will be increased. For their wheat alone the farmers in five winter wheat states will receive about \$250,000,000. Kansas has 148,000,000 bushels. The favorable effect will be both local and general. Thruout the entire country the stimulating influence of this agricultural abundance will be exerted.

THE INCOME TAXES

It appears that the sum to be realized by the Government from the personal income tax was largely overestimated. Assessments against corporations under the income tax law are between \$43,000,000 and \$44,000,000, or about \$2,000,000 in excess of the estimate, but assessments against individuals thus far amount to only \$30,375,000. It was estimated by the Treasury Department at the time of the enactment of the law that the personal tax would be about \$54,000,000. Secretary McAdoo now says that the assessments are less than this sum by \$23,250,000. The result suggests to him evasion of the statute. He is convinced, he says, that many who ought to pay have failed to make returns, and that inaccurate returns have been made by others. There is to be an inquiry as to all evasions of the statute, and he expects that a large additional sum will be collected.

While there may have been evasions, or failures to obey the requirements of the law, it quite probable that the estimate of the taxes to be paid by owners of very large fortunes was excessive, because the fortunes themselves, as to which there had been no official investigation and appraisal, were overestimated.

It is expected that butter and eggs from Siberia will soon be sold in American markets.

The following dividends are announced:

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent; common, quarterly, 1 1/4 per cent, both payable June 30.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, preferred, semi-annual, 3 1/2 per cent; common, 1 per cent, both payable July 1.

The Manhattan Savings Institution, semi-annual, 3 1/2 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, quarterly, 1 1/4 per cent, payable July 15.

Niagara Falls Power Company, \$2 per share, payable on and after July 15.

Otis Elevator Company, preferred, quarterly, \$1.50 per share, common, \$1.25 per share, both payable July 15.

Remington Typewriter Company, first preferred, quarterly, 1 1/4 per cent; second preferred, 2 per cent, both payable July 1.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable July 15.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1 1/2 per cent, common, 2 per cent, both payable July 6.

THINGS INTERNATIONAL

"Civilism" is the word Norman Angell has coined as the antithesis of militarism.

The Japanese House of Peers has reduced this year's naval estimate by 70,000,000 yen.

It now looks as tho the third Hague Conference would be postponed till 1916 or even 1917.

The Republic of Colombia has established in the Riggs Building, Washington, D. C., a bureau of information.

Foreign claims for compensation arising out of damage done during the Chinese revolution will be settled by The Hague Tribunal.

Señor Alevieri Lima, one of Brazil's greatest statesmen, has been invited to act as the next South American exchange lecturer at Harvard.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has appointed a distinguished commission to make a thoro study of the Oriental question.

An international congress of surgeons will meet in London in July, and one of physicians in Paris soon after, so timed that visitors may attend both.

Edinburgh will be the scene next September of a conference of men interested in the science of the weather. They should have chosen November for a real example of the Scotch climate.

Wong Chung-hui, a Yale graduate, and Wu Chao-sheu, son of Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese Minister at Washington, are now engaged in codifying the laws of China.

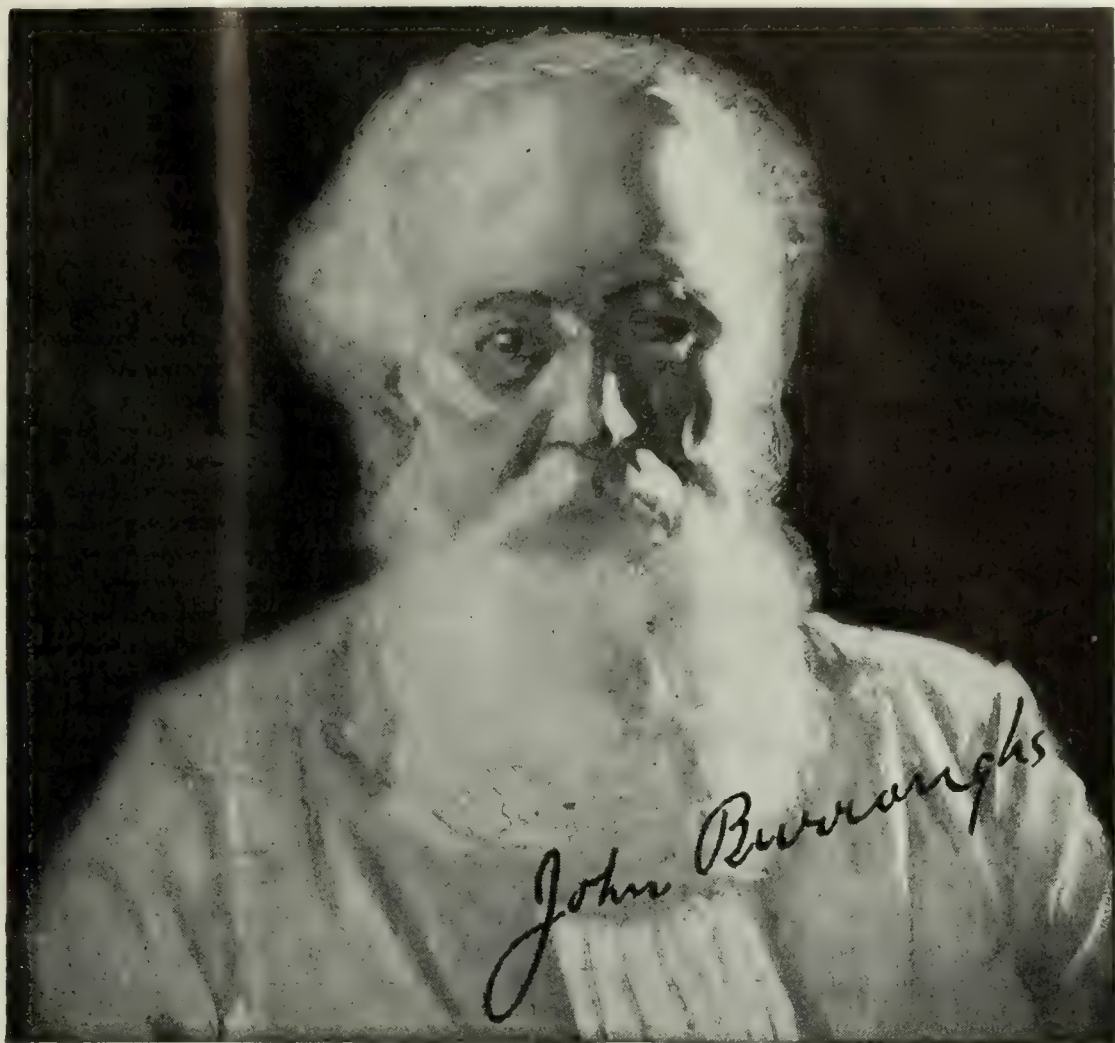
The Carnegie Endowment has just issued a report on the teaching of international law in American educational institutions. One hundred and forty-four colleges and universities give courses in international law.

An international meeting of ophthalmologists is to assemble in August at St. Petersburg. Many of the most eminent in this profession are Jews, but the hospitality of the Czar's capital will not discriminate against members of that faith.

The mathematicians of the world propose shortly to celebrate at Edinburgh the publication in 1614 of John Napier's work on logarithms, which was a momentous event. Murchiston Castle, where Napier lived, will be the scene of one or more sessions of the congress.

There are 2084 foreign students registered in American universities and colleges. Of these 42.2 per cent come from Asia, 27.4 per cent from North America, 19.2 per cent from Europe, 7 per cent from South America, 2.4 per cent from Australasia, and 1.8 per cent from Africa.

The National Peace Council of London is leaving no stone unturned to awaken public opinion as to the necessity of England taking the initiative in the matter of the reduction of armaments. Already a monster appeal signed by hundreds of public bodies and distinguished men thruout the kingdom is being prepared for submission to the Prime Minister.



Will You believe John Burroughs?

READE this letter from America's greatest living naturalist—one of the many hundreds written by distinguished authors, statesmen, clergymen and scientists who have wished to tell the world what the food- tonic Sanatogen has done for them. These letters have the ring of sincerity because they are the grateful letters of active workers in many professions who, after suffering the strain of nervous exhaustion, have felt the lifting, nourishing, *reconstructive* influence of Sanatogen.

Even more impressive are the letters

Send for Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It will be sent free for the asking,

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26-R Irving Pl., New York

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

from over 19,000 practicing physicians—conservative scientific men who have prescribed Sanatogen and, watching its effects in rebuilding and strengthening men and women who were "run down," have with this full knowledge praised its power to help.

Should *you* not believe that this help for which so many of the world's active workers are grateful may be a blessing to you?

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes, from \$1.00.

Mr. Burroughs writes:

"I am sure I have been greatly benefitted by Sanatogen. My sleep is 50 percent. better than it was one year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

SANATOGEN
RECOGNIZED BY OVER 19,000 PHYSICIANS

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 60.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable July 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1914. CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

6%

Our First Farm Mortgages

are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the

premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today.

The Banking Corporation of Montana

Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00

P. O. Box D. Helena, Montana

7%

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

15 Broad Street, New York, June 2, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 2nd day of June, 1914, a dividend of \$2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1914. F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the First Preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Second Preferred stock, payable July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1914.

GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.

6% to 8%

**FIRST MORTGAGES ON
SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE**
Absolutely safe. Let me show you. Ask for list.

S. J. PETREE

Court House,

Russellville, Ala

Cool, Restful Sleep in Summer at Grove Park Inn

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World
The Altitude Makes It Cool

**Absolutely Fireproof: Open All
Year**

The air is cool and bracing during the hot summer months in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

At Grove Park Inn there's rest, comfort and wholesomeness. It's an old-fashioned Inn—walls five feet thick of granite boulders. Water from the slopes of highest mountain east of the Rockies; milk and cream supplied exclusively by Biltmore Dairies on estate of George W. Vanderbilt.

Finest golf links in the South adjoin hotel. No mosquitoes.

Write for literature. Rates \$5.00 a day up.

GROVE PARK INN

Sunset Mountain Asheville, N. C.



AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

FAMILY COTTAGE AT CHAUTAUQUA

Located in the best summer residence section of Chautauqua, New York. Corner plot beautifully planted with shrubbery and native flora. Open space on three sides, views of grove and lake. Tasteful interior decoration. Ample furnished for housekeeping. Natural gas in kitchen. First floor bath. Living and dining room open on veranda. Three double bedrooms, two sleeping porches, bath on second floor. Servants' quarters third floor. Immediate possession. Rent \$450 or for sale. Address The Independent, or Box 452 Chautauqua, N. Y.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

REGISTRATION OF SICKNESS

In an effort to interest the life insurance companies of the country, numbering now more than two hundred, in the movement having for its object the inauguration in all the states of a comprehensive system of reporting sickness Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, recently address the bi-monthly meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, describing the proposed system in detail and urging the members to support the Model Bill prepared by the Conference of State and Territorial Health Authorities in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service.

It must be admitted that to reduce the economic loss is to decrease the social loss, including the amelioration of physical suffering, diminishing dependency and kindred ills consequent upon preventable sickness. Thru this system much can be done in the way of arresting a tendency toward deterioration in the standard of family and community life.

The interest which life insurance companies should have in a movement of this sort is obvious. As Dr. Dublin points out, they are seriously affected by illness among their policyholders. "Not only are the diseases to which we have referred," says he, "the cause of a large part of the mortality for which claims are paid, but perhaps equally important, they are the prime factors in bringing about those economic disturbances of the budgets of policyholders which so largely determine the cancellation of insurance. No one knows how much of the lapse waste is due to sickness. . . . With the more complete control of morbidity which would follow upon the enactment of the measure suggested, our insurance business and hosts of other social activities would at once show healthy improvement."

Much attention has been given to measures aimed at a reduction of the general mortality rate. Substantial progress has been made in popular hygiene and sanitation. Deaths from smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid and infectious infantile diseases have been reduced. But illness of a general character, much of it preventable, has received little attention. Indeed, says Dr. Dublin, there are those with some authority who maintain that sickness has actually increased, altho the death rate has decreased. He is of the opinion that sickness is socially more important than deaths and, therefore, methods for controlling it become imperative. The state must record all cases of preventable sickness and thus lay the foundation for efficient sanitary administration.

The health departments of all the states are constantly hampered in their work by lack of money. In a nation

which squanders so many hundreds of millions a year for liquor, tobacco, extravagant clothing and gew-gaws of one sort and another, this delinquency is a stain.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale has estimated that about 3,000,000 people are seriously ill simultaneously in this country, one-half of them victims of preventable diseases. He estimates the economic loss at \$500,000,000 annually in wages and as much more in doctors' fees, drugs and other necessary medical accessories. But as Dr. Dublin observes, "it is obviously impossible to make any estimate which will approximate the truth in view of the total absence of reliable information. In fact, there are no records of illness in this country excepting the fragmentary reports of a few states and some corporations. Whatever be the exact amount of loss sustained thru sickness, effective registration will help materially to reduce it and will thus yield a big return to the communities on the relatively small investment required."

The *Journal of Commerce* estimate of the fire losses of the United States and Canada for May, 1914, is \$15,507,800 as against \$17,225,850 for May, 1913.

The Attorney-General of Texas in a recent opinion holds that the State Fire Insurance Commission has exclusive power to fix maximum fire insurance rates in that state, and that companies may not write risks at any higher or lower rates than those thus made. The infection of price-making by the state is spreading.

During the first twenty months of its existence the Massachusetts Employees' Insurance Association received a total of \$1,378,606 premiums and a total income of \$1,412,923. Its assets (March 1, 1914) were \$826,409; liabilities, \$597,688; net surplus, \$228,720. Its incurred losses were \$426,379, equaling 40.06 per cent. of its earned premiums. The total expenses were 21.61 per cent. Dividends to members aggregated \$216,904 or 20.38 per cent of earned premiums.

The New York Workmen's Compensation Commission, the administrators of the compensation law which becomes effective July 1, has promulgated a rule for the guidance of employers who will carry their own liability risks. All such will be required to deposit with the commission a sum equal to the aggregate premiums for six months calculated at the rates prescribed by the State Insurance fund, but in no case shall the amount so deposited be less than \$5,000. The deposit shall not be permitted to fall below the minimum fixed. Compensation incurred for injuries to workmen, when ascertained, must be paid in to the commission, thus preserving the deposit intact.

STRANGE RACES

What was the shape of the original tobacco pipe? On the plains it was would seem that it was originally simply a straight tube, generally made of soapstone; while curved pipes came from the eastern districts and were possibly imitated from the curved pipes which the white men evolved, soon after they discovered the charms of tobacco.

Captain Rawling found, among other strange things in New Guinea, a race of pygmies among the hills, who very closely resemble the dark pygmy races of the Philippines, of the interior of the Malay peninsula, and the Andaman islands. These are fragments of a once widely distributed race, now driven to remote fastnesses of the impenetrable tropical forests. These New Guinea pygmies are in every way well formed and normal except for their small size, between four and five feet high.

A curious story comes from the peoples of the Niger. A very rich man died, leaving the vast fortune, for Nigeria, of 20,001 cowries. It fell to the lot of the king to divide them among three sons and he was at his wits' end to know what to do with the one cowrie. A wizard was called in, who gained boundless credit by doling out the cowries one by one, until only six remained. These he divided into three lots of two each and gave a lot to each son. The king to this day attributes this very satisfactory outcome to conjuring.

When guests arrive at a Seminole camp in the Everglades of Florida, if they are permitted to land, they are taken to the dining hall. Women timidly bring pots of steaming corn-meal, turtle meat, or venison, and set them on the platform on which hosts and guests alike squat on their heels. If there are several guests, the most important among them eats first, then the oldest Seminole, then the second guest, then the second in rank or age among the Seminoles, and so on, like a game of battledore. Each one dips into the common kettle with the common spoon, usually a huge wooden ladle.

Colonel Church is responsible for a very curious suggestion concerning the South American aboriginal races: that these races were already there when the South American continent was cut in two, divided into an eastern and a western half by a chain of huge lakes running from north to south thru the center of the continent. Of these Lake Titicaca is a remnant. The present distribution of South American races, he thinks, was determined by the presence of this great chain of lakes; the Caribs, for instance, spreading along the eastern side of the great lakes, from far south to the Caribbean Sea, which still bears their name, and even invading the West Indian islands. There is also the suggestion that the strange race of Patagonians came from Australia or Africa by a now vanished land connection, by way of the Antarctic continent.

The Secret of Health is not Getting Well—but Keeping Well

The thing that is bringing down the American death rate is not better treatment of disease—but better prevention of disease.

Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Uremia, Hardening of the Arteries, Apoplexy, Cystitis, various Heart Diseases, and most of the complications of the organs involved, announce their coming in the urine, long before other symptoms appear.

Safeguard Your Health

by having your urine examined at regular intervals.

We do not diagnose, prescribe or treat any diseases. But we do keep such careful watch of your physical condition, through regular microscopical and chemical urine analysis, that we can warn you of approaching trouble before it becomes serious.

Practically no disease can be present in the body without being indicated in the urine. And many otherwise incurable diseases can be warded off if discovered at an early stage.

Let us help your physician to keep you well. Use our services while you are well, so that you can stay well. Write for description of our methods and terms. Tomorrow may be too late!

American Analytical Laboratory

Incorporated
Dept. A Consumers Bldg., Chicago

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00

Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....282,298,429.80

Paid losses during that period 141,567,550.30

Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....89,740,400.00

Of which there have been redeemed.....82,497,340.00

Leaving outstanding at present time.....7,243,060.00

Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....22,585,640.25

On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.



THE LIFE GUARDS

Vacation Accidents

YOU NEED accident insurance the year 'round. Accidents are most numerous in the vacation period because you are most actively

Traveling by Land and Water, Automobiling, Living in Hotels, Driving, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing, etc.

In 1913, The Travelers Insurance Company paid for Travel and Vacation accidents \$810,668.00.

When Less than Seven Cents a Day will secure an accident policy paying from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for death and dismemberment and \$25 to \$50 a week for total disability, you cannot afford to be without an accident policy protecting you and your family every day in the year from every kind of accident.

Ten per cent. of all deaths are due to accident, and one in every eight policyholders is injured each year.

It may be your turn soon.

MORAL: Insure in The TRAVELERS

The TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn. Independent H TEAR OFF

Please send particulars regarding Accident Insurance. My name, address, occupation and date of birth are below:

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO SPEND YOUR SUMMER?

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large or small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign.

The Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at McAlpin Hotel, 34th St. and Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to

INFORMATION

THE INDEPENDENT - - - Publishers Building, New York

Give me information—

About _____

Name _____

Address _____

78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.
Sail June 17
Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL,
Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.

EUROPE via THE MEDITERRANEAN
Five tours via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain and Algiers
sail in June and July. 16th year. Best Routes. Best Rates.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.



PLANT LINE

Ocean Trips

**NOVA SCOTIA CAPE BRETON PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND NEWFOUNDLAND**

An ideal vacation resort—Wonderful climate—Superb scenery

You don't know the enchanting way to this Summer Land unless you have taken the *all water route* from Boston, as the voyage down the romantic coast of Nova Scotia is one of the great short trips of the world. The magnificent new SS. "Evangeline," the finest fitted and most luxurious ship in the Atlantic Coastwise trade, sails every Tuesday for Halifax.

Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; SS. "Halifax" Saturdays till July 1st then Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SEND STAMP FOR BOOKLETS

F. W. BEDELL, Agent,

72 Commercial Wharf, Boston

OCEAN TRAVEL "DE LUXE"

When planning your trip to Europe remember
the new ALLAN LINE steamers

**"Alsatian" and "Calgarian"
and Picturesque St. Lawrence**

will add vastly to the enjoyment and pleasure of your trip.

**Magnificent River Trip—Less than 3½ Days Open Sea
Most Luxurious Accommodations—Excellent Cuisine**

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

For reservations, tickets, etc. apply Local Agents or

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents, MONTREAL

THE NEW BOOKS

FOR THE NEW CITY

Another study from the Russell Sage Foundation, for the making of earth more habitable. Mr. Lawrence Veiller, who is an acknowledged authority on questions relating to tenements and housing, discusses in *A Model Housing Law* several matters that are of importance to the builder, owners and lawyers as well as to those who have to live in city houses. Sixteen housing evils are described in a chapter on housing reform thru legislation. The bulk of the book is occupied by a model housing law, with suggestions as to modifications necessary under various conditions, and explanations of the reasons for some of the provisions. There are eighty diagrams illustrating arrangement of houses on lots, plans of tenements, sanitary provisions, etc. Mr. Veiller approves of the British restriction of the depth of lots, making possible the ideal provision that residences shall never be more than two rooms deep; but he fears that the constitutional bar to modifying property rights will make this ideal unattainable in this country.

New York: Survey Associates. \$2.

THE CITY AND THE CITIZEN

Interpretations and Forecasts, by Victor Branford, is a collection of chapters, most of which have done duty as addresses before women's clubs, betterment associations, workingmen students and home reading unions. But it has the inspiration and the stimulus of the true preacher, and it is richly endowed with hope and high ideals. Mr. Branford has evidently adopted, as the basis of his sociological theories, the dictum of Aristotle, that "man (including woman) is born to be a citizen." The perfect citizen is "the one who, arising out of the people, comes into the experience and meaning of day's work, but receives also the heritage of play, of art and culture, of religion and public service from the other civic groups." For the evolution of this perfect citizen he looks to the eugenicist, the educator and the sociologist.

Mitchell Kennerley, New York. \$2.50.

THE HEART'S DESIRE

The age-long conflict between optimism and pessimism is examined by Jean Finot from a modern and scientific point of view in his *The Science of Happiness*. In harmony with the teachings of biology, he shows that happiness must be considered a positive result of the normal activities of life, and is not to be attained thru negation. The conflicts between the individual's interests and social needs are only apparent; in essence the rights of the individual to live his life, and his duty to live in harmony with others and with the group can be reconciled. Our envy and most of our other false valuations are the result of a "superannuated education whose conventional foundations have not changed for thousands of

years." A new education will teach happiness as we now teach grammar.

Putnam. \$1.75.

REAL GHOSTS

When your friend tells you that he has seen a ghost, there are two standard ways of reacting. One is to say that there are no ghosts, and therefore he could not have seen one. The other way is to say that there are no ghosts, and therefore we must find out what made the fellow think he saw one. In his *Adventurings in the Psychical* Mr. H. Addington Bruce adopts the second method, and shows how many real ghosts can be explained by reference to hallucinations and to illusions. Those that cannot be explained in this way he would account for by invoking the subconscious and mental telepathy. Mental telepathy is of course a purely hypothetical phenomenon, but it is found useful by the author when all known forms of energy manifestation fail.

Little, Brown & Co. \$1.35.

SCIENTIFIC OBSCURANTISM

In *The Freedom of Science*, Prof. Joseph Donat, S.J., makes a very brilliant if one-sided defense of the Church against the accusation of obscurantism by showing that many of the non-Christian scientists are just as bigoted and uncandid as any thinker could be in the darkest part of the dark ages. But admirable as is the criticism of the ignorance and intolerance of many scientists, this book shows much of both these faults itself. On the first head may be mentioned the author's reference to "the English philosopher, W. James," whom he mistakes for an enemy of Christianity; and his curious idea that Darwin has been altogether discredited by later science, whereas in truth the theory of natural selection and the animal origin of man has been merely amplified by the recognition of other factors in evolution.

New York: Joseph F. Wagner. \$2.50.

BOHEMIAN NEW YORK

For some years before his death Thomas Janvier made his headquarters at a quaint little foreign hotel near lower Fifth avenue in New York and this hostelry is the setting of the six stories here collected in *At the Casa Napoleon*. They are on the borderland between smiles and tears, so delicate is their sentiment, so true their humor, and they are endowed with a distinct charm which is always found in Mr. Janvier's writings.

Harpers. \$1.25.

A COMPENDIUM OF PROGRESS

The successive volumes of the *New International Yearbook* reflect in a way the fluctuations in popular interest by the subjects to which they give special attention in addition to the regular statistical data on all countries. Thus the prominent features of the volume for 1913 just out are a history of the Balkan wars with a new map showing the partition of Macedonia, an illustrated article on aeroplanes, several articles on hydro-electric power and much about Mexico and Panama.

Dodd Mead. \$5.



"East" was East
and
"West" was West

But now
they Meet at Banff

Beauty spot of the Canadian Rockies, where citizens from every Canadian province, from every American state and from thirty-three nations of the world met last year.

Take the Canadian Pacific—the world's greatest railway—the only road which goes through the heart of the Canadian Rockies, and see "Fifty Switzerlands in One" without changing trains or making any side trips.

Canadian Pacific Standard None Better

Send for handsomely illustrated Canadian Rockies Folder

Write at once for all particulars to

C. E. E. USSHER, P. T. M., Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada
Or Any Other Railroad or Steamship Agent

12 DAY ALL EXPENSE \$60⁰⁰ NORTHERN CRUISE UP

including all essential expenses, visiting Halifax, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, the Norway of America.

This cruise to these foreign lands on the new steamers STEPHANO and FLORIZEL of the

Red Cross Line

will prove the most novel, delightful and health-giving vacation you ever experienced. The ships are built especially for tourists; are fitted with every device to insure safety.

Splendid cuisine, orchestra and sea sports. No hotel bills or transfers. You live on the ship.

Reduced rates on superior accommodations during June, September and October. Send now for handsome book 69

BOWRING & COMPANY, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

COLORADO

The Beautiful and Economical Place for Your Vacation

Do you know that the mountain people are proverbially strong and sturdy? Why? The Rocky mountains are always healthful. The dry, high altitudes are a-tingle with vital forces. If you're spent and worn; if your mind is sluggish; if your ideas come slow; if you're jaded, tired and draggy—it's time to cut the traces of your tasks and strike out for Colorado.

The journey means one night on the cars from Chicago or St. Louis—and such a trip! Great, commodious steel sleepers, beautiful dining cars, valet, barber and music on the Rock Island Lines' "Rocky Mountain Limited," daily from Chicago.

We maintain Travel Bureaus in all important cities. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, ranches, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write today to L. M. Allen, Rock Island Lines, Room 724 LaSalle Station, Chicago.

Low fares June 1 to September 30.

ALASKA

Summer Round Trips, \$66 and \$100, including berth and meals. No tours like these anywhere in the world. For full information write, J. H. BUNCH, G. P. A., Alaska Steamship Co., 914 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EXCURSIONS

Go to Bermuda

Temperature cooler than at the North Atlantic Coast Resorts

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions. Lowest Rates
Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement. Electric fans, wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 4th and 18th, August 1st and 15th. From Quebec July 10th and 24th, August 7th and 21st. For illustrated pamphlets with information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, or any Ticket Agent.

HOTELS

HOTEL BRETTON HALL

Broadway, 85th to 86th Streets, NEW YORK

Between Riverside Drive and Central Park.

New York City's Largest Transient Uptown Hotel

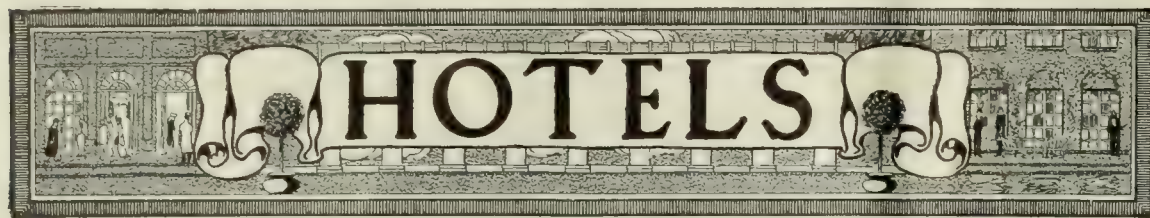


Within ten minutes to centre of theatre and shopping district. Exceptionally large, quiet rooms, with baths. Special summer rates now. All the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price.

Broadway Surface Cars from Day Line 129th St. Pier direct to Brettton Hall, within ten minutes.

Subway Station at door—86th Street Station. Elevated Station two blocks away—86th Street Station.

ANDERSON & PRICE COMPANY



MAINE

ROBINHOOD INN AND COTTAGES
BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE
now open. Directly on Ocean. Special attention given families. Circular: Miss MASSEY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bretton Woods

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

On the Ideal Tour
MOST ATTRACTIVE MOUNTAIN RESORT IN AMERICA
10,000 Acres of Glorious Vacation Land

THE MOUNT PLEASANT Opens June 18th
Closes Oct. 1st

Ralph J. Herkimer, Manager

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON Opens July 8th
Closes Oct. 20th

D. J. Trudeau, Manager

RAILROADS: Through service via N.Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and B. & M. R. R.

Address **HOTELS, BRETTON WOODS, N. H.**

CONNECTICUT

Among the Southern Berkshire Hills

THE WONONSCO HOUSE

Lakeville, Conn.

Hotel open the entire year. Suites of two to five rooms, with private bath. Local and long distance telephones. Excellent trout fishing.

E. L. PEABODY.

NEW YORK

THE MOHAWK
AND TEN COTTAGES
4th Lake, Fulton Crin. Hot and cold water in rooms, electricity, furnace heat, log fires.
C. S. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N. Y.

PANAMA COTTAGE

32 Palestine; reasonable in price with homelike surroundings. For particulars address
MRS. J. G. HILL, Box 225, Chautauqua, N. Y.

ONTIO

"Beautiful Hills"

UNADILLA, NEW YORK

An attractive Summer Home in one of the most beautiful sections of the State.

OPENS JUNE 5th

Write for Booklet

ALBERT A. LeROY, Prop.

THE INN

223 SECOND STREET, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

THE INN is pleasantly located, half a block south of the Union Station and directly opposite St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The quiet home-like surroundings and pleasant verandas appeal to the tired traveler, while our close proximity to all car lines (half a block) and only three blocks to the Falls, make it an ideal spot for the tourist visiting the Falls. All rooms are Outside Rooms, have Electric Light, Steam Heat, and are supplied with Hot and Cold Running Water from our own Deep Rock Wells. Single, \$1.00 per day. Double, \$1.50 per day. Rooms with Bath, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

F. P. HOTCHKISS, Proprietor.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Barbara, Cal.

EL MIRASOL

OPEN ALL YEAR

\$6.00 to \$10.00 per day, everything included. Polo, tennis, golf, bathing, boating. Two Country Clubs. Riding, camping. Special attention to personal comfort; excellent cuisine. A type of the best small English Hotel.

NEW JERSEY



MONOMONCK INN, Caldwell, N. J.
An Exceptional Hotel. Ideal for week ends or commuting. Twenty miles from New York. Extensive grounds, golf, tennis, fine roads. Booklet.
ALBERT A. LEROY, Manager.

HOTEL PARK VIEW

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Fifth Ave., one block from Ocean on Atlantic Square. Rooms single or en suite, with bath; elevator service; capacity 300.

LLOYD EVANS, MGR.

HOTEL SEWAREN

SEWAREN, NEW JERSEY

41 minutes from N. Y. on C. R. R. of N. J. Directly on water. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis court. Moderate rates.

THOMAS H. SMITH.

Hotel Cumberland

NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th Street

"Broadway" Cars from Grand Central Depot
7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



New and Fireproof

Strictly First-Class

Rates Reasonable

\$2.50 with Bath and up

Send for Booklet

10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres

H. P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial

APPLIED ELECTRICITY

An electric egg-boiler is one of the newest appliances for household use. It is a compact device that will boil from one to six eggs conveniently held in a removable rack, and is so constructed that eggs can be prepared in various ways. It can also be used as a small tureen for heating soups and other foods.

At the convention of the American Chemical Association held at the University of Cincinnati last month, Prof. W. E. Bancroft of Cornell announced that he had achieved a heatless light in what he called an "electric firefly." This heatless light, resembling the phosphorescent glow of the firefly, is produced by electricity under certain conditions not yet commercially available.

A Boston restaurant in the Beacon Hill district has increased its patronage by posting its daily menu out of doors on the wall near its entrance and illuminating the bulletin by means of a sixteen candle-power tubular incandescent lamp shaded from the eyes of readers by a tin reflector having a white enamel inside surface. The menu holder has a hinged and padlocked cover-frame holding a pane of glass, thus protecting the card from the weather and facilitating its frequent change.

A five-ton electric road sprinkler with a 1200-gallon tank is now made by a Michigan motor truck company. The tank is 160 inches long with an inside diameter of fifty-one inches. An air compartment in the forward end occupies a fourth of the total volume of the tank, which thus has both air pressure and water pressure. Its water discharge is controlled thru lever gate valves operated by hand levers at the driver's seat. The two flusher nozzles can be worked together or independently.

One of the newest devices on the market is an electric vulcanizer for automobile tires, designed to seal cuts and pockets in rubber tires with a weld of live Para rubber. Attaching the vulcanizer to the tire by means of a screw clamp, and taking current from any lighting circuit, a uniform temperature of 265 degrees, Fahrenheit, is maintained by means of a thermostat which is in series with the heating element. The heating unit completely fills the interior of the vulcanizer, thus conducting the heat evenly to every part of the repair.

The "Texas," the newest battleship in the United States Navy, which sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Vera Cruz on May 13, is the first battleship on which coal-fired ranges have been wholly replaced by electric ranges. Its cooking equipment consists of ten electric ranges in the general-mess galley, five in the officers' galley and two baking ovens. Each of the ranges has eight hot-plates, a broiler and an oven. Some idea of the amount of cookery necessary on board the vessel may be gotten when one recalls that the "Texas" carries a crew of seventy officers and nine hundred men.

THE CHILDREN

English school-hygienists of the seventeenth century supposed tobacco could ward off the black plague and were as anxious that school children should smoke as our teachers today are that they should leave tobacco alone. Educators of tomorrow will probably be as earnest in their efforts to adjust conditions to children as are most present school-masters to mold children to conditions.

The power that can "some giftie gie us to see oursel's as others see us" is sometimes nearer at hand than we think. Take your pencil, perplexed mother or discouraged teacher, and for a solid hour keep an accurate and detailed tab on the doings of your mischievous boy or incorrigible pupil. Set down everything your pencil can keep up with even to the biting of a nail or drumming with fingers or tapping of toes. Later, in some quiet time, produce your manuscript mirror and let the child look therein. Do this in a spirit of fun, then note the result and set that down on paper, too.

The tonsils may enlarge normally and without infection when the baby teeth develop at the age of two, when the six-year molars appear, when the second (eight to twelve year) molars come thru, and when the wisdom teeth arrive. Wholesale removal of children's tonsils is not wise until we know certainly whether these organs are useless rudiments and reception rooms for disease germs or whether they are policemen guarding the throat from harmful bacteria. Only when they are actually infected or enlarged so as to interfere with respiration is there justification for their removal.

In 1911 about 300,000 American babies died in their first year. Seventenths of the 42 per cent that died in the first month did so as the result of prenatal conditions or accident at birth. Of those living less than one week, 83 per cent died from such causes, as did 94 per cent of those that lived less than a day. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor has published a pamphlet, to be had for the asking, telling how half these deaths, at least, may be prevented by prenatal care and postnatal hygiene. The author is a university graduate, government expert, and a mother.

Over 100,000 infants have been weighed, measured, tested mentally, scored and classified in the baby health contests held in forty states during the past three years. The standardizing score-cards are still crude, the method of measuring arbitrary, the mental testing amateurish and of little value. Linking the contests with cattle shows has been spectacular but hardly a factor in their favor. Some of them have been unhygienic and hard on the babies. They are, however, an index to the universal awakening of interest in child welfare and thru their pioneer efforts and mistakes great good may result.

File your Letters, Clippings, Notes, etc. VERTICALLY—in the *Weis* Letter File

Quick reference to its classified contents makes it indispensable in office or study. Built of Solid Seasoned Oak. Each of its 30-frame joints are interlocked, glued and screwed together. We recommend it, not only because its cost is low, but because it is a serviceable, practical file.



No. 421

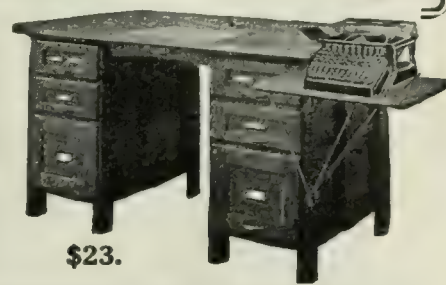
Drawers on Roller Bearings and fitted with auto-locking follow blocks. These hold contents on edge—marshalled in orderly array—classified so any paper may be quickly filed or found. Holds 500 letter size papers in each drawer. You get all the advantages of a higher priced cabinet and we guarantee satisfaction. Handsomely finished Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak. Also in three drawer height—\$11.25; two drawer height—\$8.00.

\$13.25

Freight Paid
See Note

Weis Filing Desk Keeps Your Records at Your Finger Tips

You need not leave your chair to refer to index cards, letters, notes, clippings, etc., filed in your choice of the 10 kinds of drawers we can furnish. Extensive choice to meet almost all requirements. All Solid Seasoned Oak, nicely finished. Drawers roll on roller bearings. Top 28x52. Has Slide Shelves and center drawer. You will be interested in this desk when you see the details in Catalogue "F."



\$23.

"Gentlemen:—That desk I bought of you last July is a splendid servant. Its built-for-the-purpose filing drawers are much better than the stick-and-bind old-style storage drawers that were part of the desk I used previously. My mail and advertising work is sixty per cent heavier than when I bought the desk and yet it gives me such assistance that I attend to all this with much less effort. Although I am ordering additional filing equipment from you, the system will have its headquarters at this desk."

Cordially, L. V. E. (Name on request)

A SERVANT AT YOUR ELBOW!

Weis

SWINGING DESK STAND

Swings your Typewriter, Adding Machine, Reference Books, etc., into instant use. Never in your way. Attachable to either side of any style desk. Adds one-third to your desk space. Locking Device sets or releases the stand by a twist of hanging lever. Does not vibrate or collapse. Strong Black Enamelled metal frame supports, Oak top, 14 x 18 inches. We pay Parcel Post charges.

\$350
Del'd in U.S.

"Gentlemen:—
"I am more than satisfied
—am delighted with the six file cases just received from your establishment. Their beautiful Golden Oak finish and general style entitle them to rank with the most expensive office furniture manufactured. I congratulate you on your success in making substantial and handsome office goods at moderate prices."

(Name on request)

Weis Expansible Bookcases

combine service and economy. The sections are independent of each other, so a section at a time full of books may be moved in any emergency. Made so they may be packed for K. D. shipment.

\$12.80 for this handsome bookcase in Solid Oak, Golden, Fumed or Weathered finish.

Omission of superfluous parts—not "cheapness" in material or manufacture—makes the prices low.

Metal Framed Glass Doors slide horizontally in steel-lined grooves. Dust is excluded. Binding, sticking and noise are elided.

NOTE: Freight paid on \$10.00 orders to Ry. stations in Eastern and Central States. Consistently low prices in West and South. Helpful Booklet "Filing Suggestions" sent free with Catalog "F"—90 pages Commercial and Professional Office Devices. Catalog "H" shows two complete lines Sectional Bookcases—both kinds in Standard and Mission Designs.

THE *Weis* MANUFACTURING COMPANY
61 Union Street

Monroe, Michigan

NEW YORK OFFICE, 75 John St.



8 feet Book Space and Roomy Drawer

PINE TREE CAMP FOR GIRLS. 2,000 feet above sea in pine-laden air of Poconos. Near New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on hill. All lake and field sports. Domestic Science, handicrafts, corrective gymnastics, horseback riding. Tutoring if desired. Seven weeks, \$100. June 30 to September 4, \$135. MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE, 905 South 47th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS

in the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the rancho products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.

KYLE CAMP FOR BOYS

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Bathing, swimming, boating; absolutely safe; under supervision of teachers; two baseball diamonds; two lawn tennis courts; rifle range; nature studies under specialist; all sleep in bungalows facing a beautiful grove; no damp tents; large amusement hall; piano and billiards; table supplied from own farm; tutoring if desired; unsurpassed advantages in German. Free courses in English, German, Handicraft and Telegraphy. DR. PAUL KYLE, Kyle Institute, Flushing, N. Y. Boarding School for Boys.

CAMP CHAMPLAIN

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

An ideal Camp for Boys' 21st Year. Every convenience for safety and comfort. Waterproof Tents with floors. Fleet of rowboats and canoes. Two motor boats. Fishing, swimming, baseball, tennis, all land and water sports. Trips to Adirondacks, Green Mountains, and Montreal. Best of food and plenty of it. Leaders are experienced college men. Tutoring if desired. Camp physician. Long-distance telephone. References required. Illustrated booklet upon application.

J. CLARK READ, Director,
270 West 72d Street, New York.



WRITING THE PHOTOPLAY
A practical course of twenty lessons in the technique of the photoplay, taught by Arthur Leeds, Editor, THE PHOTOPLAY AUTHOR. 252-page catalogue free.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Department 103, Springfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

LAKE GEORGE Completely furnished house to let. 10 rooms. Finest part, near Huletts. Elevated, superior spring, dock; boats, fine trees, beautiful views. FREDERIC CONDIT, Nutley, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.



Season, May 23 to October 1st. The only strictly first-class Hotel upon the Niagara frontier. 300 rooms, 150 baths; running water and Bell phones in every room. American plan, \$3.50 to \$6.00 per day. Overlooks Niagara River and State reservation.

Operated by INTERNATIONAL HOTEL COMPANY
EGBERT T. OSBORN, Manager

CATARACT HOUSE

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.



400 rooms; European plan; \$1.50 per day up.

The best known and located Hotel at the Falls.

Overlooking the American Rapids and magnificent view of beautiful Goat Island.

Cataract House Company

EGBERT T. OSBORN
Manager

PEBBLES

GUIDE TO WAR TERMS

BATTLEFIELD—Where certain men, who have never before seen each other, meet for the mutual purpose of depriving as many homes as possible of fathers and sons.

ULTIMATUM—Having the last word with the enemy until tomorrow.

ARMISTICE—An arrangement to give each side time to prepare for another killing.

BIER—A nation's gift to its bravest and most patriotic sons.

PENSION—The price of your life paid in instalments to posterity.

CORPS—A word incomplete until *es* has been added to it.

BULLET—A poem in three words: Lead—sped—dead.—*Life*.

He—Did your brother teach you the tango?

She—No, my step-brother.—*California Pelican*.

Youngpup—Who is that very homely woman following us?

Chiquette (yawning)—Oh, mother accompanies me everywhere now.—*Michigan Gargoyle*.

SPECULATION

THREE INTERVIEWS BY OUR FINANCIAL EXPERT

I. Interview with a Millionaire:

"Have you ever speculated?"

"Never."

"How did you come to get all your money?"

"By buying stocks when they were low and selling them when they were high."

II. Interview with a Down-and-Out:

"Have you ever speculated?"

"Never."

"How did you come to lose all your money?"

"By buying stocks when they were high and selling them when they were low."

III. Interview with an Ordinary Man:

"Have you ever speculated?"

"Never."

"How is it that you are just where you were ten years ago?"

"I never speculated." —*Puck*.

Football writeup in the *Oxford Illustrated Journal*:

"This afternoon the City were mud-larking on the White Horse ground. It was a beastly day. They were opposed to a bashing side. There were a few preliminary mudslides, most of the shorts being quickly in that condition that alone delights the washwoman. Bournemouth had a look in for a few moments, then, up to the half-time, the City had them fozzled. The all-important goal was scored by Jakeman. His long ball curled in toward the goal. The custodian hit on to the bar, and it then cannoned into the net. Draper missed a sitter, and Buckingham scored, only to have the goal wiped off for hands."

Proving that Esperanto has no chance as an international language while Slang has the field.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDE-
PENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

ONE YEAR, THREE DOLLARS

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

Postage to foreign countries in Universal Postal
Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1 extra.
Instructions for renewal, discontinuance or
change of address should be sent two weeks
before the date they are to go into effect. Both
the old and the new address must be given.

We welcome contributions, but writers who
wish their articles returned, if not accepted,
should send a stamped and addrest en-
velope. No responsibility is assumed by The
Independent for the loss or non-return of
manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second
Class Matter.

Address all communications to
THE INDEPENDENT
119 West Fortieth Street, New York

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|--|-----|
| Calendar | 541 |
| Walter Hines Page, D.C.L. (Pic- ture) | 542 |

EDITORIALS

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Mediation Deadlock and the Way Out | 543 |
| Business and Legislation..... | 544 |
| Are Dreadnoughts Useless? ... | 545 |
| Slipping Laurels | 545 |
| "Exams"—and After..... | 545 |
| The Standardization of Holidays | 546 |
| Camping on the Campus..... | 546 |

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Mexican Conference..... | 547 |
| The Negotiations Prolonged.... | 547 |
| The Week in Congress..... | 547 |
| Villa and Carranza..... | 548 |
| Progress of the War..... | 548 |
| Colombian and Nicaraguan Treaties | 548 |
| The Federal Reserve Board.... | 549 |
| Killed in a Coal Mine..... | 549 |
| California's Volcano | 549 |
| West Indies and South America. | 549 |
| Asquith Receives the Militants.. | 550 |
| Viviani Succeeds | 550 |
| Paris Caves In..... | 550 |
| Greek and Turk..... | 551 |
| Dreadnoughts in Demand..... | 551 |
| The Besieged Prince..... | 551 |
| Our Growing Foreign Commerce.. | 552 |
| By William C. Redfield | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Butter vs. Lard..... | 553 |
| The Modern Babel..... | 554 |
| Music Inside Out..... | 554 |
| Night Life of the Wilderness..... | 555 |
| The Glorious Fourth..... | 559 |
| By William B. Bailey | |
| The Flag to Its Makers..... | 559 |

THE MOVING WORLD

| | |
|--|-----|
| D'Annunzio's Version of the Sec- ond Punic War..... | 561 |
| Programs for Children..... | 561 |
| Insect Life | 561 |
| Viviani, Spellbinder and Premier. | 562 |
| By Othon Guerlac | |
| The Lend-a-Volume Library..... | 563 |

THE NEW BOOKS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Progressivism, Laborism and So- cialism | 564 |
| The Newest Books..... | 564 |
| Maeterlinck on Immortality.... | 565 |
| Book Briefs | 565 |
| Art and Artists..... | 567 |

THE MARKET PLACE

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Income Tax Guesses..... | 568 |
| Lorimer's Chain of Banks..... | 568 |
| The New Haven Robberies..... | 569 |

INSURANCE

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| A Warning | 570 |
| The Kentucky Situation..... | 570 |
| Fire Underwriting..... | 571 |
| Pebbles | 572 |

C A L E N D A R

The eighteenth annual international
exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie
Institute, Pittsburgh, is open until
June 30.

The Central Conference of American
Rabbis meets in Detroit from June 30
to July 8.

The American Institute of Instruc-
tion, organized in 1830, will meet at
Harvard University July 1-3.

From *Seventh Month, 1st, to Ninth
Month, 15th*, at the Whittier Fel-
lowship Guest House at Hampton
Falls, New Hampshire, Friends will
gather for the study and experience of
the fundamentals of Quakerism.

The Henley regatta will this year be
rowed *July 1-4*. It is expected that the
Union Boat Club of Boston and the
Harvard Second Varsity will be en-
tered.

In *July* the International Congress of
South American Students will be held
at Santiago, Chile.

A race around New York City for
flying boats will be part of the *Fourth
of July* celebration there.

From *July 6 to July 11* in St. Paul
will be held a meeting of the National
Education Association.

From *July 6 to August 14* the Sum-
mer School of Religion will be held at
Chautauqua.

The open championship of France in
golf will be played for at Le Toquet,
beginning *July 6*.

The annual convention of the Music
Teachers' Association of California will
be held at San Diego *July 13, 14, 15*
and *16*.

A conference of the members of the
legal division of the Reclamation Ser-
vice will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah,
July 14 to 21, in order to secure the
fullest measure of coöperation and bet-
ter mutual understanding among those
engaged in legal work of the service.

Wagner performances at Bayreuth
this summer are scheduled as follows:
"The Flying Dutchman," *July 22 and
31, August 5, 11 and 19*; "Parsifal,"
July 23, August 1, 4, 7, 8, 10 and 20;
the "Ring," *July 25, 26, 27 and 29, and
August 13, 15, 17 and 19*.

The Gold Cup races for the Chal-
lenge Cup of the American Power Boat
Association will be held on Lake George
July 29-31.

The annual art exhibition of the
Royal Academy is open in London un-
til *August 3*.

A Colonial Exhibition will be held at
Semarang, Java, from *August to No-
vember, 1914*. It is to "give a compre-
hensive picture of the Dutch Indies in
their present prosperous condition at-
tained since the restoration of Dutch
rule in 1814."

The British Association for the Ad-
vancement of Science will hold its next
meeting in the antipodes. The Common-
wealth of Australia will pay the ex-
penses of 150 members, who will be
taken on a tour of the principal cities
from *August 8 to September 1*.

The National Negro Business League
is to hold its fifteenth annual session at
Muskogee, Oklahoma, *August 19, 20
and 21*. This organization is composed
of negro men and women who have
achieved success along business lines.

There will be an eclipse of the sun
on *August 21*—total in parts of Europe
and Asia, and partial in northeastern
America. The full effect will be seen
in Persia, Russia and Scandinavia. At
sunrise, a partial eclipse will be ob-
served in Canada and in our northern
states.

The Biennial Conference of Friends
(Liberal) will be held at Saratoga
Springs, New York, from *Ninth Month,
2d, to Ninth Month, 8th*.

September 6 has been designated as
Labor Sunday by the Federal Council
Commission on the Church and Social
Service.

At Denver, Colorado, from *Septem-
ber 8 to 9* will be held the eighth an-
nual conference on taxation, in charge
of the National Tax Association.

The Baltic Exhibition at Malmö,
Sweden, to which Swedish German,
Danish and Russian exhibits have been
sent, is open on *September 15*.

At Leipzig an International Exhibi-
tion for the Book Industry and the
Graphic Arts will remain open until
October, 1914.

The United Typothetae and Franklin
Clubs of America will hold their
twenty-eighth annual convention in
New York *October 6, 7, 8*.

On May 17, 1814, Norway adopted
a Constitution as a free and independ-
ent kingdom, having just been released
from Danish control. To commemorate
this event a Centennial Exposition is
being held at Christiania until *October
15*.

The American Bar Association will
hold its annual meeting on *October 20,
21 and 22*, at Washington. There will
be addresses by William Howard Taft,
president of the association; Senator
Root, the Ambassador from Argentina,
and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Jus-
tice of Canada.

The annual convention of the Na-
tional Suffrage Association will be held
at Nashville, Tennessee, *November 12
to 17*.



Paul Thompson

WALTER HINES PAGE, D.C.L.

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S WAS HONORED BY OXFORD UNIVERSITY
ON JUNE 24 WITH THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW

The Independent

VOLUME 78

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914

NUMBER 3421

THE MEDIATION DEADLOCK AND THE WAY OUT

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM NIAGARA FALLS

WHEN bright and early Saturday morning a week ago I jumped off my sleeper at Suspension Bridge and walked up, along the Canadian Palisades, to the Clifton House, the first friend I met was a correspondent of the most notable paper in the world, who greeted me with these heartening words, "So you have arrived in time for the obsequies! Mediation passes to the Great Beyond today."

I had not been in the hotel fifteen minutes before I found my friend reflected only too truly the gloom that pervaded the camps of the peace correspondents. All were sure that mediation was doomed, and that the conference would speedily adjourn, lingering only to pass some pious and face-saving resolution. Thus the most promising event in the peace movement since the close of the Second Hague Conference in 1907 was come to naught, the armistice would be broken, and the United States and Mexico would plunge over the brink into the abyss of war.

I REMEMBERED, however, that altho there have been a score of instances where good offices and mediation had been asked or proffered and rejected there has been no instance to my knowledge where mediation has been accepted by both sides and then failed to effect some sort of a settlement.

I likewise remembered that newspaper men, by the very nature of their calling, have to jump at conclusions—often absurdly erroneous, as the back files of any journal attests, that few "crises" are ever critical, and that in the course of important negotiations there are always hitches, overstatements, retreats, compromises and unexpected delays, that tax the temper and try the patience of all concerned.

I even remembered that when I was in attendance at the Second Hague Conference a similar spirit of pessimism prevailed. The reports sent out day by day to the papers of the world gave a very erroneous impression. At that memorable conference, as at the mediation conference here, there were four main periods thru which it had to pass: first, organization; second, introduction of propositions for discussion; third, discussion and acceptance or rejection of these propositions, and fourth, welding the accepted propositions into final form and adopting them. Manifestly all talk of failure is out of order until the third period has been past. And yet both at The Hague and at the Niagara Falls Conference, the newspapermen have been prophesying failure from the very beginning.

The mediation conference is now entering in the

third period. It is discussing and trying to adopt specific planks in the Mexican pacification plan. These include, so far as I can trust circumstantial evidence, first, the elimination of Huerta and the transfer of authority to a provisional government; second, the selection of a provisional president; third, the promulgation of a general amnesty decree by which all Mexicans will be allowed to return home and all political wounds healed; fourth, the outlining of a general internal policy, especially in respect to agrarian, electoral and constitutional reforms; fifth, the evacuation of Vera Cruz, and sixth, the establishment of a mixt claims commission to determine damages done foreigners in Mexico during the course of the revolution and damages to Mexicans by our troops at Vera Cruz, Tampico and elsewhere.

With a commendable conciliatory spirit the Mexican delegates have already agreed to the first question by the elimination of Huerta. The second question they are now discussing. At first it was proposed by Mr. Bryan to have a commission form of government, to assume the authority of the provisional regime. As this seemed impracticable, it was next proposed to have a president and cabinet each appointed by the conference. It was finally decided, however, to select a president and then let him choose his cabinet subject to the referendum of the conference. This was agreed to with little difficulty. But when the conferees came to decide upon the man, no one loomed up to fill the office and a deadlock ensued. Neither side would yield. Finally in despair, the Mexican delegates broke silence for the first time since the conference assembled and on the 17th issued a manifesto stating that the new provisional president must be a neutral. On the following day the American delegates issued a rejoinder insisting on a Constitutional. Both sides had made the mistake of publicly committing themselves. There was little possibility of honorable retreat. What was to be done? Unless one side or the other backed down mediation would fail.

THIS was the situation as I found it Saturday morning. When later I called upon the mediators and delegates I discovered some official optimism on display, but much grave concern over the outlook. The Mexicans evidently felt they had conceded more than their share and that the Americans had not budged an inch. The Americans were sure that no lasting peace in Mexico could be obtained that failed to take into consideration the aspirations of the Constitutionals. The mediators were weary and perplexed, but resolved to strain every nerve for the success so sincerely desired.

by all. The only hope seemed to be that possibly delay might in some way cause one side or the other finally to yield.

At noon, however, Señor Naon, the Argentine minister, returned from his trip to Washington, where he had interviews with the President, Mr. Bryan, and Louis Cabrera, the representative of the Constitutionalists.

As he entered the hotel it was evident he was bubbling over with good spirits. Instantly the circumambient gloom which had hung like a pall over the conference, began to rise like the mists of Niagara, and within an hour the whole spirit of the conference had been completely transformed into one of serenity and renewed hope, tho for what reason no one not a mediator or delegate could for his life tell. Señor Naon gave no inkling of what he learned at Washington, but he was evidently more than satisfied with Mr. Wilson's attitude. He let it be understood that he believed the President would be the last man in the world to obstruct the path to peace. He assured me that in spite of difficulties and delays, the cause of mediation would in the end surely prevail.

APPARENTLY the program now is to leave the vexed question of the choice of the provisional President till the last, proceeding on to the other questions until a complete solution is found for all, and then returning to the question of the presidency. In the meantime agents appointed by General Carranza will enter into peace negotiations with the commissioners of President Wilson and General Huerta. The Constitutionalists, however, will not join the armistice. Consequently the mediators will take no official recognition of them. They may even declare a recess pending the negotiations, the American delegates playing the rôle of mediators between the warring Mexican factions. Possibly the Mexican groups will thus be able to hit upon the provisional president.

But if not, the question will come back again to the conference presided over by the A B C mediators. But if the conference then exhausts mediation and cannot agree on a constitutional president, must it break up and the United States and Mexico go to war?

Fortunately there is one honorable and simple alternative left, and that is arbitration.

Surely if Wilson, Huerta and Carranza cannot themselves agree they can always leave the dispute to the impartiality of a third party. There is little doubt that the mediators would gladly assume the role of arbitrators, if invited, tho they could hardly be expected to propose such a plan themselves. As mediators their advice can now be rejected without discourtesy. But as arbitrators all parties would have to agree in advance to abide by their decision.

From my study of the men and measures at the Mediation Conference two weeks ago and today, I have the greatest confidence that the conference will settle the Mexican trouble, for President Wilson is sincerely desirous for peace, General Huerta is conciliatory, the mediators are wise and patient and neither the Mexican nor American delegates will take the responsibility of first breaking off negotiations.

Above all the revolution is showing signs that dissensions are growing within it. Carranza and Villa will each be in more need of the favor of the United States

as the days go by. Besides the rainy season is coming on and Huerta is safe for another six months.

Let President Wilson then support the mediators. If he cannot accept a neutral provisional president, let the selection be left to the mediators as arbitrators. Then let him announce to Huerta and Carranza that the United States will not permit them to overthrow the government thus established. The use of force to maintain such a government would be justified in international law and morals.

HAMILTON HOLT

Niagara Falls, June 21

BUSINESS AND LEGISLATION

IN an article which we publish this week, Secretary Redfield points to the recent and continuing growth of our exports of manufactured goods. He also remarks that, under the new tariff, there has been no "flooding of our markets with the products of European cheap labor." Our exports of manufactures, he might have added, prove that such flooding cannot take place. We are selling abroad, in neutral markets and even in the home markets of that cheap labor, the manufactures with which the products of that labor must compete if they are sent to the United States.

The present unsatisfactory condition of business in this country cannot justly be ascribed to the recent tariff changes. The domestic sugar industry has been deprest in some measure, and imports of a few products have been increased, but the effect upon our industries as a whole has been practically imperceptible.

What, then, are the causes of the dullness and hesitation which characterize the condition of business? There are general causes, and one that should be considered by itself. We refer to the long—and, as it seems to us, inexcusable—delay in reaching and making known the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the freight rate case, and to a prevailing impression that the desired increase, or the greater part of it, will not be granted. The condition of the railroad companies which ask for permission to make the increase is by no means satisfactory, as President Wilson admits, and their condition, as he also admits, has affected and deprest the great iron and steel industry. That depression has affected some other industries, either directly or in what may be called a sentimental way.

The general causes are associated with pending national legislation and the attitude of the majority in Congress toward business interests. We have in mind the opinions and feelings not of the rank and file, but of manufacturers, bankers, merchants and other business men. As a rule, they are not thoroly familiar with the provisions of the pending bills relating to trusts and railroad securities. They regard these measures with apprehension, believing that they go too far. They think the bills have been past in the House hastily and without due consideration. They are confirmed in their fears by evidence of the radical and unsympathetic attitude of certain influential legislators during the last twelve months. Many a business man in the North has come to think that the attitude of the majority in Congress toward business and financial interests is not only unsympathetic but even hostile.

All this has caused hesitation and restraint. And the

effect of hesitation and restraint has necessarily been dullness or a kind of stagnation. There has been no extreme depression, but the dullness is so persistent that even the promise of great crops has brought but little relief.

It is true that the trust and railroad bills were past in the House without sufficient consideration. Probably they will be improved in the Senate, where, under normal conditions, the time that is needed can be used. But conditions at present are not normal. Legislators, in the Senate as well as in the House, are weary. They long to be released, not only because of their weariness and for the reason that Washington is not especially attractive as a place of residence in the hot months, but also on account of their political interests at their homes. The conditions do not favor that careful study and conservative treatment which should be given to measures of so much importance. Business men who would like to see Congress adjourn within two or three weeks have the support of Representative Underwood, whose influence has frequently been exerted in favor of reasonable action. The general welfare would be promoted now, if his advice should be followed. Unfortunately, there is no indication that it will prevail.

ARE DREADNOUGHTS USELESS?

PACIFISTS have protested against the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars a year on these sea-monsters, but they have not generally ventured to assert that they were useless as weapons either of offense or defense. It remained for a naval expert of the greatest sea-power in the world to declare that "as the motor-vehicle has driven the horse from the road so has the submarine driven the battleship from the sea." This heretical opinion comes from Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the man who turned the tide in the Boer war by getting the naval guns to Ladysmith, and his communication is given the post of honor on the editorial page of the *London Times*. He argues that no man-of-war will venture to come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines, for:

In war time the scouting aeroplanes will always be high above on the look-out, and the submarines in constant readiness, as are the engines at a fire station. If an enemy is sighted, the gong sounds and the leash of a flotilla of submarines will be slipped. Whether it be night or day, fine or rough, they must go out to search for their quarry: if they find her, she is doomed, and they give no quarter; they cannot board her and take her as a prize, as in the olden days; they only wait till she sinks, then return home without even knowing the number of human beings that they have sent to the bottom of the ocean.

Will any battleship expose herself to such a dead certainty of destruction? I say, No.

Not only is the open sea unsafe; a battleship is not immune from attack even in a closed harbor, for the so-called protecting boom at the entrance can easily be blown up. With a flotilla of submarines commanded by dashing young officers, of whom we have plenty, I would undertake to get thru any boom into any harbor, and sink or materially damage all the ships in that harbor.

If a battleship is not safe either on the high seas or in harbor, what is the use of a battleship?

By the construction of the "Dreadnought" in 1905 Great Britain started a new epoch in naval construction and virtually consigned all existing battleships to the scrap-heap. In computing comparative sea-power the "pre-dreadnoughts" do not count for much because it is likely that they would be battered to pieces before they could get within range of their big antagonists.

But this is assuming that the warfare is kept to the plane of the sea-level. When we bring in the third dimension the conditions of the problem are changed. The battleship is girdled with twelve-inch steel, but attacked from above or below it is vulnerable. Its new foe hits below the belt and is protected by invisibility and velocity. So Sir Percy Scott concludes that "the introduction of the vessels that swim under water has, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on top of the water."

SLIPPING LAURELS

IF we dared we should almost be tempted to whisper a faint note of thankfulness that the Polo Cup is on its way across the Atlantic. Of course it would be unpatriotic. But such trophies have a habit of staying too long on this side of the water. The "America's Cup," which Sir Thomas Lipton has so long coveted, came over in 1851 and has never gone back; the polo trophy we have had since 1909. In boxing, wrestling, golf, track and field events our supremacy has not been seriously threatened.

Championships are like dreadnoughts—they are in-cense to national vanity. Americans, in particular, are likely to be offenders in this respect. We do not hesitate to disclose our own opinions of ourselves. In sports, as in business and the mechanical pursuits, by new methods and initiative we have been able to lead the world. But the world has learned its lesson.

American athletic methods march side by side with American inventions in the invasion of Europe. Germany's athletes are being trained for the next Olympic Games by American coaches; Sir Thomas's new Shamrock has the lines of an American yacht. The British polo players who won at Meadow Brook excelled the Americans in their own style of play. No longer are our laurels to go unchallenged. Everywhere the assault prepares. In the future, if the loss of three championships to England this year augurs anything, the contest is likely to be more keen, and the possession of the trophy cups more mercuric.

"EXAMS"—AND AFTER

WATCH for witchery in the full of the moon; look for the departed on All-hallows; but for intellectual orgies remember June, the month of examinations. Since the latter days of May, allowing four courses to each of the million and a half American students in colleges and professional schools, high schools and academies, there have been written, signed, sealed and delivered by desperate students to more desperate readers some six million examination papers. A mighty precipitation of information—and misinformation!

What is to come of it? What, that is, beyond diplomas and degrees, heartburnings and tutors' fees, and a long holiday the happier by contrast with the times that try men's souls? The typical college graduate insists almost to the point of boastfulness that he has shaken off nearly every fact that clung to the fringes of his mind long enough to be buried in pink or yellow or green examination books. It is the custom of nature, by the way, to deck in bright colors that which is soon to wither and fall away.

But few of these denuded scholars would deny that there remained something—a group of salient facts, or a handful of unlocalized but healthy ideas. Crystallization has taken place, tho meagerly, and there is a genuine and treasured residue.

There is a challenge here to the college curriculum that some of the professional schools—notably those of journalism—are beginning to accept. If out of an abundance of pulpy detail only the nucleus remains, why not disregard the mass of protoplasm and cultivate only nuclei in the first place? So there are high-potential courses in science and law and economics, in which all the things that are taught are meant to be remembered, because no more is taught than needs to be remembered.

Will they work? Will the mind accept the big things and hold them without faltering? Or is it an ineradicable habit of the brain to make its own selection from the material fed to it? Perhaps there is an index of memory, a coefficient of assimilation, which governs the cerebral processes so that all but a certain percentage of incoming knowledge, no matter how skilfully predigested, is always excluded from permanent preservation. In which case the eclectic student will be in the unhappy position of having ignored the flesh and blood of his courses only to find the skeleton itself minus various desirable members.

The question is one for the psychologists. But in any case the experiment is worth watching, and might well be tested for ultimate effects—had not a merciful Providence arranged that our “final exams” should be postponed to a place beyond the reach of pedagogs.

THE STANDARDIZATION OF HOLIDAYS

THE story of the Fourth of July, charted on another page, is a fine example of social control of an unwholesome custom. It is also a record of the denaturing of another picturesque holiday.

The Fourth, sane or insane, used to be a day of unique joy. It had its own particular species of celebration and aroused its own special anticipations. Not that there was a logical connection between cannon crackers and exultant patriotism, but the day stood out boldly in relief from lesser holidays. Now it has joined the tame procession, with its pageants and sports and speech-making and lemonade and generally an air of enjoyment-as-per-program by a few and unspecialized relaxation by the many.

The loss of spiritual significance in Thanksgiving and Christmas is a commonplace. They too, tho in a different way, approach the norm—at least as far as the Spugs can go in the one case. They tend to become less distinctive, less curiously specialized. Regattas and track meets wean away Memorial Day, long the bulwark of sincere patriotism, from its own character. Easter and New Year's encroach on the Christmas custom of gift exchanges. And it is a poor holiday that does not have its postcard platitudes ready to mail, so that a monotonous series of “greetings” replaces the older custom of a gracious call at New Year's, a birthday letter, and a Christmas or Easter message.

It is a pity to have lost the old Twelfth Night feasting and to see our own holidays surrendering their identity. The quaintness and variety that spring from old customs

we are temporarily losing in polyglot America, but the folkways of the races who are coming to us, conserved by a wise hospitality in the city playgrounds and sturdy enough to stand alone in the country districts, ought to endow our cosmopolitan holidays with a new picturesquequeness.

As to “higher significances,” there are two sorts of people busy with holidays. One kind is always thinking up something appropriate and touching for other people to do. This class gave us Arbor Day and Flag Day and Mothers' Day and others better established, and are even threatening a Fathers' Day! It is they who invent commemorative programs, and invent them on the whole without much originality. The other class is bent on enjoying to the full every respite from routine. And these folk, the great majority, will continue to stay away from the other people's exercises and to follow their own sweet holiday will.

So it goes. The symbolists think up new celebrations in profusion and the rest of us seize upon their excuses for a good time, have our fun, and forget the excuses. It makes little difference whether it is the piety of saints' days or patriotism or sheer sentimentality that cloaks our truancy. We will have more and more holidays and we will enjoy them just about as we please—only denying ourselves lockjaw and dismemberment.

CAMPING ON THE CAMPUS

TENTS for a ten-days' camp of men and women are pitched among the trees on an eastern university campus this month. We can think of certain professional academic men, unreconciled to previous innovations of university extension, to whom this latest “vulgarization” of even the classic shades will be extreme anathema. But if it is worth while to try to take the university to out-of-school people, why not try to bring them to the campus for a change of atmosphere when it can be done? We know that Farmers' Week at Pennsylvania State College crowds laboratories, classrooms and dormitories in winter vacation. Cornell now varies the procedure by opening her campus to farmer folk for a summer vacation camp.

To be sure Cornell calls its campus colony a school. Rightly so, altho announcements emphasize the out-of-doors attractions of the site beside Beebe Lake, and the sixty-acre playground and athletic facilities at command of the campers. Chautauquans will recognize in it familiar essentials of a high-grade specialized “Chautauqua” under university auspices. It is avowedly a school for inspiration and leadership rather than technical agricultural training. Only one out of the eight instructors offers courses in extension teaching in agriculture. The other seven courses are in rural sociology, rural ethics, rural leadership, rural economics, rural health and recreation, leadership for country girls, rural social survey.

Summer schools which were inaugurated afar from the university not so very long ago are established features of most colleges and universities today. The possible development of the unconventional Chautauqua assembly, the summer conference, the educational camp, thru the use of university campus resources, opens up another suggestive vista of education for living in a democracy.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Mexican Conference

There seemed to be but little ground for hope, at the beginning of last week, that an agreement would be reached at Niagara Falls. Our delegates insisted upon the naming of a Constitutionalist for provisional President of Mexico; Huerta's delegates demanded a neutral, and Carranza would not accept the conciliators' terms concerning representation at the conference. Two of his delegates were at Buffalo, where the Washington delegates were in conference with them for several hours. An impression prevailed at Niagara Falls that the end of the negotiations was at hand.

Huerta's delegates published a long statement, containing the substance of one which they had addressed to the delegates from Washington. They had flatly rejected, they said, the proposed selection of a Constitutionalist, and had done this without consulting their Government. A provisional Government of revolutionaries in Mexico would turn the election as it wished. Therefore the United States was really favoring the imposition of a revolutionary President at the elections. Such a result would excite the hostility of the Mexican people toward the United States, while Carranza and his party would be accused of gaining power by foreign intervention. In Latin-American countries the influence of the government on an election was usually decisive, and rejection of the neutral Government proposed would be tantamount to abet-

ting and even exacting fraud and violence at the elections. It was not true that the nation supported the rebels. States having a population of 10,000,000 were not under rebel control. But even if Carranza had the support of the nation, he would be elected under a neutral Government.

On the following day our delegates' reply was given to the public. They repudiated any suggestion that Mr. Wilson intended to destroy the electoral liberty of Mexico, and insisted that the Mexican delegates misunder-

stood his motives and purpose. He desired to end the war, and further bloodshed could be prevented only by selection of a Constitutionalist. This was the only plan that promised peace. A plan not acceptable to the Constitutionlists would be ineffective. They were a numerical majority and the dominant force in Mexico. A man should be sought whose attitude on controlling issues would make him acceptable to the Constitutionlists, and whose character and conduct would commend him to the other party. There could be a fair election if it should be supervised by representatives of both parties, and all the influence the United States could legitimately use would be exerted to make the election an honest one.

The Negotiations Prolonged

Returning from the Yale and Harvard commencements, at each of which he received the honorary degree of LL.D., Dr. Naon, the Argentine conciliator, visited Washington and was in consultation with the President and Mr. Bryan. While their attitude was not changed, it was decided that the conference at Niagara Falls should be prolonged, and when he returned to that place Dr. Naon was in an optimistic mood.

It was expected then that the negotiations would be continued for a week or ten days, and that conciliators and delegates would consider questions not involving the future Government of Mexico. It was said

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were the Sundry Civil, Diplomatic and Indian appropriation bills. The Diplomatic bill was passed, and also the annual Pension bill, appropriating \$169,150,000. In the Senate, the new commercial agents, who are to work in foreign countries, were exempted from the civil service merit requirements.

In the Missouri contest, the House ousted Representative Dyer, Republican, and gave the seat to M. J. Gill, Democrat.

Senator Smith introduced a resolution of inquiry, virtually alleging that the State Department has improperly given aid to American bankers in Nicaragua, and that the republic has been defrauded. Progress of the Nicaragua and Colombia treaties in committee was checked by these charges and by others relating to lobbyists' large fees for the Colombia agreement. Concerning both of the treaties much testimony will be taken.

The Federal Trade Commission bill was reported in the Senate. Mr. Wilson persisted in asking for the passage of all the Trust bills before adjournment. It is said that the debate on them will begin in the first week of July.

A bill dealing with shipping combinations, a substitute for the La Follette Seamen's bill, and one of the five conservation bills were reported. Senator Owen has been unable to get the signatures of a majority of his committee in approval of his bill to regulate stock exchanges.

Before a Senate committee Louis D. Brandeis criticized the railroad securities bill, saying that the proposed Government supervision was too broad, because it would virtually guarantee issues. He also said the proposed restraint was too severe.

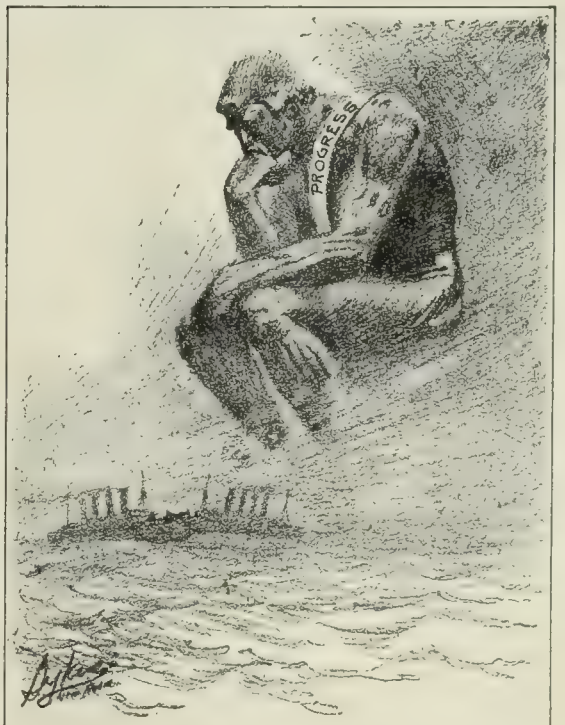
The Senate adopted a resolution for an inquiry as to the use of committee stationery in promoting a gold mine in North Carolina. Senators Overman and Chilton, who are stockholders, explained that the stationery had been used accidentally by their clerks.



New York Tribune

SETTLED

Villa—"Now you stay here and be good, and I'll let you be First Chief"



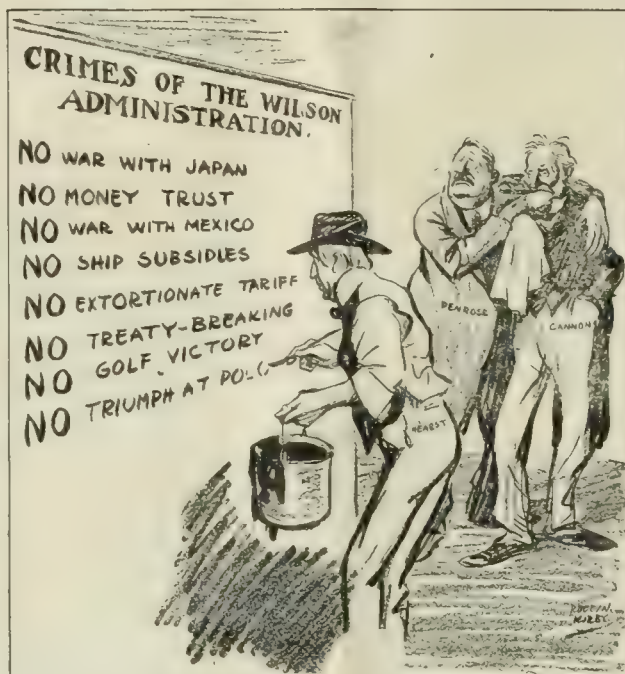
Philadelphia Public Ledger

THE THINKER

Eleven ships since the loss of the "Empress of Ireland" have met injury in fogs



New York Evening Sun
"PSYCHOLOGICAL"



New York World
LOCATING THE BLAME



New York Sun
"GIDDAP!"

that in the meantime there would be an attempt to modify the attitude of Carranza, and to procure his approval of the selection of a neutral of Constitutionalist proclivities. Some thought that an effort in this direction would be successful, if the help of Villa could be obtained, owing to the recent increase of the latter's power after a formidable military revolt against Carranza in the interest of Villa. In this or some other way, delay might promote a settlement.

Much interest was shown in a controversy between Villa and Carranza. The First Chief had slighted his military leader by giving a part of the latter's territory to General Natera, who set out to capture Zacatecas. He did not capture the city, but was driven back and suffered great losses. Nearly half of his 7000 soldiers were killed or wounded. Whereupon Villa was ordered to go and help him. Instead of going, Villa resigned. At the same time civil officers appointed by Carranza were arrested in Juarez and other towns by Villa's friends and taken to Chihuahua. The resignation was at first accepted, and Villa was ordered to take the office of Governor of Chihuahua. At once fifteen generals, who had been fighting under Villa, in a letter to Carranza informed him that they would desert him and support Villa. They virtually controlled 30,000 soldiers. One of them was General Felipe Angeles, an accomplished artillery officer and Secretary of War in Carranza's Cabinet. Carranza yielded and the acceptance of the resignation was revoked.

Villa was in a position where he could make terms. There was an agreement that Carranza should devote his energies to civil affairs; that Villa should be supreme in the army,

and that he, with Obregon and Gonzales, should appoint a general staff, placing Angeles at its head. Villa then started for Zacatecas, to take command there. In signed telegrams he asserted that reports of any disagreement with Carranza were "absolutely false." A similar denial was published by Carranza. At Washington it was said that the incident weakened the authority of an intractable chief, while it gave more power to one who would listen to reason.

Progress of the War

Huerta and his associates rejoiced over the defeat of Natera at Zacatecas. It was admitted in the north that even with his fresh troops Villa would have a difficult task there, owing to the city's natural defenses. But there were rebel successes elsewhere. Obregon made such progress in Jalisco that he set up there a state Government. Blanco, with 17,000 men, was closing in upon Guadalajara. The rebel attack at Mazatlan was temporarily suspended.

The rebel gunboat "Tampico" was sunk, off Topolobampo, by the Federal gunboat "Guerrero," and the rebel captain committed suicide. There was a three hours' fight and several members of the "Tampico's" crew were taken from the water by an American warship. It is now known that, immediately after the capture of Vera Cruz, American marines were landed at Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec railway, and that they held the town for three days.

Colombia and Nicaragua Treaties

Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Secretary Bryan has been explaining and defending the treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia.

Both agreements are opposed with much bitterness by several members of the committee, one of whom, Mr. Smith, of Michigan, has introduced in the Senate a resolution in whose long preamble sensational charges relating to the treaty with Nicaragua are made. The substance of these is that the continued presence of American marines at Nicaragua's capital, and the support of the United States in other ways, has enabled New York bankers to make large profits at Nicaragua's expense. It is asserted that a part of the profit has been derived from bonds, par value \$6,250,000, issued by President Zelaya, bought at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and forced upon Nicaragua at par by American pressure; that part has been gained by the control of Nicaragua's railroads; that a fiscal agent appointed by the United States has served the bankers' interests, and that Nicaragua has been compelled to pay the salaries of many Americans. A denial from the bankers was read in the Senate. They say they have made no profit, but have assisted Nicaragua by adjusting her foreign debt and currency, and improving her customs service.

There have been reports in and out of the committee about large contingent fees to be received by attorneys, said to be friends of Mr. Bryan, after ratification of the two treaties. It is even asserted that one-third of Colombia's \$25,000,000 has been pledged in this way. The nomination of Boaz Long, an officer of the State Department, to be Minister to Salvador, was attacked in the committee, where it was said that he was intimately associated with American capitalists who are very influential in Central America.

It can be seen that it may be impossible to overcome the opposition which the treaties have excited.

There will be, it is asserted by senators, a thoro and searching inquiry as to the history of both of them. Testimony is to be taken concerning the secession of Panama and the relation of our Government to the movement for Panama's independence.

The Federal Reserve Board had been sent to the Senate it was reported that two of the men named, Paul M. Warburg, of New York, and Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, would encounter much opposition. In the Banking and Currency Committee each of the five nominations was referred to a subcommittee of three. While it was admitted that Mr. Warburg had for many years made a careful study of every phase of banking, and was the author of notable articles on banking topics, objection was raised by some because, as a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and a director of prominent banking institutions, he was regarded by them as too closely identified with the moneyed interests of New York. It was pointed out that Mr. Jones had contributed \$10,500 to the pre-convention campaign for the nomination of Mr. Wilson, and that, as a director of the International Harvester Company, or Harvester Trust, he had been named as a defendant in the Government's suit against that company, under the Sherman act. There was objection also on account of his connection with certain associated zinc companies.



© International News

THE MOST THRILLING FINISH EVER SEEN ON THE THAMES

After six consecutive defeats by Harvard the Yale varsity eight won the annual four-mile race at New London by a margin of one-fifth of a second. Yale's crew is at the right. The finish line passes thru the three stakes

The President sent to the committee a letter in defense of Mr. Jones, who was, he said, in a peculiar sense his personal choice. He had been, he said, associated for more than fifteen years with Mr. Jones, who had always stood for the rights of the people against the rights of privilege. Mr. Jones owned only one share of Harvester stock, and had entered the board "for the purpose of assisting to withdraw the company from the control which had led it into the acts and practices which have brought it under the criticism of the law officers of the Government." His connection with the company had been a public service. "In the board of trustees of Princeton University," Mr. Wilson continued, "he stood by me with wonderful address and courage in trying to bring the university to true standards of democracy by which it would serve not special classes but the general body of our youth." Mr. Jones was a man whom he could "absolutely guarantee in every respect" to the committee.

Killed in a Coal Mine An explosion so powerful that it shook the country for miles around and demolished many buildings wrecked a coal mine at Hillcrest, near Lethbridge, in the Canadian Province of Alberta, on the 19th, killing nearly 200 men. There were 236 in the mine. Of these, 41 were rescued and are alive. Within a few hours, two train loads of expert miners, doctors and nurses arrived, and no effort was spared in the attempt to save those who were entombed. On the following day the dead bodies of 94 were recovered. Many of these had been buried in the debris; some were found standing, pick in hand, pinned to the wall by timbers.

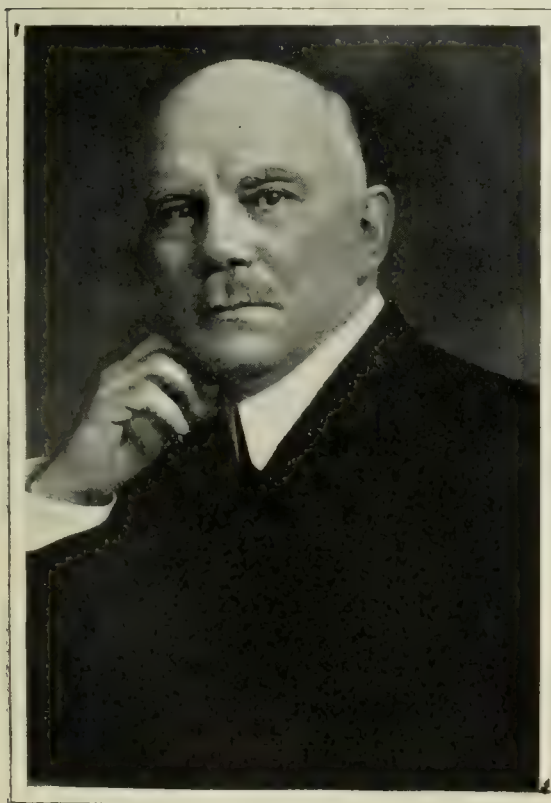
There was no hope that any of the

remaining 101 were still alive. The recovery of their bodies was to be the work of several days. The explosion was due, it is thought, to the formation of gases in the lower levels.

California's Volcano Mt. Lassen, in northern California, ninety miles south of the Oregon line, was regarded as an extinct volcano until May 30, when there was some disturbance in it and a new crater was formed. Nearly two weeks later there were eruptions, and the series of them culminated on May 14th, when clouds of smoke and steam, with stones and ashes, were thrown up 2000 feet in the air. The height of the mountain is 10,437 feet.

On that day a party of eight men went up to the crater. When they saw steam rising they ran away. But they could not escape the shower of rocks and ashes which promptly followed the steam. One of them, Lance Graham, was mangled and fatally injured. Another had an arm broken. The eighth eruption occurred on the 18th. There are two active craters, and in the night a pillar of fire rising from one of them has been visible a hundred miles away.

West Indies and South America The Haytian revolutionists are gaining in their attacks upon the Government of President Zamor, and have been assisted by a revolt of a part of his army. A crushing defeat of the Government's forces in the northern part of the country was followed, on the 20th, by a mutiny in the army near Cape Haytien, where the soldiers took possession of the railroad, intercepted trains and robbed the passengers. News of this insur-



© Harris & Ewing

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE

William G. Sharp, an Ohio Democrat, Congressman since 1909, has been appointed to the post declined a year ago by William F. McCombs. He is a graduate of the law school of the University of Michigan



© International News

A LINER THRU THE GATUN LOCKS

The long preparation of the Canal for actual commercial use, which The Independent has illustrated stage by stage, reached a climax on June 8 when a liner of three thousand tons, the "Allianca," past safely and quickly thru the Gatun works on a trial trip arranged by Col. Goethals

rection was received by our Government at Washington. No additional reports about the propositions for a commission protectorate, said to have been submitted by German, French and British creditors, have been given to the public.

There have been no news reports recently concerning the revolutionary movement in Santo Domingo. President Bordas has asked our Government to recall at once our consul at Puerto Plata, Frank A. Henry, of Delaware, asserting that he has assisted the rebels.

Owing to a rigid censorship, there have been no press dispatches from Venezuela for some time past, but reports by mail say that nine states are in revolt against the Government, which is still controlled by ex-President Gomez, now commander of the army, whose friend, Señor Bustillos, has been Provisional President since the middle of April. General Hernandez, it is said, has 2000 men, and each of four other revolutionary leaders has from 500 to 1000. The Governors of two states recently installed by Gomez have fled before the troops of General Angarita and General Sanchez.

Asquith Receives the Militants

The ostensible aim of the suffragets has been to present their cause to the Government, and the excuse alleged for their outrages has been that Premier Asquith refused to receive a delegation for that purpose. This grievance has now been removed by the Premier, who was induced to consent to receive six working women from the East End Federation of Suffragets, organized by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. The immediate cause of this change of policy appears to have been the

announced determination of Miss Pankhurst to starve to death at the door of Parliament House. She had just been released from Holloway Jail and was still weak from her eighth hunger strike when she was brought to Westminster by a motor car in charge of two trained nurses. Cushions were placed upon the steps at the public entrance to the House of Commons and she was lifted out and laid upon them without interference of the police. Keir Hardie, the most prominent Socialist member of the House, came out bare-headed and in a faint whisper she uttered her demand to be admitted. He carried her message to the Premier, and in ten minutes George Lansbury came out and told her that she could go home, for the Premier would receive a delegation on the following day.

The deputation which, according to the Premier's stipulation, consisted exclusively of workingwomen, arrived at No. 10 Downing street in taxis, escorted by Mr. Lansbury. The women told of the suffering in the sweat shops and the horrors of the social evil, and declared that if the suffrage was not granted to women a "no rent" strike would break out in the East End. The Premier in reply said that the Government could not change its determination not to introduce a suffrage bill into Parliament "at this time," and added that "if the change has come we must face it boldly and give the vote to women on the same terms as men." Mr. Asquith said to the deputation that he received them as representatives of "an association which dissociated itself from the criminal methods of those who have done so much to damage and put back the cause of women," and he argued that if women had the vote they would

find as much difficulty in solving the problems regarding women as the men have.

The French Chamber of Deputies, which would hardly listen to Alexander Ribot when he proposed the maintenance of the three-year service law and the new loan, approved of substantially the same legislative program when it was presented two days later by René Viviani. The new Premier received a vote of confidence by 370 to 137. The difference is chiefly one of personality. The new Chamber is more radical than the old and it was indignant that President Poincaré should appoint a Premier like Ribot, who was regarded as comparatively conservative.

Viviani, on the contrary, was in his youth an active member of the Socialist party, as Professor Guerlac explains on another page of this issue. No member of the Socialist party is allowed to take office in a bourgeois government, so of course Viviani upon his first entering a Cabinet had to sever his connection with the party, which is now ostensibly in opposition to him. When he presented his program to the Chamber the only speech made against it was by Jean Jaurès, leader of the Unified Socialists, who criticized its military policy. Altho the new Cabinet contains five members who opposed the extension of the period of military service from two years to three and the borrowing of money to support it, yet now they are in office they will have to carry out both these policies. They have announced that the new military loan will amount to \$360,000,000, and bonds for \$160,000,000 will be issued immediately. Of this \$120,000,000 is devoted to the extraordinary army and navy expenses and \$40,000,000 to the protectorate over Morocco.

Paris Tourists who have traversed the catacombs, Caves In sewers and quarries of Paris realize to what an extent the city has been undermined in the course of centuries. The subways, pneumatic tubes and cable conduits have increased the danger which comes with every flood. A terrific storm coming while the new subway tunnel is being excavated caused a sinking in many places and the collapse of several buildings. Nearly three inches of rain fell in twelve hours. On the Boulevard Haussmann, near the St. Lazare station and in front of Le Printemps and Crédit Lyonnais, the pavements fell in, carrying down vehicles and pedestrians. On the Place St. August-

tin a taxicab was swallowed up and buried. Both the chauffeur and the woman passenger were killed. In the Place St. Philippe du Roule a crevasse of several hundred feet long and seventy feet deep suddenly opened up and engulfed fifty people who were on the sidewalk in front of a café.

Twelve bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that the number of persons killed may be double that. The breaking of the water pipes added to the flood in the holes and streets, and flames shot up from the broken gaspipes. Gas, water and electricity were shut off from the whole city for several hours.

Greek and Turk The danger of an immediate war between Greece and Turkey is thought to be averted by the assurance given by the Ottoman Government that the Greeks expelled from Turkish territory would be permitted to return and would be compensated for the loss of their houses and goods. Greek refugees from Phokia, twenty-five miles northwest of Smyrna, report that the Turks attacked their town, burned all the houses and killed a hundred Greeks, including priests, women and children. The rest of the inhabitants, numbering 3800, fled to Smyrna and from there were transported to Salonika. The Turks retaliated by charging that the Mohammedans left in Macedonia are being treated barbarously by the Greeks.

The Ottoman Government refused to accept the decision of the powers that the Aegean islands, Chios and Mitylene, should be ceded to Greece. In spite of this the Greek Government announced their formal annexation on June 13, and many of the Greek refugees from Turkish territory are colonizing there.

Dreadnoughts in Demand Both Greece and Turkey are arming for the combat which they believe to be inevitable in the near future. It will necessarily be a naval conflict unless the rumor be true that Turkey has formed an alliance with Bulgaria which will permit her to pass thru Bulgarian territory and attack Salonika. In the late war the Turkish navy was inactive, being overmatched by the Greek, but now Turkey has purchased a dreadnought which was being built for Brazil, and will be ready for business this summer, and has ordered another to be constructed in English shipyards.

This places Greece at a disadvantage, for she has no warship of that caliber, but she hastened to order one



Paul Thompson

HOW THE BRITISH WON THE TROPHY

A sample of the rapid-fire work which defeated the defenders of the International Polo Cup in two straight games. Capt. Cheape has blocked Waterbury and taken the ball from him. The British ponies were faster and better ridden than the American. The scores were 8½ to 3 and 4 to 2½. Capt. Cheape scored five of the British goals.

constructed in France. In the meantime the Greek Government is picking up what smaller vessels it can find. The cruiser "Fei Hung," constructed at Camden, New Jersey, has been purchased by Greece and rechristened the "Helle." She sailed on June 20 for Piræus, with a crew of Greeks picked up in Philadelphia. She is a cruiser of 2600 tons, not much more than one-tenth the size of Turkey's dreadnought.

The Greek Government was also anxious to buy the American battle-ships "Mississippi" and "Idaho," and Secretary Daniels was quite willing to sell them and use the money for a modern dreadnought, but the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment authorizing their sale.

The Besieged Prince The Balkans have provided scenes for many a popular romance, play and comic opera, but it would be hard to find in them a stranger situation than is now to be seen at Durazzo. Here is a Prussian Protestant prince besieged in his capitol by his Mohammedan subjects and defended by his Catholic subjects, under the command of a Dutch officer and supported by the battle-ships of Italy and Austria, who are contending with each other to gain possession of the country which they placed in his charge. The hapless Prince turns first to one faction and then to the other and gets into more trouble with every turn. The Dutch officers, who to avoid jealousy were placed by the powers in command of the international gendarmerie, have had a bad time of it. Major Sluys, the first appointee, quarreled with Essad Pasha, the Secretary of War, and the latter demanded his removal. The Prince dis-

missed Major Sluys, then reinstated him and banished Essad Pasha. Later he sent Major Sluys back to Holland and put another Dutch officer, Colonel Thomson, in his place. Colonel Thomson arrested two Italians, Colonel Muricchio and Professor Chinigo, on a charge of signaling by lights to the insurgents besieging Durazzo. This offended the Italian Government, which demanded the removal of Colonel Thomson. But the Prince was relieved from the necessity of action in this case because Colonel Thomson was shot a few days later by the insurgents when he went to the front to save three newspaper correspondents. His place was taken by Major Roelfsema, but it is a question whether he will be able to defend the capital against the insurgents who invest it on the land side.

They number several thousand and are supplied with heavy artillery. Their aims are not very clear except on one point, that is their demand for the retirement of Prince William. They profess to be willing to accept anybody in his place, a Mohammedan preferably, and if that is impossible a prince of the Bonaparte family. The insurgents have the sympathy and perhaps also the assistance of the Turks in Constantinople.

By his exile of Essad Pasha Prince William has thrown himself into the hands of the Austrian party and Austrian gunboats have brought the Catholic tribesmen of the north, the Malissores and Mirdites from Skutari to the capital. This has naturally incensed the Mohammedans and offended the Italians. Prince William would probably be glad to resign his throne, but the German Emperor and the King of Rumania insist upon his sticking to it.

OUR GROWING FOREIGN COMMERCE

BY WILLIAM C. REDFIELD

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

A FACT which should fill all Americans with confidence and honest pride—a fact which not all Americans know—is that American manufactures have of late years taken the front rank in our exports, until we have ceased to become a nation exporting chiefly grain and animal products, or even crude materials for manufacture, or even these two together, and have become predominantly a nation exporting manufactures. Today and for several years past, out of exports never so large before, manufactures have formed more than half, even as much as six-tenths; and the exports of grain, tho large, have not been able to hold their proportional place. Further analysis shows the remarkable fact also—especially remarkable in view of certain economic theories that have been current among us—that in this growing expansion of our manufactures in the foreign field the item of fully finished manufactures holds the front rank, more than half of all the manufactured goods exported being of this class.

It must be borne in mind that this trade exists in an economic arena where Great Britain and Germany are our chief competitors. The United States is third in the order of the total transactions which the three nations carry on in the world's markets. The balance of trade on merchandise transactions is against Germany as well as against Great Britain, and is largely in our favor.

I take no little pride in referring to foreign trade in manufactures, because our manufactures form not only the largest portion of our exports but that which has been growing most rapidly and which shows the greatest vitality. Our foreign commerce has grown by leaps and bounds until during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, it reached the total of \$4,279,000,000 in value. Of this great sum \$2,466,000,000 were exports and \$1,813,000,000 were imports, showing a trade balance on these transactions in our favor of \$653,000,000. Quite as important as the aggregate, however, are some of the details that go to make up the totals. Our exports of domestic manufactured goods of all kinds amounted to \$1,507,000,000, or sixty-three per cent of our total domestic exports. Again, it will be noted with special interest that out of this total of sales of manufactures that particular portion which represents the sales of fully finished manufactures



WILLIAM C. REDFIELD

was \$778,000,000 in value, or fifty per cent of the total exports of manufactures.

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the Government has done much to foster this great and growing trade. The entire appropriation for the promotion of our foreign commerce has been \$60,000, much less than is annually spent for advertising by many a large retail establishment, nor has the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is supposed to have had this great trade under its fostering care, been equipped with men or means or organization adequate for the work. Accordingly, I have suggested in my annual report to Congress certain changes which simply follow in general outline the organization which our commercial and industrial competitors have already in active service. I may have erred in not asking a more adequate provision for this great work. Certainly it is not consistent with our national self-respect to ask for less than \$759,630, the amount requested for the next fiscal year. Now is the appointed time to provide for a bureau which, under the present law, is practically in charge of our foreign commerce—a commerce which has expanded rapidly during the past fiscal year. The relation of this enormous trade to the prosperity of our people is so obvious as to need no comment. We have spent several hundred millions

preparing the Panama Canal and the nations of the world have been getting ready for its use while we have done almost nothing actively to promote the commerce which should repay the nation, in part at least, for this vast outlay.

In certain quarters there has been a well-defined tendency to complicate the question of our commerce primarily, and our foreign commerce secondarily, with the new tariff. Now, respecting the tariff, all men are witnesses that the flooding of our markets with the products of the cheap European labor has not occurred. On the contrary, the total imports for the current fiscal year including the entire period since the tariff came into effect are actually less than they were for a like period a year ago. What, then, has become of the millions upon millions in value of goods waiting to be unloaded upon us, the power to purchase which was to bring disaster and distress upon American industries? If tariffs made prosperity Brazil should be happy, for the Brazilian tariff is a wonder of its kind. But Brazil is deprest along with other nations. A severe depression has prevailed in Europe and in Asia and in South America, while we, indeed, have felt the world-wide depression least of all and are arising from it most rapidly. The factories of Europe have been looking for orders, and when men have to seek orders prices are not kept high. Consequently in the markets which our foreign trade reaches there has existed general depression, low prices therefore prevailing, and our two great competitors, England and Germany, have been under pressure of an unusual character to get business. It would not be strange if under these conditions our foreign trade should have fallen off sharply. That it should have held its own in the line of fully finished manufactures during the months thus far elapsed of the fiscal year is cause for sincere congratulation.

There is another question which we face in considering our foreign trade—a question which is of utmost importance. Are the great industrial organizations which we call trusts an essential factor in the getting and holding of our foreign trade? Have they been useful or essential, or both? The layman would at once declare that the trusts are all-powerful in our foreign trade, and it is this mistaken impression which I wish to correct. A great deal of our foreign business has been done by houses

that have no relation to trusts at all. The records of the Department of Commerce show that this is so. We are selling our cotton goods abroad without any great trust in that business. We are selling footwear all over the earth, having sufficient capital in our various manufactories for that purpose but without any overshadowing trust. The concerns that ship our automobiles owe no strength to a trust form of organization and are strong financially and industrially rather than gigantic. The essential thing behind this success is an efficient factory and thoro knowledge, and efficiency in production and accurate knowledge are found as often in concerns of medium size as they are among the trusts. Knowledge of the export business is more necessary than the particular amount of cash, a fact which not all American manufacturers seem to realize. Yet I do not wish to be misunderstood. Much that has been done by our big industries in the foreign field is admirable, but their claim that they are essential to our success abroad cannot in my judgment be established. I believe that any one of them could do the business quite as well if they were smaller than they are.

With respect to the hesitant note that exists in business circles today, I do not believe that the so-called calamity howlers come from the ranks of business so much as from the ranks of professional politicians. American manufacturers are right when they claim that their goods should be judged on their merits and that others should not be preferred to them merely because they happen to bear the label "Imported." One of the woolen companies bases its hope for the success of its business on the superiority of its product, and adds frank and weighty words to the effect that there has been a stubborn delusion in this country as to the general excellence of foreign fabrics. It is high time that American business should assume this attitude. I have seen in the textile mills in this country materials of the finest quality, equal to the best made abroad, and this organization and others like it can do no better work than to call the attention of their fellow men, and especially their fellow women, to the fact that American goods should not be bought solely because they are American, but for the larger reason that American goods are usually absolutely better than the goods of foreign make that attempt to compete with them. It is a humiliating fact that American products of sterling quality should be sold as imported.

An encouraging note is sounded,

however, from our great wheat-growing sections where the report is of a bumper crop. The fruits of Florida and of California are doing finely also. The reports of unemployment have been exaggerated for political reasons and the opening of the spring season altered these condi-

tions. The automobile trade reports good and growing business. Our woolen mills are busy. Sales of fertilizers are heavy. Almost everywhere increased areas were planted, with the South going in for more cotton and other crops.

Washington, D. C.

BUTTER VS. LARD

BOTH numerous and remarkable have been the discoveries made by Dr. Osborne and Professor Mendel in the course of their feeding experiments at New Haven, which have been in progress now for more than three years.

They proved for instance that a diet which is sufficient to maintain an adult animal in good health may not be sufficient to enable a young animal of the same species to grow on it. A young animal, in order that it may grow and develop properly, must have food of a higher degree of nourishment than that of a mature animal.

They also brought out very strongly the difference between improper feeding and underfeeding. This difference is again well illustrated in the growing animal. If a young animal be given insufficient quantities of proper food, i. e., if it be underfed, it will grow at the expense of its own tissues. Growth, which is primarily the enlargement of the skeleton, will not be hindered, but due to the partial starvation of the tissues, there will be very little flesh formed and the animal with its bones protruding will present a typical case of a living skelton. If, however, a growing animal is improperly fed—the food, not being of a sufficiently nourishing quality, will hinder its growth no matter how large the quantity of food taken. The animal will appear well and happy, but will be stunted.

The method by which these investigators carried out these feeding experiments could not have been more scientific. They used the white rat as the experimental animal because of the ease with which it can be weighed and measured and its nutritive condition watched. In order to eliminate defective animals which would interfere with their experiments, they bred several generations of animals in their own laboratory under as nearly sanitary conditions as possible and thus produced an unusually healthy stock. The main feature of the diet was the substitution of an isolated protein for the mixture of proteins commonly found in the ordinary diet. Wheat, for in-

stance, was replaced by its important protein, gliadin; milk was replaced by its important protein, casein, and so forth. Their food mixture consisted of lard, starch and sugar, inorganic salts and some isolated protein. They found that if this isolated protein was casein from cow's milk, ovalbumin from hen's egg or edestin from hempseed, the animals were able to grow normally. If, however, the protein of the diet was gliadin of wheat or hordein of barley, the animals were able to maintain their health, but were unable to grow. Now, if the lard of these latter diets was replaced by butter, growth would be resumed immediately.

The behavior of other fats including olive oil was similar to that of lard. Butter alone among the fats seems to possess the remarkable property of stimulating growth.

Butter-fat has shown to be of more nutritive value than lard in still other directions. Osborne and Mendel found in the course of their experiments that their animals would occasionally suffer from "epidemics" of poor growth during the summer months. The diets which were efficient during sixty of a hundred days seemed for some reason to be inadequate during some parts of the summer. They found they could entirely avert the periodic failures to grow if they substituted butter for lard. They likewise found that certain eye diseases prevalent among improperly-fed animals could be alleviated if their diet mixtures contained butter instead of lard, thus fully establishing the fact that butter possesses a far higher nutritive value than lard.

Butter evidently possesses some chemical constituents not possessed by lard and of great value to the animal organism. Just what these constituents are is at present hard to say. Osborne and Mendel seem to think that the high nutritive value of butter may in part be due to the fact that it is a product of metabolic activity of the cells of the mammary gland. Lard, being merely a reserve fat of the animal organism, possesses less nutritive value.

THE MODERN BABEL

AMERE difference in language is not allowed nowadays to interrupt a business enterprise. If it did some of our most thriving industries would be speedily put to a stop. On this page we reproduce a polyglot poster from one of the largest steel works in the world. Of its ten foreign languages the reader will probably find it impossible to read more than the German and perhaps the Italian. These races from southern and eastern Europe have come upon us so swiftly in the present century that we hardly realize that they already form a large element in our population.

It is curious to note that the languages here brought together represent five distinct linguistic families. English, which by courtesy is placed at the top, is classified as a Germanic language, but its vocabulary is so largely Romanic that the reader who knows only English will find more words he can recognize in the Italian section than the German. The section below the Italian will also be recognized as an offspring of Latin, for the Rumanians claim descent from the Roman legionaries stationed on the Euxine and are highly indignant if classed with other Balkan nations as Slavs. In the United States we have already some ninety thousand Rumanians and more a-coming.

The five Slavic languages are divided into two groups by their difference in alphabets. The Poles and the Croats being Roman Catholics, use the Latin character. The Russians and the Serbs, being Greek Orthodox, use the alphabet invented by Cyril of Thessalonica when he translated the scriptures into Old Slavonic in 855. He took the Greek alphabet as a basis and made up the rest of his thirty-eight characters according to his fancy, which was a pretty poor one. It will be seen by comparing the Croatian with the Servian just below that these two languages are practically the same except for the alphabet. According to the census of 1910, there were in this country 54,000

pure Russians, 940,000 Poles, 72,000 Croats and 20,000 Serbs. The Slovaks are Protestants and use the Latin, or, rather, the Czech alphabet. They are being persecuted by the Magyars because of their refusal to give up their language and adopt that of the dominant race of Hungary. This is the chief reason why they are emigrating so rapidly to this country. There were 165,000 here four years ago, and by this time we must have about a tenth of all the Slovaks in the world. Side by side with the Slovak on the poster, as in the mills, is its rival, the Magyar, a language of altogether different origin and structure than any of the others, an agglutinative tongue, related to the Mongol and the Turkish. The Magyars in America number some 227,000. Lastly down in the right hand corner is the Lithuanian, which ranks in antiquity with the other Indo-European languages, closely re-

lated to the Russian, but an elder brother rather than a descendant. Of the Lithuanians we have now more than 138,000.

All these races go into the melting-pot together. They find here little race prejudice except what they bring with them. Here no one interferes with their religion or cares what language they speak so long as their children learn English. And as a consequence of this freedom and toleration the old racial distinctions are disappearing and narrow prejudices that centuries of persecution were unable to overcome are spontaneously laid aside in a single generation.

MUSIC INSIDE OUT

THOSE who enjoy the "looking glass music" such as Mr. Raymond Pearl obtains by turning over his player-piano rolls will find a kindred field of fascination in running their phonograph records backward. On many of these machines the simple crossing of the driving belt reverses the motion of both cylinder and feed-screw, or a little careful work with knife or gouge will hollow out the small end of a cylinder so that it may be slipped on the wrong way. As in the case of the turned music roll, the results are interesting, unexpected, almost unpredictable. In music, instead of the exchange of bass and treble we have such an inversion of accent as transcends even the exaggerated syncopation of rag-time. Our immemorial prejudice in favor of an accented first beat is utterly set at naught. Every climax becomes an anticlimax and every introduction lags superfluous. It is in language, sung or spoken, that the most surprising and puzzling effects emerge. Every speaker seems to be in the throes of the intensest effort at self-expression. Physical conditions of the player roll, indeed, allow one to go even farther than Mr. Pearl suggests. It is obvious that the roll may be run backward, either in its direct or its inverted position. Thus we get from one original its projection in four dimensions.

TO EMPLOYEES OF THE YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE COMPANY

It is very important that everyone report to our Emergency Hospital promptly on being injured, even though the injury be slight. Failure to do so will result in suspension or discharge.

W. C. REILLY, General Sup't.

AN DIE ANGESTELLTEN

DER YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

Es ist von besonderer Wichtigkeit, dass Jedermann, wenn er eine Verletzung erleidet, mag sie auch noch so kleiner Natur sein, dies sofort in unserem Notspital meldet.

Ein Versäumniss dieser Art wird mit zeitweiligem Suspendieren oder vollständigem Entlassen bestraft.

Deutsch—German

A YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

ALKALMAZOTTAINAK

Mindenki, aki munka közben még a legjelentéktelenebb módon is megsérül, köteles az e célra szolgáló kórházunkban azonnal jelentkezni.

Minden egyén, aki ez ellen vét, a munkától fel lesz függesztve, sőt végleg el is bocsájtva.

Magyar—Hungarian

AI LAVORANTI DEL

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

E' veramente importante che ognuno rapporti al nostro Ospedale di Emergenza prontamente quando si fa male anche se la ferita è piccolissima.

Chi fallisce di fare questo il risultato sarà di essere sospeso o mandato via.

Italiano—Italian

ZAMESTNANCOM

THE YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

Každý kto počas práce aj len v najmenšej miere poranený bol, musí sa neomylné hlásiť v špitál'u, ktorý je na tento cieľ zbudovaný.

Každý jedon, kto toto nariadenie prestupí, bude z práce vyzdvihnuti, alebo aj z práce prepustení.

Slovak

CĂTRĂ CEI ANGAJAȚI LA

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

E foarte important ca fiecare rănit dintr-un accident cât de mic să raportează la spitalul nostru numit Emergency Hospital.

Aceia ce nu vor face asta, vor fi suspendați din lucru.

Românește Roumanian

RADNICIMA

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE CO.

Kada se tko ozledi na poslu, mora se s mjesta prijaviti u našoj "Pomoćnoj Bolnici" makar ta ozleda bilo vrlo laka.

Tko se ogriješi o ovo pravilo, biti će privremeno smenjen s posla, ili otpušten iz posla.

Hrvatski—Croatian

КЪ РАБОЧИМЪ.

Есть это очень важнымъ, да би каждый по получении увѣдѣва немедленно явился въ нашу Болницу Скорой Помощи [Emergency Hospital], если даже его повреждение и малое. Неисполнение сего поручения повлечетъ за собою временное, или совершенное удаление отъ работы.

Russian

РАДНИЦИМА.

Када се ко озледи на послу, мора се с места пријавити "Помоћној Болници" [Emergency Hospital], макар та озледа била врло незнатна.

Ко се огреша о овај налог, биће привремено смењен с посла, или посве отпуштен.

Servian

DO ROBOTNIKÓW

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

Jest to bardzo waznym aby kazdy raportowal do naszego Spitala Predkiej Pomocy [Emergency Hospital], natychmiast po skaleczeniu sie, jezeli nawet kalectwo i male. Nie spelnienie tego rozkazu pociagnie za soba suspendowanie lub uwolnienie z roboty.

Po polsku—Polish

DARBININKUS

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

Vra tai labai svarbu, ydant kiekvienas nuėitu i musu Pagelbos Ligonbuty [Emergency Hospital] tuojaus posisizeidimui, kad ir zaida butu visi maza.

Neklausantis to paliepimo bus laikinai ar ant visada prasalytu nog darbo.

Lietuviškai—Lithuanian



BY WILLIAM
J. LONG

Mr. Long, clergyman and woods-writer, has been a contributor to The Independent for a number of years. His familiar books include "Ways of the Wood Folk," "Secrets of the Woods," "Brier Patch Philosophy."
—THE EDITOR.

THE twilight is deepening into dusk as you leave your camp and take to the silent trail. The summer day has had its lesson, broken short off as all lessons are before we learn them; now what of the night? The big woods are fragrant and profoundly still; every tree stands with upraised arms and, viewing them against the sky, you see for the first time their delicate grace as well as their strength. The birds have long since grown quiet, all but the robin, who on the top of the tallest tree, where he can still see a gleam of twilight, pours out a strangely wild song. He is always the last to go to bed. The chipmunks that have been silently busy all day, and the red squirrels that have been noisily idle, are now in their dens asleep. A tiny shadow passes before your face, swooping downward in quivering flight; you hear the sound of little feet on bark, and there at your shoulder, looking at you with round, inquisitive eyes, is Molepsis the flying squirrel. He is the softest, the most beautiful and lovable of his tribe, and he belongs to the night. You are watching him, your heart warming to the little fellow, when leaves rustle and a twig cracks.

If your ears were better trained, you would know now what is passing; for no two animals rustle the leaves or break a twig alike. As it is,

you must strain your eyes in the gloom. The rustle draws nearer; it halts close beside the path, and there in the shadow stands Hetokh the deer, observing you keenly and asking, "Who are *you*, Pilgrim, and whither does *your* trail lead?" Receiving no answer he proceeds on his own way, but with hesitation, looking back at you as he goes. Molepsis runs to the top of his tree, launches himself off in another slanting flight, and is swallowed up in the immensity of the dusk. Such a little life to trust itself so boldly in a great darkness!

Again the trail is before you, silent but never lifeless or quite deserted; it seems always to be listening. As you go on you are wiser than before, for you have learned two things: the odor of a deer, and the meaning of one little shadow that often passes swiftly before your face in the twilight. You are also more sympathetic, and richer by two happy memories; for that little downy squirrel has softened your heart to all innocent creatures, and that quiet, questioning pose of the deer has awakened in you the desire to hear more of the real animal, the living, mysterious *anima* of him, not the babble of his death or the jargon of his bones that fill our books of hunting or of science. The big horned-owl is sounding for rain, far down the trail, and his voice is no longer a foreboding but a call, a call to come and see.

By day you merely see the wild animal; by night you meet him as a fellow traveler on the same road of mystery. This is at variance with the general impression that timid beasts spend their nights in a state of terror; but I learned, long ago, that the

alleged terror of animals is, like their imaginary struggle for existence, the distorted reflection of a human and most unnatural experience. A man in the woods after nightfall is as one who has lost his birthright. His spine grows cold at every rustle; his overstrained senses irritate his nervous system, which becomes "like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh"; whereupon his imagination conjures up a world of groans and ghosts, of savage beasts and other hallucinations. When he returns to his fire-lighted camp, and thinks of small and large beasts roaming the dusk from which he has just escaped with trembling, he easily attributes to them his own human fears; but of these the animal is wholly and happily ignorant.

Let us learn then, at the outset, the first lesson of the night woods: that they have little fear in them except what you carry in your own heart. Banish that fear, and you speedily learn this other lesson: that by day your civilized man is an intruder, a meddlesome adventurer who makes noises and disturbs the blest solitude; by night his transgressions are covered; he is peaceable, because powerless, and nature accepts him as part of a reasonable universe. Then his spirit, set free from its small worldly business, expands into the immensity around him; from the stars and the still night he absorbs tranquillity and peace; and then it is that the animal seems to recognize his changed heart and to have no fear of him.

One evidence of this is that timid deer, which this morning fled from you as if you had a demon, will to-



Drawn by Osborne Mayer

"A SHADOW ROSE UP; AND THERE, SHARPLY DEFINED IN THE MOONLIGHT, STOOD A HUGE BEAR"

night come into your camp-ground, so near that when you wake from slumber you hear their low calls and their footsteps. You may think that this approach is due to the animal's ignorance, that he cannot smell you because the scent of a man is very faint in sleep; and so I thought until I learned better. Near a permanent camp of mine I had constructed a roof of bark, a shelter open on all sides wherein to work in stormy weather. One rainy night I heard sounds in the shed, sounds that came unmistakably from living things, and crept out of my tent to investigate. Some animal slipped away as I approached, but so black was the night that I could not see even the shed until I went beyond it and viewed it against the open lake. Presently a deer glided past me to stand under the roof, and behind her trotted two little shadows that were her fawns. They smelled me, undoubtedly, and I think they also saw me, for they were hardly ten feet away, and their eyes are better than mine in such light; but they showed no alarm until I walked by them on my way to the tent. Then they ran away, but without their usual warning cries, and within a few minutes I heard the mother calling her little ones under the roof again.

These deer are but types of many animals, large and small, which one meets after darkness has fallen, at such close range that one who knows them only by daylight is amazed at their boldness. Even the wood-mice—clean, beautiful little creatures, so delicate that the sudden appearance of danger paralyzes or kills them—seem to lose most of their fears as they run about among the twilight shadows. By day you see them only as vanishing streaks; by night they will slide down the side of your tent for fun, will enter freely and, as I have often tested, will sit in your open palm, as at a friend's table, and eat what you offer them. Two rules of courtesy must be observed, however, when you entertain such little guests: you must eschew mental excitement, which is contagious, and you must never make a sudden motion.

One reason for the boldness of the larger animals at night is that they apparently recognize your helplessness, your lack of confidence in your own senses. They allow you to come near because they know that they can escape at will; at times they even seem to play with you, as children play with one who is blindfolded. I remember, one night, getting lost on my way back to camp. A half moon was shining, giving light enough in the open places, but sadly confusing

matters in the forest depths, where one's eyes were never quite sure whether they were viewing shadow or substance. I had missed the trail and was casting for it in wide circles, hurrying as one does when lost, blundering thru the woods with the noise and clumsiness which distinguish man from all other animals. Down into a deep valley I went, floundered thru a stream, and was climbing the opposite bank when I saw something in front of me, something that was big, motionless and misty-white.

Now I had seen many white things for an hour past—bleached rocks, spots of moonlight, stems of silver birches—but this was different. I knew instantly that the thing was alive; for there is something in a living animal which makes itself known, tho your ordinary sense cannot tell you how. For a long moment I watched the thing steadily, but could make nothing of it. As I started forward the misty-white spot enlarged to twice its size, narrowed again, then drifted away among the trees like a ghost. When I followed, straining my eyes after it, I fell into a hidden branch of the stream where the water was deep and the mud bottomless. The white thing stood motionless, just beyond. Then all the grisly doings of "hants" and wanderlights and banshees, tales that I had heard in childhood and forgotten, came back in a vivid troop. For a moment I was as pagan as any of my old ancestors, and as ready to believe in any kind of a hobgoblin. When I struggled out of the pool the white thing floated, noiselessly as an owl, up a hill and vanished in some thick firs. As I smashed in after it, out it blew on the opposite side, making me feel creepy again, until a twig cracked. It was the first sound I had heard, and it told me that the thing had legs long enough to reach the ground. Twice afterward I saw it close ahead, broadening, narrowing, drifting away; but, except that it was an animal and a large one, I had no idea what I was chasing. Then it disappeared for good, and on my right was a gleam, showing the open lake. Turning in the opposite direction I found the lost trail, making an Indian compass of broken twigs as I went.

Next morning, at daylight, I was back at the place and following my compass. Near the fir thicket I found the track of a large deer. An hour later, as I watched the lake shore, a buck white as snow stepped out. He was an albino, the first I had ever met in the woods, and to this day I have never again seen so magnificent a specimen. He had simply played

with me in the dark, waiting till I was close up, then moving on to watch me from another vantage ground. The broadening of the white spot, which had so completely mystified me, was due to a momentary glimpse of his broadside as he turned away.

Another, and perhaps the dominant, reason for the fearlessness of animals at night, is that their senses become so extraordinarily acute as to produce absolute self-confidence. In the daytime your eyes are much better than theirs; but after night-fall they have you at an immense disadvantage, and they seem to know it. Their noses are, however, their chief source of knowledge, and by night the moist air is laden with a thousand odors that are quenched in the dry sunlight. With the twilight the forest becomes a huge bouquet, and if you go thru it then, you may find, even with your dull nose, that you can tell every tree you pass by its familiar fragrance. You can also wind a beast before you see or hear him, and can pick up from the moist underbrush the musky odor of a deer, the heavy smell of a moose, the pungent reek of a fox, long after one of these creatures has crost the trail.

To a wild animal, with his exquisitely sensitive nostrils, passing thru a forest filled with smells that invite or check or warn him, the sensation must be like that of a person who looks upon a landscape flooded with brilliant sunshine. Because a man trusts only his sight (the least reliable of the senses) he is timid at night, but grows bold with the morning; and for the same psychological reason an animal, who trusts his nose, is wary in the dry sunshine, when odors are faintest, but grows confident when night falls.

The night is better also for hearing. Sounds travel farther, more clearly and more accurately thru the still, elastic air, and the animals' keen ears are then like another pair of eyes. Even a man's ears grow sensitive to the meaning of sounds that are mere cries or noises by day: calling of owls far and near, hunting calls and rain calls; hail and farewell of loons, answered by hail and farewell from another lake far over the distant hills; querulous barking of a mother fox, chiding her cubs for their clumsy hunting; the *tap, tap* of wood-mice, signaling their fellows; the *clink, clink, clink* of the bog-mouse, as if he were dragging a little silver chain behind him. Above these and a hundred other wild calls is that strange, rushing sound of music which sweeps at times over the listening night woods, like the surge and swell of a mighty

organ at an immeasurable distance.

It is commonly believed that this curious harmony is from within, from the overstrained nerves of the ear; but I think, on the contrary, that it is wholly external and objective. When alone on the trail at night, my ears are always tense, always interested; but on some nights the rushing harmony is everywhere, while on others I cannot hear it, listen as I will. Only when conditions are right, when the air is like a stretched wire, do the woods begin to sing. Then from an immense distance comes a faint vibration—from the waterfall, it may be, or from some mountain-edge purring under a steady current of air, or from a swaying grove of pines. The hanging leaves feel it and begin to vibrate rhythmically, tho your eye sees no motion; dry shells of wood, resonant as violins, fall to humming with the faint movement, and presently all the forest is musical. And the strangest thing about this eerie melody is that when you move to hear it better, it vanishes altogether.

Amid such conditions, which awaken even human senses from their long sleep, the animal is at home, and his ability to hear and to locate sounds is beyond belief. For example, you select a little, unnamed bog or pond, and go there after sundown for moose-calling. (Go alone, leaving rifle and all murderous thoughts behind, if you want to see a bull moose unafraid.) Around you stretch endless barrens, lakes, streams, forest—an unmarked wilderness in which one might lose a city. You call, once, twice; and from the mountains behind you, miles away, comes like a ghost of a sound, a faint *quoh!* It is the bull's answer. Now go home, without another sound. At daylight you will probably find your moose not only on your little bog, which is as a pin-point in the vast expanse, but within a few yards of the thicket where you were calling.

With such senses to guide him, to tell him of your every turn and step as you go blundering thru the night, no wonder that the animal grows serenely confident. Even the black bear, more timid than deer or rabbit, sheds something of his aloofness when dusk falls and his nose and ears become as penetrating search-lights. Ordinarily he avoids you and, if you meet him unexpectedly, his every action says, "I do desire that we may be better strangers"; but if you enter his territory quietly, without frightening him, he will sometimes draw near to question you in the friendly darkness.

Once, on a canoe journey, I made

a belated camp, having past the sunset hour and crost a large lake in order to sleep at an old camp-ground of mine. The night was cold, the moon shining clear and full when I arrived at the familiar place. I repaired the old *commoosie*, made a restful bed of fir boughs and was thinking of supper when, across the bay, two bull moose started a mighty rumpus, bellowing, smashing brush, clanging their broad antlers like metal blades as they charged each other savagely. I paddled over in my canoe, ran close to the fighting brutes, and watched until one drove the other out of sight and hearing. When I returned it was too late to hunt wood, so I turned in to sleep without lighting a fire. The splashing of a large trout in the shallows, and the wild call of a bear, *hey'-oo!* like a person lost and demented, were the last sounds I heard.

A man in the open sleeps lightly, and while resting seems in some subconscious way to keep track of what is going on. Suddenly I was wide awake, every sense alert, as if some one had touched me with a warning finger. Behind the great log that lay, as a threshold, across the open front of the *commoosie* something moved; a shadow rose up; and there, sharply defined in the moonlight, stood a huge bear. His forefeet rested lightly on the log; his head was raised, his body drawn back to its utmost tension; eyes, ears, nose—every sense and fiber of him seemed to question the sleeper in intense, silent wonder.

To have started up quickly might have been bad for one of us, so I lay stock still. Presently he glided away, but I knew that he was not satisfied. Without a sound I reached for my heavy revolver, gripped it, and lay exactly as I was before. In a moment the bear's head reappeared at the opening; like a shadow his body moved into the moonlight, and again he raised himself on the log for another long look. He probably smelled me, as I certainly smelled him, rank and doggy; but a sleeping man, like a sleeping animal, gives off very little scent, and Mooween's inquisitiveness had overcome his natural timidity. He had a beautiful skin, with its early, velvety fur that rippled and gleamed where the moonlight touched it; but he had come to my camp from curiosity, and it seemed a greedy, an atrocious thing to kill him just for his skin; at my own door, too, when he stood timidly looking in. Besides, a dead animal is no longer interesting, and I wanted to know what he would do.

Once he turned away, only to return quickly; then there was some-

thing in his motion which said that he dared no longer trust himself or his neighborhood. As he disappeared a second time I peeked around the corner of the *commoosie*. Straight away he went to the edge of the clearing, where he turned and sat upon his haunches, rocking his great head up and down, sniffing the air. Then he stood up full-height on his hind legs, looking enormous among the shadows, dropt again to all fours, and vanished silently in the woods. A moment later I heard him smashing off at a headlong run.

If you are interested merely in animals, the hour following the evening twilight is the best time to meet them. Toward midnight they all rest, and thru the small hours the woods are profoundly quiet until just before the dawn. Moreover, after the twilight has deepened into a moonless night, the depths of a forest are so pitch-dark that human eyes are useless. Even on a trail, at such a time, you must look up steadily and keep your course by the black bulk of trees against the heavens, which are always lighter than the earth. Or better still, if you are in fear of losing your way, shut your eyes and trust yourself confidently to the guidance of your own feet. They are more familiar with the touch of mother earth than you are aware, and will tell you instantly when you are departing from a beaten trail. But avoid burglar-proof shoes, of the absurd "sportsman's" variety, when you first try this enlightening experiment.

I have here merely suggested the night life of animals, and there is no space left to speak of ourselves: of the joy of human senses, awakened and vibrant; of going back to one's birthright of confidence; of the companionship of the night, so much more mysterious and lovely than the day. The man who knows the woods only under sunlight has missed the better part. Try it and see. Take the first still, moonlit evening and follow the trail alone. Look up at the trees, all fairylike, with leaves of burnished silver set amidst luminous shadows, and confess that you never saw a tree in its beauty before. Smell the fragrance of the woods, like a thousand old-fashioned gardens of thyme and mignonette. Listen to the night, to its small voices, to its great harmonies, above all to its silences. Grow accustomed to woods on which darkness has fallen like a benediction, until you lose all fear and learn how friendly nature is. You will love the night when you understand its message, and you will come back with two happy memories where you now have but one.

Stamford, Connecticut

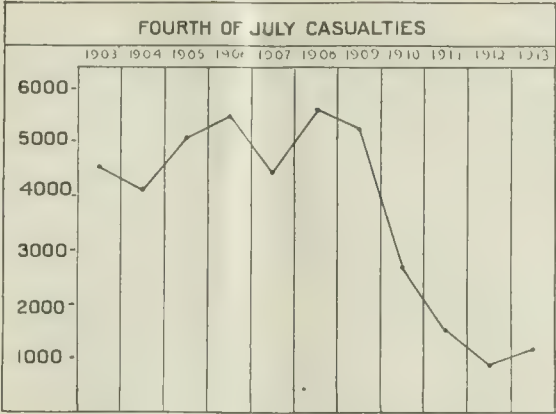
THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,
YALE UNIVERSITY

A DISGRACEFUL, but an encouraging, story is told by the statistics which for eleven years the *Journal of the American Medical Association* has been collecting, showing the deaths and injuries due to the Fourth of July celebration in this country:

| | Fatal Accidents | Injuries |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1903..... | 466 | 3,983 |
| 1904..... | 183 | 3,986 |
| 1905..... | 182 | 4,994 |
| 1906..... | 158 | 5,308 |
| 1907..... | 164 | 4,249 |
| 1908..... | 163 | 5,460 |
| 1909..... | 215 | 5,092 |
| 1910..... | 131 | 2,792 |
| 1911..... | 57 | 1,546 |
| 1912..... | 41 | 947 |
| 1913..... | 32 | 1,131 |
| | 1,792 | 39,488 |

During this period of eleven years 41,280 persons were killed or injured. Of these, 1792 were fatal accidents.



THE DECREASE IN ACCIDENTS
The curve indicates the total of all reported Fourth of July injuries, fatal and otherwise

In 1903 there were 466 deaths. These have been gradually reduced until in 1913 there were but 32 fatal accidents. This is the lowest number yet recorded. In 1903 there were 406 cases of tetanus, of which 363 were caused by the blank cartridge. In 1913 there were but three fatal cases of tetanus.

Of 39,488 persons who were injured from 1903 to 1913, 140 lost

their sight entirely, 620 lost one eye, 485 lost legs, arms or hands, and 1713 lost one or more fingers. Aside from the cases of tetanus, 6997 were injured by blank cartridges, 12,989 by firecrackers, 3343 by cannons, 3641 by firearms, and 13,226 by explosions of powder and fireworks. Most of the persons injured were young boys who were in some way maimed or disfigured for life.

The utter uselessness of this toll of suffering is apparent, but it has been only within recent years that the country-wide agitation for a safe and sane Fourth has resulted in the reduction of these needless injuries. In New York City in 1913 there was not a death from this cause and only sixty-five were injured. In 1907, twenty-two were killed and 422 injured. Continued agitation of this subject is leading to a celebration from which the youngsters can derive as much pleasure and countless homes be spared the desolation which has so often followed.

THE FLAG TO ITS MAKERS

LIKE the Fourth of July, Decoration Day and all other patriotic anniversaries, Flag Day brought out much oratory that was, however sincere in feeling, perfunctory and commonplace in expression. But our Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, in an address to the clerks in his department not only hit upon an unconventional form but put into effective language an inspiring ideal of everyday patriotism. We quote it in full, for it will do any reader good:

This morning, as I past into the Land Office, the flag dropt me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: "Good morning, Mr. Flag Maker."

"I beg your pardon, Old Glory," I said, "you are mistaken. I am not the President of the United States, nor the Vice-President, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the army. I am only a Government clerk."

"I greet you again, Mr. Flag Maker," replied the gay voice. "I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho."

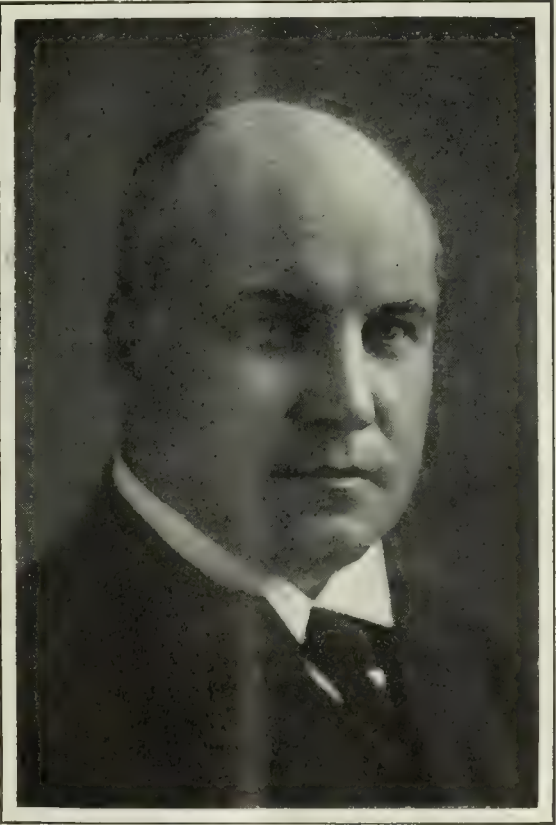
"No, I am not," I was forced to confess.

"Well, perhaps you are the one who discovered the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma."

"No, wrong again," I said.

"Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Maker."

I was about to pass on feeling that



© Harris & Ewing
SECRETARY FRANKLIN K. LANE

I was being mocked, when the flag stopped me with these words:

"You know, the world knows, that yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico, but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the corn club prize this summer. Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag. Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics; yesterday, no doubt, a school teacher in Ohio taught his first letters

to a boy who will write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag."

"But," I said, impatiently, "these people were only working."

Then came a great shout from the flag.

"Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag, not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts. statutes and statute makers, soldier and Sreaddnought, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."



CARTHAGE WAS DESTROYED—BUT LIVES AGAIN IN THE MOVIES

The slave girl Cabiria is saved from sacrifice to Moloch by Sophonisba, the daughter of Hasdrubal. The Itala film of *Cabiria*, planned by D'Annunzio, is exceptional for its spectacular and artistic setting



THE MOVING WORLD

A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES



D'ANNUNZIO'S VERSION OF THE SECOND PUNIC WAR

AFTER man has made an invention it takes him a long time to realize it. The automobile was for the first few years merely a horseless carriage. The cinematograph was in the beginning only a voiceless drama. Those who wrote plays for it were conscious of the limitations of the new art; they could not realize its opportunities. They had been so long accustomed to the pettiness and artificiality of the stage that they felt lost when the proscenium arch was taken away and the back drop removed to the horizon.

What has been needed was a playwright who had the courage to let his imagination expand to the possibilities of this new medium of expression. The man has now come and he is Gabrielle D'Annunzio. Tiring of his achievement in Italian romance and French verse, in bestial realism and fantastic idealism, in drama historical, religious, spectacular, or decadent, he sighed for a new world to conquer and he has found it in the flying film.

He has taken as his theme one of the great wars of history, the struggle for life between Rome and Carthage, between Europe and Africa. Here he finds the same opportunity for the display of his patriotism as in his gorgeous drama of Venice with its motto "The future lies in the sea," which was produced just before the Tripolitan war and foreshadowed the extension of the Italian empire across the Mediterranean. The unbiased foreigner will not see in Scipio's carrying the war into Africa against a foe threatening to overpower Rome itself a very close historical parallel with the recent raid of the Italians with dreadnoughts, machine guns and aeroplanes against the Arabs and Turks of the Tripolitan shore, but then he is not expected to. Let the cinema-loving Italian get the patriotic thrill of feeling himself a descendant of the world-conquering Roman while we will enjoy *Cabiria* as Livy brought to life, magically unfolding before us in a series of beautiful and thrilling scenes.

The love theme, or one of them, is taken directly from Book XXX of Livy's *History of Rome*, the strange story of Sophonisba, daughter of the Carthaginian Hasdrubal, who was in

love with the young Numidian prince, Massinissa, tho married for political reasons to the old King Syphax instead. But Massinissa is a hero such as novelist or playwright rarely finds ready to his hand. Tho repeatedly defeated, hunted down like a fox, wounded, exiled, poor and friendless, he rallies his Numidians, captures King Syphax, besieges his capital, Cirta, and marries Sophonisba; then when he finds that Scipio demands the Queen to grace his triumph he sends her word to escape by means of the poison cup.

Signor D'Annunzio has telescoped his history and disarranged his dates in order to get in all the picturesque incidents possible, but those who know their Livy sufficiently well to call the attention of their seat-mates to his anachronisms are few and they have their reward. For the rest of us it is a real lesson in history to see how the Roman soldiers scaled a wall by pyramiding with their shields; how the ladders and catapults were used by the besiegers and stones and pitch by the defenders of the city; how galleys maneuvered and troops marched. Even legends are actualized, for to the movies all things are possible. Scientists have long discredited the possibility of Archimedes setting the Roman fleet on fire by means of mirrors, but here we not only see it done but watch him working out the method by laboratory experiments.

Cabiria begins with an eruption of Mt. Etna and the destruction of a villa, but it becomes more exciting as it goes on. The little daughter of the household is saved by a subterranean passage, is carried off by Phœnician pirates and carried to Carthage, where she is about to be thrown by the priest of Baal into the fiery maw of Moloch when she is rescued by a Roman spy and his giant Nubian slave. These are the main incidents of the first part of the first act, corresponding to the opening conversation between the maid and the butler in the ordinary domestic drama. Afterward the plot thickens.

It must not be thought *Cabiria* is all war and horrors. Comic relief, usually lacking in the historical photoplays, is here supplied chiefly by Bodastoret, keeper of the Striped Monkey wineshop in Carthage. There are many scenes that for pure beauty could hardly be matched by any canvas. Hannibal crossing the Alps at

sunset, the train of camels crossing the desert dunes, the doves of Sophonisba and the tableau of the bridal galley at the close will linger long in the memory of every one who sees them. (*Itala Company, New York.*)

PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN

"The Moving Picture Educator" department of *The Moving Picture World* recommends the following reels as suitable for school entertainments:

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Wild Birds in Their Haunts," "How Plants Grow" would be a splendid beginning and would blaze the way for others of a more scholastic nature, if necessary. For a thoro children's entertaining program, there could be no better selection than "Two Old Pals," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Jack and the Bean Stalk" and "April Fool." For the Fourth of July, the program should be: "Fairy Banquet," "Old Glory," "Tramp Elephant" and "For the Queen." There may be added to these "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Declaration of Independence," besides pictures centered around both Washington and Lincoln. For an entertainment of a little more senior character, the following is a good one: "Ancient Temples of Egypt," "The Battle," "Home" and "A Pueblo Legend."

For a still higher grade of exhibition where those present are more of the stamp of the high school pupil the following is a good suggestive list: "The Glories of Ancient Rome," "On the Trail of Germs," "The House-Fly," "Sponge Fisheries," "Life in Our Ponds," "Water Beetle and Its Young," "The Frog," "The Story of the Typewriter," "Fan and Lace Making in Japan," "Bees and Honey."

INSECT LIFE

The transformation of the insect from caterpillar to chrysalis and on to butterfly is a marvelous thing to watch, but the entire cycle requires more prolonged attention than most children can be induced to give. As a supplement and incentive to such nature study the film on the *Carrot Caterpillar* is excellently adapted. The pictures are colored and the descriptive slides are more carefully worded than usual. Another entomological reel by the same company deals with the *Scarab* and is dramatic and funny as well as instructive. The fight between the beetles over their booty and their Sisyphus-labors in rolling it to their underground treasure-house are really thrilling. These films are not new but have for some time been known to educators as among the best of their class. (*Pathé film, General Film Company, New York.*)

VIVIANI, SPELLBINDER AND PREMIER

BY OTHON GUERLAC

French premiers come and go with such swiftness that we take little note of them in America, but the man who for the moment heads the government in France is a picturesque character and whether in office or out will doubtless continue to play an active part in future politics as in the past. Professor Guerlac of Cornell here explains by what steps the young Socialist spellbinder and bitter skeptic became the first Minister of Labor and has now reached the highest rung of the political ladder.—EDITOR.

IT was in the '90's of the last century that I saw and heard for the first time M. René Viviani. He was then already a well-known member of the Socialist Party, a brilliant lawyer, a writer on the staff of the principal Socialist paper, a deputy of the famous vintage of 1893, one of the most promising orators of a party that has always been rich in oratory, as well as in promises.

He had come to Limoges, the industrial town of Central France, at the request of its Socialist mayor, to address the working men, who had then I forget what grievances. Was it a Ribot or a Dupuy ministry that was then in power? That, too, has escaped my memory. But I recollect very vividly the appearance on the stage of the three or four opposition spellbinders, who had been brought from the Paris train directly to the meeting in the large circus, packed with working men. Altho Camille Pelletan was there, the old, unkempt warhorse of the Radical party, who amused the crowd with his sallies, and a Parisian alderman, now forgotten, who broke down in the midst of his speech, M. Viviani easily carried the honors.

A spare, slender young man, in his wrinkled sack coat and baggy trousers, I see him still, with his cropped mustache, his intense look, walking up and down the platform, speaking with lightning velocity, hurling invectives at the Government, stopping only long enough for the vociferous bravos and the frantic handclapping of his enthusiastic Socialist hearers.

The word "punch" was not in use then.

But that is decidedly what M. Viviani displayed in his twenty-minute speech, devoted, I recall distinctly, to the flaying of French magistracy who had just then rendered some severe judgments against the working men engaged in a strike. His rapid-fire delivery, his nervous and snappy sentences, the swing and rhythm of his periods, bespoke a first-class stump speaker of the kind who make a hit at every shot, and whose fervid passion keeps their audiences in a continuous tension and thrill.

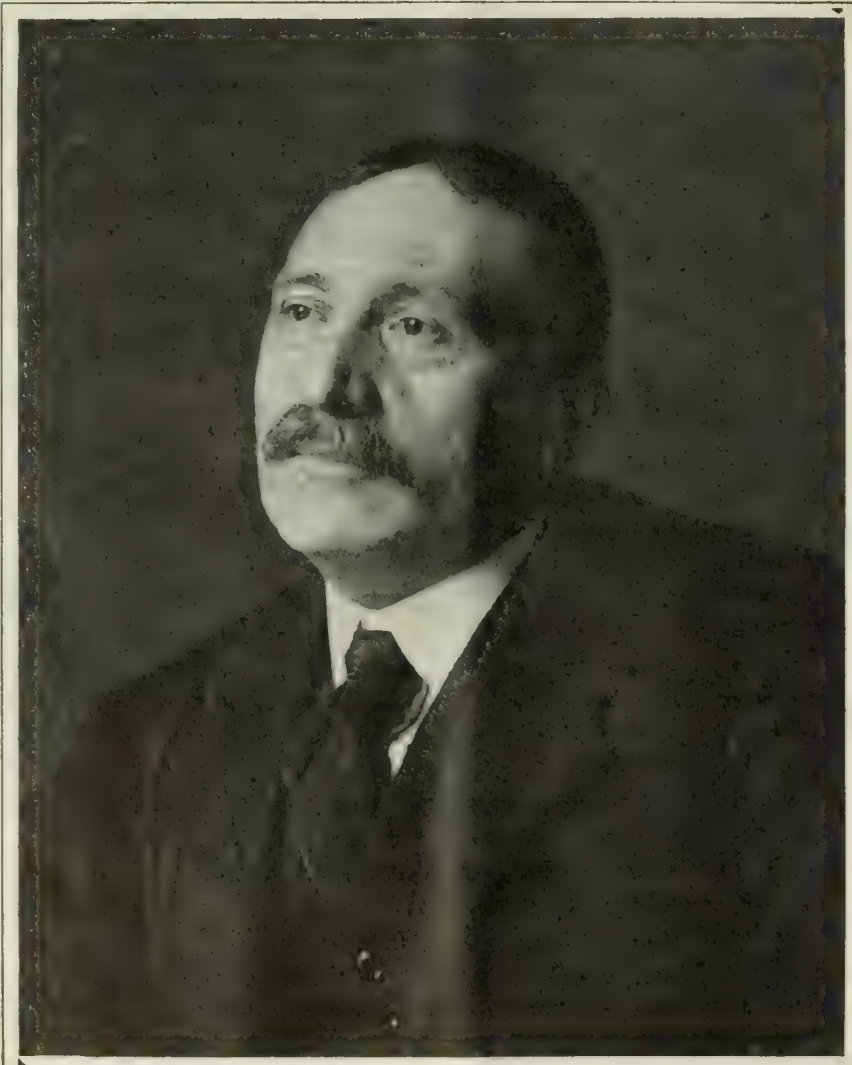
M. René Viviani entered Parliament twenty-one years ago, in September, 1893, as Deputy of the fifth ward of Paris, which includes the Latin Quarter, the Sorbonne, the Law School, and the Pantheon. He was just thirty, having been born November 8, 1863, in Sidi-Bel-Abès, Province of Oran, in that North African France, where races and nationalities—French, Italian, Spanish, Moorish, Alsatian—are working out a new civilization. His fame began at the Paris bar, where, as a budding lawyer, he had become "Secretary of the Conference," a purely honorary position to which beginners are elected, during their three-year probation period, on the strength of their oratorical skill in special academic debates organized

for the training of young lawyers. The "Secretaries of the Conference" are the successful advocates and politicians of tomorrow. Out of that brilliant élite have come such men as M. Millerand, M. Barthou, M. Poincaré. Some of these promising barristers confine themselves to their profession, and are content to become, some day, great criminal lawyers, like Henri Robert and Labori. Others—the more enthusiastic and militant variety—mingle immediately law with politics.

Viviani was not slow to cast his lot with the politicians. His sharp, aggressive, even bitter turn of mind destined him to the opposition, which, moreover, always has had more attraction for young Frenchmen. He soon joined that group of lawyers, writers, professors, who in 1890 swelled the old Socialist Party, instilling new blood in an organism that, until then, had been living entirely on the old Marxist creed and the bloody souvenirs and traditions of the Commune.

Socialism was then the thing. Men from all parties were entering its ranks: Jaurès, the moderate republican; Marcel Sembat, the graduate of a Catholic college; Millerand, the right-hand man of Clemenceau; Viviani, the friend and rival of Millerand. All the Socialists, young and old, had for their organ a newspaper which was then the only Socialist newspaper, *La Petite République*. Here, as well as in the Chamber, in the law court where he acted as counsel for the Syndicate of Railway Employees, in all the Socialist conventions in France and out of France, M. Viviani acted the part of a regular and prominent member of the party. His fame soon became widespread. Long before the general public had heard of M. Briand, it knew M. Viviani. His name used to be coupled with that of M. Millerand; they were the two telling debaters and keen thinkers of the party of which Jaurès was then, as now, the unrivaled orator.

When the long squabbles over M. Millerand's participation in the government ended by his exclusion, and the formation in 1904 of a Unified Socialist Party, bound by



Brown Brothers

RENE VIVIANI, PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE

international agreement not to accept any offices in "bourgeois" governments, Viviani, like Briand, stayed outside. In 1902 the Latin Quarter had refused him, in favor of an obscure Nationalist, the continuation of his mandate, so that, four years later, in 1906, he had to appeal to the votes of a rural constituency in the Department of Creuse, which has ever since remained faithful to him. Henceforth he was an "Independent Socialist," convenient label for those who did not care to wait until the millenium to take their share of the honors and responsibilities of government, and still did not wish to renounce altogether the beliefs, hopes, or utopias of their younger years.

M. Viviani soon received the reward of his "independence." In November, 1906, when M. Clémenceau established a new Ministry of Labor, it was the former Socialist of fifteen years' standing who became the first incumbent of the office. Like Millerand, like Briand, after him, Viviani showed himself a man of realization as well as of ideals. He worked hard to place on the statute books some of the more feasible promises of the Socialist program, and to his unceasing efforts and masterly debating power is due the passing of the Pension Law that gives to 17,000,000 men and women the right of a pension at the age of sixty-five. Against the conservative economists of the older school and uncompromising Marxists of the Guesde persuasion, he defended the new bill, which, whatever be its deficiencies, marked the advent into French law of the principles of state Socialism.

While equal, in every way, to the new functions that had been entrusted to him, M. Viviani had not completely forsaken the old man. The idealist, the opposition debater, the ornate, glib rhetorician that he always had been, betrayed him one day into making a declaration that created a great stir and was widely quoted against him. Speaking in the House, as Minister of Labor, on the obligation that the state has to give the masses something more than hopes of a distant and future happiness, he was carried into a manifestation of official irreligion such as had never been made before by a Minister acting in the name of the Government.

The passage, from a literary standpoint, is worthy of admiration, and would deserve to be quoted, even if it had not become famous as a sort of public confession of what the conservatives have claimed was always the real religious policy of the Republican Party:

All together, first our fathers, then our elders, and now ourselves, we have set ourselves to the work of anti-Clericalism, of irreligion; we have torn from the people's soul all belief in another life, in the deceiving and unreal visions of a heaven. To the man who stays his steps at set of sun, crushed beneath the labor of the day and weeping with want and wretchedness, we have said: "Behind these clouds at which you gaze so mournfully there are only vain dreams of heaven." With magnificent gesture we have quenched for him in the sky those lights which none shall ever kindle again.

I do not think that M. Viviani has ever officially recanted on that point; but he has this very year deemed it prudent not to repeat his confession of disbelief, and to come back to the much safer ground of anti-Clericalism on which all Republicans join hands. On the 24th of March, 1914, speaking in the Senate as Minister of Public Instruction of the Doumergue Cabinet, on a bill drafted to defend the public schools against the Clericals, he expressed his present

attitude in a speech, which the Senate ordered to be posted all over the country, and of which the following is a characteristic expression of his views:

If the Church were only a faith, if it were satisfied to open its temples to the believers, to call them to prayer, to offer them peace, silence, resignation, blessing for the dead and consolation for the living, we would have nothing to object. Before these people we stand respectful and uncovered.

But you know well, gentlemen, that the Church is more than that; the Clerical Party doesn't allow it to be only that: it wishes to be a government; it wants to reconquer the privileges that the Revolution have wrested from it; it will not be satisfied with the place to which the modern world has restricted it. Hence, if there is a régime that should confront such a system, it is the Republican régime; not merely because the Republic is a government, but because it is a faith, because it must unfurl like a flag its ideal before all men and continue to raise souls toward freedom and justice.

Cornell University

THE LEND-A-VOLUME LIBRARY

IN most private libraries there will be found popular books, which having had one or two readings by their owners or members of the family, are of no further service. Particularly is this true as to novels and children's books. Owners of such books would be glad to have their neighbors read them, but are reluctant to lend freely, as without a system of charging or keeping trace of books, they are apt to be lost. To give them away might mean that they would simply furnish food for moths in a neighbor's attic.

Any scheme, therefore, looking to the free circulation of books, would be to the average town a welcomed innovation; and the generous spirit evidenced by people to share the pleasures of a book with a friend, could be utilized to bring this about. The simple plan proposed might be called a "Lend-a-Volume Library." Let some individual, or a committee working thru a local library association, visit homes where there are books and ask for the loan of a few popular but inexpensive volumes for a given length of time. Let these be carefully listed as to source, giving credit to each contributor.

Some enterprising merchant would be glad to give prominent space in his store for a neat book-case or section of shelving, where the books could be arranged, easily accessible for handling, and loaned without charge to any one from town or country deemed trustworthy by the proprietor of the store.

A card in each volume to be signed by the borrowers, pledging them-

selves to observe a few simple rules, and a twenty-five cent dating stamp with which to record date of loan and return would be all the charging system needed. Lost books would be paid for and small fines charged for keeping books over time. This fund would supply money for incidental expenses. Rural borrowers could utilize the new low rate parcel post on books. New magazines might be included and similarly circulated.

Those who loaned books to the library would be glad to contribute to the pleasure and enlightenment of the community, yet at any time should they see fit, they could recall their loan, or substitute other books. The library association, or board, would direct the affairs of the library and provide new books, eliminating undesirable, objectionable or useless volumes, the object being to keep only those worth reading, and which by test would be read.

From the merchant's standpoint it would be desirable because it would bring people to his store—an advantage which would more than offset the little effort required to look after and exchange a few volumes a day.

Many people would gladly give the books, or give money, which would, of course, be acceptable; but the idea, at least at first, might best be tested by making it largely a loan affair. The association would give its time, the community would lend the books, the store would furnish the place of exchange.

The plan is worth trying. The need is there; the books, in part, are there; and the field is open.

THE NEW BOOKS

PROGRESSIVISM, LABORISM AND SOCIALISM

RADICALISM is of many hues, from progressive pale purple to revolutionary blood red. The French have a saying: "Everybody is on the right to somebody." Wherever one stands as a reformer he has neighbors on one side who look askance at his daring radicalism and neighbors on the other side who sniff at his timid conservatism.

Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, who has collected articles written during ten years into a volume on *Labor and Administration*, was considered so dangerous by an eastern university that, despite his rare capacity as scholar, investigator and teacher, his resignation was as welcome as a fresh endowment. Finding later a congenial sphere in the university which was coöperating with Governor (now Senator) La Follette, in the elaboration of a liberal economic and political program, he continued his open-eyed tho sympathetic investigation of industrial problems and made himself, in the judgment of fellow economists, the best-informed man in the country on labor questions. But the opinions he now elaborates seem, to many reformers, to be safe and sane to the point of tameness.

Abstract doctrines, millennial hopes, vituperative vaporings, do not attract him. "The history of labor laws and strikes have this in common to both—laws become dead letters; the victories of strikes are nibbled away. Amateur faith in laws and strikes weakens with experience. . . . Attention is shifting from laws to the means of enforcing them—from strikes to the unions that safeguard the gains—from the rights of labor to the protection of its rights. Here is a field, not for the 'friend of labor' who paints an abstract working man, but for the utilitarian idealist, who sees them all as they are."

Such humdrum doctrine would be scorned even by so moderate a socialist as Robert Hunter, whose volume on *Violence and the Labor Movement* yet labels him, to the wilder spirits, far on his Left, as "milk-and-water, guaranteed harmless under the pure food law." Syndicalists, Industrial Workers of the World and anarchists (excepting those of the mildly philosophic kind who keep canary birds) boldly profess, as Ettor did recently before the Industrial Relations Commission, that

they will use any means, however violent and illegal, which will gain their ends. Such doctrine horrifies Mr. Hunter, to whom violence is ethically unjustifiable and tactically suicidal. Even the mildly spectacular promenading in mourning clothes outside the offices of Mr. Rockefeller and the unseemly invasion of churches for advertising purposes is condemned by Socialists like Robert Hunter and Morris Hillquit. Mr. Hunter has lovingly elaborated the long, tedious history of Socialist

party efforts to cast out anarchism, to purge from their body in different countries the virus of violence. "Whenever any group or section of the labor movement has embarked upon a policy of breaking the law, or using any weapons that will win the fight, whether such policy was styled terrorism, propaganda of the deed, direct action, sabotage or anarchism, it has invariably served to demoralize and destroy the movement, by attracting to it professional criminals, infesting it with spies, leading the workers to needless and senseless slaughter and ultimately engendering a spirit of disgust and reaction."

Not only is violence the worst of tactics, but it is out of harmony with Socialist philosophy, says the author. Socialism does not hold the individual employer responsible for the ills of society, but the outrageous system of which the employer also is sometimes the victim. "One can cut off the head of an individual, but it is impossible to cut off the head of an economic law."

All this anxious disclaiming of violence is rather laughable to English Walling, who in *Progressivism and After* is still further to the Left. To him Robert Hunter is little better than a Rooseveltian Progressive, only a step or two ahead of that butt of Socialist ridicule, Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. The state socialism or laborism which Robert Hunter advocates is but a half way stage between private capitalism and real socialism. All that author's parade of parliamentary action, of the thrilling victories won by persistent propaganda and peaceful organization is delusive, because the victories have been won largely by abandoning socialist principles. For example, argues Walling, take the German Social Democratic party, which, Hunter boasts, polls four and a quarter million votes and elects twenty-eight per cent of the Reichstag. That very vote has been its undoing. Dominated now by the clerks, little merchants, professional men and skilled mechanics who, tho in the main simply voting for the party at elections, yet dictate its policy, the party in the Reichstag has backslidden to the extent of voting for the militarist budget, thereby abandoning the most important practical plank in their platform.

Mr. Walling's analysis is very acute, dispassionate, painstaking,

THE NEWEST BOOKS

The Autobiography of a Happy Woman, Anonymous. Segments of her life, unconnected except as they fuse in the joy of work; unconcerned with the problem of sex, of woman's ways, or woman's rights, except as they are material to happiness.

Moffat, Yard \$1.50

Collected Essays of Rudolf Eucken. This new volume from the foremost defender of Christian idealism contains twenty essays on various religious and philosophical movements of the time in Germany and elsewhere published during the past twenty-five years.

Scribners \$4

The Upper Reaches of the Amazon, by Joseph F. Woodroffe. Dealing with the country explored by Roosevelt, but concerned not so much with rivers as with natural history and the people who gather the rubber crops.

Macmillan \$3

The America's Cup Races, by Herbert L. Stone. A timely history, handsomely illustrated, of England's futile attempts to recover the famous yachting trophy brought to this country in 1851.

Outing \$2

Midstream, by Will Levington Comfort. In which the author, at the "halfway house" of life, cannot refrain from telling the reader what a wonderful youth he was. Hobby-horses and kilts are set forth with all the enthusiasm of a new discovery.

Doran \$1.25

Clark's Field, by Robert Herrick. A single-tax argument in the form of a story about a twenty-acre field around which a great city grew, and how it affected the life of a girl who fell heir to it.

Houghton Mifflin \$1.40

Idylls of a Dutch Village, by S. Ulfer, a translation. Revealing in the windmill-guarded meadows of Holland and its simple farmers a new field of literary wealth little known to the English reader.

Dutton \$1.75

and, in the main, convincing. He has remarkable persistence of purpose and literary fecundity. Tho only the student will have the patience to read thru the voluminous analyses, yet those who do master them will have a deeper knowledge of the likely results of our revolutionary movements than they could acquire from any other source.

Mr. Walling is near the extreme Left. Not far beyond him, surely, the compass will have been boxed and those further Left will constitute the extreme Right.

Labor and Administration, by Prof. John R. Commons. The Macmillan Co. \$1.60.

Violence and the Labor Movement, by Robert Hunter. The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Progressivism and After, by English Walling. The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

MAETERLINCK ON IMMORTALITY

In *The Independent* for June 12, 1913, I pointed out some notable discrepancies between Maeterlinck's *La Mort* and the essay published in English under the title *Death*, and I express the hope that the fuller French version would be translated in its entirety for the benefit of the English reading public. This has now been done, and Mr. de Mattos has performed his task with his usual skill and deftness of phrase. The new chapters (IV to VIII), to which attention was drawn in my previous article, are now accessible to the American public, and the whole essay from beginning to end has been greatly strengthened in the enlarged text. The chapter of "conclusions" in particular will be eagerly scanned by those who look for light or consolation to the Belgian mystic. He puts aside the religious solutions as not open to the tests of human reason, and dismisses total annihilation as physically impossible. The hypothesis of a survival of the ego, released from the body, but retaining full and unimpaired consciousness of its identity, seems to him very unlikely and not greatly to be desired, tho less to be feared than our actual existence. Survival without any sort of consciousness would be tantamount to annihilation. He comes finally to the hypothesis of a cosmic consciousness, with the alternative of a modified consciousness for which death is inconceivable, and which therefore implies absorption in the cosmic consciousness:

If there be a consciousness somewhere, or some thing that takes the place of consciousness, we shall be in that consciousness or that thing, because we cannot be elsewhere. And, as this consciousness or this thing cannot be unhappy, because it is impossible that infinity should exist for its own unhappiness, neither shall we be un-

happy when we are in it. Lastly, if the infinity into which we shall be projected have no sort of consciousness nor anything that stands for it, the reason will be that consciousness or anything that might replace it is not indispensable to eternal happiness.

This is a vague and shadowy assurance to substitute for "the sure and certain hope of life everlasting" offered by the creeds; but those for whom the creeds have ceased to be valid may find in Maeterlinck's essay some ground for encouragement. The shuddering dread of death haunted the imagination of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance like a continual nightmare. It forms the dark background of *Everyman* and many another masterpiece of medieval literature. Shakespeare puts the same thought into the mouth of Claudio in *Measure for Measure*.

If the modern world has lost its hold on the consolations and promises of religion, it has also been delivered from this craven fear of death; and Maeterlinck's essay, altho it proves little or nothing, is in this regard an encouraging sign of the times.

J. W. CUNLIFFE.

Our Eternity, by Maurice Maeterlinck. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

BRANDES AND NIETZSCHE

Opportunely with the visit to America of the great Danish critic comes a volume containing his correspondence with Friedrich Nietzsche; twenty-two letters, exchanged in one year, ending with that significant scrawl:

To the friend Georg: When once you had discovered me it was easy enough to find me: the difficulty is now to get rid of me.

THE CRUCIFIED.

This was Nietzsche's last writing before the madness settled upon him for life and it shows that his growing megalomania had reached the point where he who had before boasted of being the Antichrist, had now come to identify himself with the Christ.

Macmillan. 75 cents.

THE HEART OF CHILDHOOD

The author of *The Very Little Person*, Mary Heaton Vorse, carries her social analysis a step further in her latest novel, *The Heart's Country*. No one can write more tenderly of childhood than Mrs. Vorse, and her story of a girl's heart is charming while she writes of the little group of New England lassies of fifty years ago; they are less convincing as they grow into womanhood at the end of the book.

Houghton Mifflin. \$1.35.

R. L. S.

This volume, entitled *R. L. S.*, is a collection of informing papers upon the materials and the various backgrounds of Stevenson's fiction by Francis Watt. An attempt has obviously been made to round out the collection into something like a study of the author, by prefixing a chapter on his life, and by adding chapters on his career as lawyer and engineer, on his verse, on his religion, on his character and on his style.

These subdivisions are all unprofitable. Until a more intimate study of Stevenson's life than we yet have, becomes in some way possible, his letters will be his biography. Meanwhile, any information as to materials on which he built his stories is interesting, whether or not it is important or necessary.

Macmillan. \$1.50.

BREAKING THE EAST'S RACE BARRIERS

The spirited descriptions of personal experiences and impressions recorded in Dr. Lewis Gaston Leary's *Syria and the Land of Lebanon* give his volume the flavor of a book of travel and make it pleasant reading. Everywhere there are suggestions of the new movements revolutionizing the old order even in the East. The picture of the field-day in Beirut, at which the mingling races in their athletic sports broke over the barriers of traditional enmity and religious strife, is symbolical of the gradual emergence of a larger social vision and a new social life in that region of conflicting civilizations.

McBride, Nast & Co.

SEARCHING FOR THE POLE

Sir Ernest N. Shackleton's fascinating and stirring narrative of his search for the South Pole in 1908-9, entitled *The Heart of the Antarctic*, has been republished, with many illustrations from photographs, maps and sketches, in an inexpensive, one-volume edition. It is an enthralling account of a great undertaking written with decided literary skill.

Lippincott. \$1.50.

PARKS, PLANS AND PLATITUDES

A bulky contribution to the literature of city planning is Frank Koester's *Modern City Planning and Maintenance*, a handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated volume, rich in detailed information, and as indifferently written as books of the sort are apt to be. Why does the new city movement nearly always express itself thru a veil of vapid generalizations?

McBride, Nast & Co. \$6.

LET THEM COME IN

Mary Antin has written an argumentative sequel to *The Promised Land*, her brilliant autobiography. *They Who Knock at Our Gates* is a plea, or rather a challenge, in behalf of free immigration. To her enthusiasm the problem appears rather simpler, perhaps, than it really is, but her fresh, earnest idealism commands attention on a much written about subject.

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.

BEGINNINGS OF THE CHURCH

It is a difficult task to set forth the foundation facts and forces of early church history. The records are meager and indefinite, and the disposition has been almost universal to read into the scattered data the historian's preconceived theory of development. The period has also been regarded as more or less authoritative for Christian belief and practise. Consequently most works on the subject are polemical in purpose, whatever their form. These considerations suggest and account for the grave defects in the volume of

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO SPEND YOUR SUMMER?

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large or small; the best routes to reach them; and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign.

The Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at McAlpin Hotel, 34th St. and Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to

INFORMATION

THE INDEPENDENT - - - Publishers Building, New York

Give me information—

About _____

Name _____

Address _____



Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; SS. "Halifax" Saturdays till July 1st then Wednesdays and Saturdays.

PLANT LINE Ocean Trips

NOVA SCOTIA CAPE BRETON PRINCE
EDWARD ISLAND NEWFOUNDLAND

An ideal vacation resort—Wonderful climate—Superb scenery

You don't know the enchanting way to this Summer Land unless you have taken the *all water route* from Boston, as the voyage down the romantic coast of Nova Scotia is one of the great short trips of the world. The magnificent new SS. "Evangeline," the finest fitted and most luxurious ship in the Atlantic Coastwise trade, sails every Tuesday for Halifax, Saturdays till July 1st then Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SEND STAMP FOR BOOKLETS

F. W. BEDELL, Agent,

72 Commercial Wharf, Boston

78 DAYS ITALY TO ENGLAND \$375.

Sail June 17
Also July 4. A few vacancies. C. A. TURRELL,
Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, TUCSON.

COLORADO

Where Every Vacation Joy Is
Multiplied a Thousand Fold

You need a rest for your body and mind! Colorado is the place where you will surely find it.

Colorado is but a one-night's trip from Chicago—you're there before you know it. Don't charge the trip to your expense account—enter it as an investment. Go on the Rock Island Lines' "Rocky Mountain Limited"—every morning from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Steel equipment, commodious berths in new steel Pullmans. Home comforts and club comforts combined to make train comforts on this superb train.

The "Colorado Flyer" and other fast trains on convenient schedules over a splendid roadbed every day. Finest, modern all-steel equipment.

We maintain Travel Bureaus in all important cities. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, ranches, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write today to L. M. Allen, Rock Island Lines, Room 724 LaSalle Station, Chicago.

Low fares June 1 to September 30.

Go to Bermuda

Temperature cooler than at the
North Atlantic Coast Resorts

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions. Lowest Rates
Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN," 10,518 tons displacement. Electric fans, wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

MIDSUMMER TRIPS via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 4th and 18th, August 1st and 15th. From Quebec July 10th and 24th, August 7th and 21st. For illustrated pamphlets with information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, or any Ticket Agent.

MAINE

ROBINHOOD INN AND COTTAGES
BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE

now open. Directly on Ocean. Special attention given families. Circular. MISS MASSEY.

CAMPOBELLO - OFF THE MAINE COAST

Quaint combination of forest and sea—always cool

Roomy, homelike accommodations—famed for good cooking—delightfully located on shaded elevation commanding panoramic view of both sea and land. All land and water sports. Send for booklet. THE INN, Eastport, Maine—Address until July 1, Box 729, Waterbury, Conn.

Hotel Nobscussett, Dennis, OVERLOOKING MASS. BAY.

Delightful bathing. Excellent Table and Service. Booklets and road maps.
A. W. MacDOUGALL, Manager.

Bampton Lectures by Rev. George Edmundson on *The Church in Rome in the First Century*. There is much learning in evidence and not a few novel conjectures are made, but imagination and inference are given too loose rein when they speed toward traditional conclusions.

Longmans. \$2.50.

CONNECTICUT'S CONTRIBUTION

Few local chronicles read as interestingly as George L. Clark's *A History of Connecticut*. Not content with a mere political outline he has followed the newer fashions of historians and presented the intellectual and economic forces that have contributed to the state's development. Eli Whitney, Elias Howe, Seth Thomas and Charles Good-year, the inventor of the rubber process, receive equal attention with John Winthrop, General Putnam or others of the state's public men.

Putnam. \$3.50.

THE BANANA BUSINESS

Frederick Upham Adams has in his *Conquest of the Tropics* made the most of his interesting theme, the development of the United Fruit Company. To bring under cultivation a thousand square miles of tropical land and to revolutionize the dietary habits of a nation by making staple an unknown food is an achievement justifying a dithyrambic style. Our grandfathers did not know the taste of the banana, but now if the reader does not eat fifty a year some one is getting his share. The "Romance of Big Business" series starts out well.

Doubleday, Page. \$2.

MEDICAL PROGRESS

Rapidity of medical progress of late years has kept text-books and dictionaries in a state of constant revision, as is evidenced by the fifth editing since 1906 of *Black's Medical Dictionary*. Illustrated with thirteen plates, and special articles by experts on the new procedures and discoveries and free as far as possible from technical terminology it is designed to appeal to the layman as well as the physician.

Macmillan. \$2.50.

OTTOMAN POLITICS

Twelve years as New York *Herald* correspondent at Constantinople from 1896 to 1908 make Sidney Whitman's *Turkish Memories* unusually interesting and vivid. Besides the intimate picture of Abdul Hamid, the "sick man of Europe," and of the intrigue leading to his downfall there are first-hand accounts of the Armenian massacres of 1896, and visits to the principal parts of the empire. His unusual opportunities for observation of Turkish affairs throw much light on the course of politics at the Ottoman capital.

Scribner's. \$2.25.

"SWEETENED SERMONS"

Those who desire to have sermonettes in sugar-coated form, in which the coating of travel description comprises the best part of each dose, may be edified and certainly satisfied with Rev. C. W. Elsey's *Journeying with Jesus in Egypt and Palestine*.

The Gorham Press. \$1.50.

The ASQUAM HOUSE

Holderness, N. H.

A high-class modern hotel on Shepard Hill, on shore of Asquam Lakes, commanding a view of lakes and mountains that is unsurpassed. Driving, boating, fishing, bathing, tennis. H. F. DORR, Proprietor. Booklets.

THE GREYLOCK HOTEL

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. The Berkshires

Send for copy of "Williamstown, the Village Beautiful."

HENRY N. TEAGUE, Lessee

ABERDEEN HALL

Directly on Vineyard Sound

Mrs. FRANCIS P. YEAGER

HYANNIS.

CAPE COD, MASS.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS

THE CRATER CLUB

At Essex-on-Lake Champlain

Offers to families of refinement at very moderate rates the attractions of a beautiful lake shore in a locality with a remarkable record for healthfulness. The club affords an excellent plain table and accommodation. The boating is safe, there are attractive walks and drives, and the points of interest in the Adirondacks are easily accessible. References required. For information address

MISS MARGARET FULLER
CLUB MANAGER

61 EAST 77th STREET NEW YORK

ONTIO

"Beautiful Hills"

UNADILLA, NEW YORK

An attractive Summer Home in one of the most beautiful sections of the State.

OPENS JUNE 5th

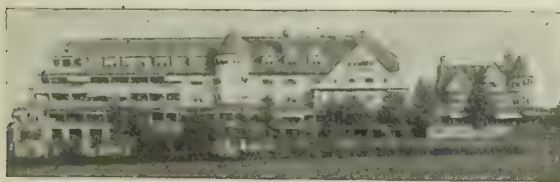
Write for Booklet

ALBERT A. LeROY, Prop.

THE MOHAWK

AND TEN COTTAGES

4th Lake, Fulton Chain. Hot and cold water in rooms, electricity, furnace heat, log fires. C. S. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N. Y.



MONOMONOCK INN, Caldwell, N. J.

An Exceptional Hotel. Ideal for week ends or commuting. Twenty miles from New York. Extensive grounds, golf, tennis, fine roads. Booklet. ALBERT A. LEROY, Manager.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

CON

GRESSIONAL INFORMATION supplied. Fifteen years' continuous official employment, indexing Congressional Record. For particulars, address, Wm. MACON COLEMAN, Evans Building, Washington, D. C.

ART AND ARTISTS

The Hackley Gallery at Muskegon, Michigan, has acquired a good example of the work of Richard Wilson, "the father of English landscape painting."

The San Diego Exposition to be held next year will make a special effort to interest the artists of southern California by building a large gallery for their use.

William T. Evans has bought for presentation to the National Gallery at Washington the picture by Guy C. Wiggins entitled "Gloucester," which was shown at the Spring Academy.

Senator Clark has again contributed \$5000, to be used as prizes in the fifth exhibition of contemporary American art to be held in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, next December. Paintings for this exhibition will be received up to the middle of November.

A new statue of Ralph Waldo Emerson by Daniel Chester French has been placed in the Concord Free Public Library. The figure is seated and draped in a flowing gown. It is said by those who have seen it that the modeling of the head is particularly fine and that the expression of the face blends shrewdness, benignity and serenity.

A statue of Benjamin Franklin presented to the University of Pennsylvania by the class of 1914 is the joint work of Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie and Professor Crete, both of the faculty of the university. It shows Franklin as he arrived in Philadelphia as a runaway apprentice with his possessions in a small bundle which he carries in his hand.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis has begun the publication of a periodic Bulletin, giving information of many important things in St. Louis relating to art. Its first number in a list of the recent acquisitions of the City Art Museum enumerates paintings by Will H. Low, J. Francis Murphy, Edmund H. Wuerpel, Frederick Oakes Sylvester, William M. Chase, William Ritschel and William Howe.

Summer visitors to New York will find fresh exhibitions well worthy of their attention at several of the dealers' galleries. At Kraushaar's may be seen paintings by Whistler, Fantin-Latour, Zuloaga, Courbet, Legros, Matthew Maris, and other modern masters. At the Macbeth Galleries there is a well-balanced and agreeable collection of pictures by American artists. Among the pictures on view at the Cottier Galleries are works by Mauve, Memling, De Bock and Monticelli.

The Public School Art Society of Chicago has just closed a successful year, the twentieth of its existence. It has placed pictures in nearly all of the public schools of Chicago, or influenced clubs to have them placed. It owns art works that cost an aggregate of nearly \$40,000. It has decorated several schools, has provided series of lectures on art, managed three loan exhibitions, conducted children on gallery tours of the Art Institute, and begun a new work of organizing art centers in neighborhoods that need them.

REAL ESTATE

TO LET AT CHAUTAUQUA

Pleasant Cottage, eight rooms and bath, large porch, fine location, near Lake. Address R. L. DITHRIDGE, Hollis, L. I.

FAMILY COTTAGE AT CHAUTAUQUA

Located in the best summer residence section of Chautauqua, New York. Corner plot beautifully planted with shrubbery and native flora. Open space on three sides, views of grove and lake. Tasteful interior decoration. Ample furnished for housekeeping. Natural gas in kitchen. First floor bath. Living and dining room open on veranda. Three double bedrooms, two sleeping porches, bath on second floor. Servants' quarters third floor. Immediate possession. Rent \$450 or for sale. Address The Independent, or Box 452 Chautauqua, N.Y.

TO RENT FOR SEASON

GLEN RIDGE, NEW JERSEY

Nicely furnished cottage. Attractive location on knoll, fifty feet back from the street. Shade. Large screened porch. Telephone. Piano. Fine new gas range and water heater. Two bath rooms. Shower. Comfortable, convenient, delightful summer home. Low rent to responsible party. Apply to F. S. EASTEY, care G. Washington Coffee Co. 79 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE

in Southern Wisconsin, 5200 acres of black sandy loam meadow land at \$8.50 an acre. \$15,000 cash. Balance ten years at 5%. This land will raise clover, timothy, alfalfa, corn, oats, vetch and any vegetable or fruit crop. This will make a very large profit for the buyer. Write or wire me at once for an accurate description, as an exceptional bargain like this seldom comes to the surface of the market. R. S. THURSTON, Osceola, Iowa

SANITARIUMS

SPA SANATORIUM, A. I. THAYER, M.D.
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

Refined, homelike, well equipped. Six miles from New York State Mineral Springs Reservation. Large addition and garage. Booklets.

EASTON SANITARIUM

For treatment of Elderly People needing skilled care and attention; also for nervous and mentally ill. Superior location. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 166, Easton, Pa.



The Secret
of the "tidy" appearance of hundreds of men to-day lies in a pair of

COATES CLIPPERS

at home. Only barbers used to have clippers, but now they're becoming as common in homes as a comb or a curler—and as necessary. Clip your beard and your boy's hair. Wife, trim

the back of your neck when it becomes "wooly." Try hardware stores for Coates "Easy Running." If they haven't them, send to us. Send name on postal for prices, etc.

COATES CLIPPER CO. - Worcester, Mass.



CLOSE-TO-NATURE

OPEN AIR TENT HOUSE

Designed for Sleeping and Living in the Open Air. A Fresh Air Retreat on your lawn. Lets the Air IN but Keeps the Insects OUT. For camping, etc. Quickly assembled or collapsed without the removal of a bolt or the use of a tool. The canvas, except cover, permanently attached to the frame. For tuberculosis, nervous troubles, ill health, sleep in the open air. Made in 8 sizes from 6 by 7 1-2 to 12 by 24 feet.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO., 370 Front St., Colfax, Iowa.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions wanted by manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. VICTOR J. EVANS, & CO., 801 F. Washington, D.C.

6%

Our First Farm Mortgages

are secured by improved, productive farms in the State of Montana, conceded to be the

premium wheat, oat, alfalfa and flax belt of the United States. We have just received from the press our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET and LITHOGRAPHED STATE MAP, which thoroughly describe this section. These are free for the asking. Write today.

The Banking Corporation of Montana
Paid in Capital, \$500,000.00
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

7%

DIVIDENDS

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 19, 1914.

A dividend of twelve per cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, June 19, 1914.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

KELSEY, BREWER & CO.

Operators of Gas and Electric Properties.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

The Board of Directors of the

American Public Utilities Co.

has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, and Three-quarters of One Per Cent. (¾%) on the Common Stock, payable July 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1914.

The stock books will be closed June 15th to June 30th, 1914, inclusive.

BLAINE GAVETT, Secretary.

June 16th, 1914.

LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½%, payable July 20, 1914, to shareholders of record of June 30, 1914. The transfer books of the Company will close June 30, and reopen July 18, 1914.

S. J. LEHURAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable July 20, 1914, to shareholders of record June 30, 1914. The transfer books will close June 30, 1914, and reopen July 20, 1914.

P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 60.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable July 6, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16, 1914.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

THE MARKET PLACE

INCOME TAX GUESSES

It was estimated by the author of the bill for an income tax, while the bill was pending, that the amount collected annually would be about \$82,000,000. After the bill became a law, an inquiry was made by Treasury experts. As a result of it they made an estimate, which was \$54,000,000. But the actual returns for this year are a little less than \$31,000,000. Secretary McAdoo is convinced that the requirements of the law have been ignored or evaded by many persons. He has set a large number of special agents at work to reach the offenders. All corporations and joint stock companies have been asked to furnish the names of stockholders with a record of dividends, and the names and salaries of their officers and employees. Congress has been asked so to amend the law that his authority to demand this information cannot be questioned.

The Secretary hopes, he says, by the investigation now in progress, to procure for the Treasury the missing \$23,250,000. We predict that he will be disappointed. The law is a new one, and the methods of collection are confusing. Probably some persons have deliberately sought to evade it. In other cases returns have been withheld because of a misconception of the requirements; but we do not believe that a shortage of \$23,250,000 has been caused by fraud and ignorance combined. As the original estimate of \$82,000,000 was cut down to \$54,000,000, so this latter estimate must be reduced. Both of them were guesswork. Both were based largely, so far as taxes upon the incomes of very wealthy persons were concerned, upon current reports. There had been no thoro official inquiry and appraisal.

Occasionally the appraisal of a dead man's estate reveals a fortune larger than common report had ascribed to him. For example, the accumulations of the late Anthony N. Brady, of Albany, had been underestimated. Frequently, however, death discloses an overestimate. Immediately after the death, a few months ago, of William Appleby, an investor in water-front property in the vicinity of New York, the press said that he had left not less than \$40,000,000. But official appraisal has reduced the estate to \$4,000,000. The late Frederick Weyerhauser, called the lumber king of the West, was reported to be one of the wealthiest men in the world. His great riches had been pointed out in tariff debates at Washington. Some said his fortune was exceeded in this country only by Mr. Rockefeller's. But now it is said that his executors and the appraisers have sought for this great estate in vain, having found only a small amount. Estimates of the in-

come tax yield were, of necessity, guesses, with respect to a considerable part of that which was to be taxed, and guesses based upon current reports about large fortunes may easily prove to be far from the facts.

THE NEW HAVEN ROBBERIES

The Massachusetts Legislature is not inclined to pass now a bill to enable the New Haven Railroad Company to dispose of its Boston & Maine stock. Its committees prefer delay until January next. This attitude is not approved by Governor Walsh, or by the Department of Justice at Washington, and it is understood that if the desired legislation be not enacted by July 15, the department will bring suit under the Sherman act to compel dissolution of the merger. It is said that the department's agreement with the officers now controlling the New Haven company permitted no delay beyond July 15.

But there are other questions in the New Haven case more important than this one about the dissolution of a merger that, so far as service was concerned, was not distinctly to the disadvantage of the public. There should be an attempt to recover the millions of which the New Haven stockholders have been robbed, and to punish those who were responsible for the robbery. This work requires resort to the courts, and it should be undertaken by representatives of the stockholders. Those who own shares of New Haven stock should appoint a committee to act for them in calling to account the directors and officers who have thus far suffered nothing worse than public criticism.

LORIMER'S CHAIN OF BANKS

No weakness in Chicago's prominent banking institutions, or in financial conditions there, is indicated by the closing of a chain of banks controlled by ex-Senator William Lorimer and situated in that city and in towns of the southern part of Illinois. At the head of the chain was the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, which could not gain admission to the local Clearing House Association because it was unwilling to obey the association's rules as to loans, assets, etc. Investigation by the state officers who closed the banks shows that there was ground for this unwillingness in the criminal or illegal character of the bank's methods. Seven branches, or subsidiary banks, have been closed. As a rule, they were situated in places where the deposits of the poor could be drawn in. Deposits in the entire group amounted to about \$7,000,000 a few days before state officers checked the transaction of business, and the political influence of the managers is shown by the fact that this total included \$965,000 of the funds of

6%
NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kans

the city of Chicago. It now appears that at least sixty per cent of this has been lost, unless the city is protected by insurance.

The money placed in the banks by the unsuspecting poor was loaned to Lorimer and his associate, C. B. Munday, and to companies in which they were interested. There is a record of loans to these men of about \$1,000,000, and of the purchase of the bonds and stock of corporations which they controlled, now said to be insolvent. There was one large loan upon swamp land in Louisiana. State officers say that the so-called securities held for more than \$1,500,000 of the loans is not worth more than \$30,000. There are loans in the name of a man who asserts that he did not receive the money and had no knowledge of the transaction. Undoubtedly many persons of small means will suffer. There will be indictments, and we hope those who robbed the poor will be punished.

There was a demand in the Chicago newspapers a few weeks ago for legislation that would subject irresponsible "private banking" to regulation and restraint, but the demand probably did not relate to institutions which could attract a deposit of nearly \$1,000,000 of the municipality's funds. Clearly there is need of legislation for the more effective regulation of banks doing business in Illinois under state charters. The people must wait until next year for the new laws. It should be possible in the meantime to send some one to the penitentiary by an enforcement of the existing criminal statutes.

It is said that the English railways will apply for further increases of rates, in addition to the four per cent granted last year, which has not been sufficient to compensate for rising wages and costs of materials.

The beet sugar refinery of the Continental Sugar Company at Fremont, Ohio, has been closed permanently. During the busy season 300 men were employed. The company's officers say that the closing is due to the reduction of the tariff on sugar.

According to the annual report of the Prussian Department of Public Works, the United States has 249,790 miles of railway. Germany is second in the list, with 38,894 miles; European Russia third, with 38,563, and British East India fourth, with 33,403.

The following dividends are announced:

- American Public Utilities Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, ¾ per cent, both payable July 1.
- American Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$2 per share, payable July 15.
- American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Coupons from 4 per cent Collateral Trust Bonds, payable July 1.
- Bank of America, semi-annual, 14 per cent, payable July 1.
- Greenwich Savings Bank, 3½ and 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.
- Importers and Traders National Bank, 12 per cent, payable July 1.
- La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable July 20.
- Nipissing Mines Company, quarterly, 5 per cent, payable July 20.
- South Brooklyn Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after July 20.

YOUR SUMMER BOOKS

YOU NEVER KNOW YOUR LUCK. By Gilbert Parker.

The breeze of open prairies—strength of gallant men—woman's tenderness. GILBERT PARKER'S latest romance with all the power and tensility of "The Right of Way." Net \$1.25

THE DUCHESS OF WREXE. A Romantic Commentary.

By Hugh Walpole. Master drama by the master realist. The rise of the world-wide new democracy, the second generation's struggle for love and growth and freedom. Net \$1.40

GRAY YOUTH. A Story of a Very Modern Courtship and a Very

Modern Marriage. By Oliver Onions. Keen satire and chuckling humor suffuse the intense sincerity with which Mr. Onions dissects the soul of an "economically independent woman." Net \$1.50

THE MILKY WAY. By F. Tennyson Jesse. The twilight land of love's first tenderness and appeal glimmers behind all the rollicking gaiety in "The Milky Way." Net \$1.25

"UNTO CAESAR." By Baroness Orczy. Author of "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

A tremendous romance of Imperial Rome, which sweeps to a mighty climax, with Caesar cowering in terror and a great soldier grimly holding off the mob. Net \$1.35

MIDSTREAM. By Will Levington Comfort. "Mr. Comfort's new novel is a

naked document, virile to extremity, speaking the plain truth with vivid directness. These are the utterances of a man who can write and has lived."—Chicago Record-Herald. Net \$1.25

GILLESPIE. By J. Macdougall Hay. "Big, moving, splashed with color, 'Gil

lespie' is literature."—Pittsburg Despatch

"The strongest novel of the season. GILLESPIE grips with the grip of real flesh and blood. The great impression is one of power."—N. Y. American. Net \$1.40

ROUGHING IT DE LUXE. By Irvin S. Cobb. Illustrated by John

McCutcheon. The prince of humorists pictures bewildered tourists amid glorious scenery in this racy picture of the West from Grand Canyon to San Francisco. Net \$1.00

GAY MORNING. By J. E. Buckrose. Author of "A Bachelor's Comedy."

describes with lively but affectionate humor the difficulties of a humble family inheriting a fortune. Net \$1.25

CUDDY YARBOROUGH'S DAUGHTER. By Una L.

Silberrad. Author of "Keren of Lowbole." A love story for lovers, sparkling with wit and open air and the keen joy of comradeship between a glorious girl and a quiet hero. Net \$1.25

BOBBY. By J. J. Bell. Author of "Wee MacGregor." Can your small boy be naughty

as well as good? Did you enjoy the young rascal in "Wee MacGregor"? Then read BOBBY. Net \$1.00

I SHOULD SAY SO! Pictures and text by James Montgomery Flagg.

Pure fooling about the fads and fashions and funny folks of to-day. Net \$1.00

THE OLD GAME. By Samuel G. Blythe. How do the boozing game and the

boys look to a real man's man after three years on the water wagon? Sam Blythe tells! Net \$0.50

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, New York Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited for the six months ending June 30th, 1914, on all accounts entitled thereto from \$5.00 to \$3,000, payable on and after July 15th, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1914, will draw interest from July 1st, 1914.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President.
CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND

SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

On all sums from \$5 to \$3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed \$1,000; and at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed \$1,000, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1914.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.

CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.

FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

126TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

June 9, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1914, draw interest from July 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary.

ARTHUR STILES, Asst. Secty.

SCHOOLS

CALIFORNIA

Pacific Theological Seminary

Open to qualified students of both sexes and all denominations. Location and climate unexcelled. Thorough instruction and practical modern training for the ministry. University of California courses and library free.

Opens August 18th, 1914. Address
C. S. NASH, President, Berkeley, California.

MASSACHUSETTS

Abbot Academy

A School for Girls. Founded 1828. 23 miles from Boston. General course with Household Science. College Preparation. Address Miss Bertha Bailey, Principal, Andover, Mass.

NEW YORK

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

HAMILTON, NEW YORK

ELMER BURRITT BRYAN, LL.D., President
Standards High. Expenses Moderate
Ninety-Sixth year opens September 24, 1914

For information, apply to
MELBOURNE S. READ, Vice-President

SKIDMORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A College for the Vocational and Professional Training of young women, located in America's leading health resort. Six Departments: Domestic Science and Art, Music, Art, Physical Culture, Commerce and Trades. Trains Organists, Pianists, Violinists, Vocalists in its Conservatory. Prepares Illustrators, Designers, Dietitians, Accountants, Secretaries and Costumers. Full courses for teachers of music, art, gymnastics, cooking, sewing, millinery, dressmaking. For information and catalog address

CHARLES HENRY KEYES, Ph.D., President,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Columbia Grammar School

Founded 1764

93rd Street and Central Park West

New Fireproof Building

Boys prepared for all Colleges and Business.
Primary and Outing Classes for Younger Boys.
Laboratories—Gymnasium—Playground.
Send for Catalogue. Tel. 3787 Riverside.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOODLAND ROAD.

Pennsylvania College For Women

Forty-sixth year. Delightful location overlooking the city. Collegiate and special courses. Degrees given. Exceptional advantages in Social Service, Music and Expression. Athletics. DILWORTH HALL. Prepares for leading colleges with certificate. Special courses. Illustrated catalogue.

CORA HELEN COOLIDGE, Acting President.

WEST VIRGINIA

Davis and Elkins College

If time and expense are factors look into our College-Preparatory Dept. By 4 term system the usual 4 year college course is covered in 3. Tutorial system. Dormitory. Residence limited to 50 young men and boys over 15. Endowment reduces cost to \$225. Catalog and view book upon request. West Virginia, Elkins.

Co-Operative Schools Agency, I., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Financed by best schools in U. S. All Classes. Hence efficient. Call or write. Information, consultation, catalogues free.

CEDARVALE RANCHE AND CAMPS

in the Big Horn Mountains at 4,000 feet elevation. Close to Yellowstone Park and the Big Horn Canyon. Motor boating trips on the Big Horn and Yellowstone Rivers. Fine trout fishing. Horseback riding. Pure water. Dry climate. No mosquitoes. Cool nights. Bountiful table supplied from the ranche products. Thirty miles from a town, away from all injurious influences. Terms on application to the undersigned. References.

CEDARVALE RANCHE, Raymond, Wyoming.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

A WARNING

It is assumed that thousands of readers of The Independent are carrying what are called "deferred dividend" life insurance policies—that is, contracts of insurance which provide that the dividends, instead of being accounted for and distributed annually, are held for a term of years (usually ten, fifteen or twenty) and then paid to the survivors. These policies are the last products of the old Tontine system, for their issuance by the leading companies of the country was discontinued some six or seven years ago. But, as a matter of course, there are hundreds of thousands of them yet in force which their owners are endeavoring to carry to maturity in order to preserve their right to share in the dividends.

Speculation in these contracts by money-lenders, brokers and a certain class of so-called bankers is an old enterprise, but the game was never pursued as energetically as it has been since the companies quit writing that form of policies. The supply having ceased, the available stock constantly diminishes, the end is plainly in sight, and the speculators are redoubling their activity. They are not seeking long-term investments, for it is necessary to large profits that they turn over their capital as frequently as possible. Therefore, they seek policies which are nearing the completion of their dividend periods. They are not offering to make loans on them, be it understood; they buy outright.

Having found a prospective customer they begin their negotiations with him by advising him to procure from the company issuing the policy a statement in writing, showing what sum it will pay in cash, at that time, for its surrender. This is a shrewd move, for it seems to provide the policyholder with an authoritative appraisal of value. The speculator knows that the company cannot legally pay more than the reserve value at any time prior to the expiration of the contract period. The speculator, with his eye on that policy's share of the accumulated dividends, is then and there willing to pay a substantial advance over the cash surrender value reported by the company. If the trade is made and the policyholder does not die before maturity, the speculator cashes in to the company and reaps a handsome profit. The death of his customer is the only chance he takes and, very naturally, he reduces that risk to the smallest margin by dealing with healthy persons.

There is no good reason why a policyholder who has carried his policy seventeen or eighteen years of the twenty-year period, who has borne the whole burden of premium-paying unrelieved by the assistance which is afforded by

the receipt of annual dividends, to sell out the prize he has been striving for and, for a little ready money, pass it over to the bank account of some trafficker of Shylock proclivities.

If the owners of such deferred dividend policies as a speculator will buy are in need of financial assistance, they can get it from their insurance companies on the security of the very policies they are solicited to sell outright. But whatever else they do in this connection, they should not fail to take the companies into their confidence. From the companies they will receive disinterested advice and safe guidance.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION

According to reports appearing in the daily papers, a compromise agreement has been entered into between the state authorities of Kentucky and the representatives of the fire insurance companies heretofore authorized to operate in that state, thru which the latter will be enabled to resume business. As noted in this department on several occasions, the legislature of Kentucky late last year enacted a law regulating the making of fire insurance rates on property in that state so rigorous and objectionable in its terms as to imperil the interests of the companies, whereupon the companies, in self-defense, suspended all their agencies in the state, with the result that property owners were subjected to the inconvenience and peril consequent upon the loss of such facilities. Several ineffectual attempts were made by both sides to the controversy to reconcile the differences.

As the result of the arrangement just made a peculiar state of affairs exists. The objectionable law, of course, remains in force; and will so remain until it is repealed or amended by the next legislature. But the state authorities seem to have agreed not to enforce its provisions. Upon that understanding the companies will resume business. This agreement we are told is in writing and bears the signatures of the state officials and those of the company representatives, parties to the negotiations. The object sought, perhaps attained, is both necessary and good, but it is none the less anomalous in that it involves a suspension of the law by its administrators. Just why the legislature is not called in extraordinary session to supply the remedy remains unexplained.

The companies are fully justified in refusing to issue their contracts of indemnity in a state which insists on fixing the consideration at which they may be issued; and if their action in Kentucky shall finally result, there or elsewhere, in vindicating the doctrine that the seller possesses at least an equal right with the buyer in naming

the price of his goods, something of value to all citizens will have been gained.

GAIN AND LOSS

It is customary for the president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to include in his annual address a statement showing the "underwriting" gain or loss of the business for the last preceding calendar year and for the decade then ended. The board held its forty-eighth annual meeting on May 28 last, and we are now enabled to consider these results for the year and for the ten years ending on December 31, 1913. Readers will understand that a calculation made for the purpose of ascertaining the underwriting results of a fire insurance company includes on the income side net premiums only and excludes all sums accruing from the investments.

We find from the National Board statement that the underwriting profit for the year 1913 was 1.37 per cent of the net premiums handled. The total net premiums amounted to \$321,554,975; the losses aggregated \$172,128,338; the expenses were \$128,579,277. To the two last items must be added \$16,448,509 representing increased liabilities assumed during the year. The amount of the profit was \$4,398,851.

For the ten years ending December 31 last, we find that the aggregate of net premiums received was \$2,675,312,651. Losses paid came to \$1,502,508,435; expenses to \$1,029,968,802; increase in liabilities to \$159,610,651. The balance this time reveals a loss of \$16,775,237, or 62/100 of one per cent.

As already explained, the underwriting loss for the decade does not indicate that the financial condition of the companies has grown less favorable, for the statement omits the investment income. This has been large enough to permit, in most cases, the payment of satisfactory dividends to stockholders and to add substantially to the surplus funds. But the difference between more than two and a half billion of premiums received and the total of losses and expenses paid, plus increase in liabilities, is a loss of something like \$17,000,000.

Dissensions among the stockholders of the First National Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., recently resulted in the defeat of the Dudley-Tuttle faction and their retirement from the management. The party headed by Robert J. Wynne, a former Postmaster General, carried the election by a vote of 120,000 to 30,000. Mr. Wynne will probably succeed to the presidency.

The New York Insurance Department after an exhaustive investigation reaches the conclusion that the rate for workmen's compensation insurance in that state will equal 324 per cent of the pure premium in Massachusetts.

Insurance Commissioner Potts of Illinois in a long opinion pronounces as illegal all so-called "underwriters' agencies" and will commence court proceedings against them.

THE BROOKFIELD SCHOOL

A New Open-air School for a Small Family of Girls

DIRECTORS: Miss Helen Fairman Cooke, A.B., Wellesley
Miss Marion F. E. Cooke, A.B., Wellesley

School Year—September 24, 1914—June 17, 1915

The Brookfield School for Girls is located in the town of North Brookfield, in the hills of central Massachusetts, one thousand feet above the sea. The region is known for its association with the days of Indian warfare, for its beauty, for its invigorating air and pure water.

The house, which stands on rising ground, is of the Colonial farmhouse type, plain and substantial. It is new and equipped with modern conveniences. The arbor-vitae hedge screening the grounds from the road suggests the fine reticence of the old New England life, while the broad open field at the south and the sunny orchard hint at the more genial nature of modern training.

The same tone of old-fashioned simplicity marks the interior of the house. The fire-place in the long living room recalls the days of our grandfathers, when all the family gathered about the hearth in the evening to sew, to read, and to discuss the doings of the day. Here the school family meets when the day's work is done. Here is developed a taste for simple home pleasures by means of games, play-acting, music, dancing, reading aloud, and story-telling.

At one side of the house are two large porches which are used as outdoor sleeping-room and dining-room. As early as possible in the spring and as late as possible in the autumn meals are served outdoors. Pupils and teachers sleep outdoors the year round. Nearby stands the school-room, a building of one open-air room. Here and on the porches of the residence, study and recitation are carried on, except in the bitterest weather. If parents prefer, pupils may sleep indoors.

As the health of the girls is the first consideration, particular attention is given to food and food values.

For circular address

Address MISS HELEN FAIRMAN COOKE

The Brookfield School

North Brookfield, Mass.

ENJOY YOUR VACATION

READ a weekly magazine which will give you in an hour or two each week all that is essential, timely, interesting and significant in the current history of the world.

The Independent is one of the brightest, best and most rapidly growing weekly journals in America. New features of wide human interest and popular appeal. New departments of practical value and usefulness. Its circulation has doubled in the last few months.

The leading editorial is a strong, vigorous discussion of a big time-ly subject.

The Story of the Week is an orderly forward-looking record of current history.

The new books are discussed with discrimination and human interest.

The strongest writers in public life, in education, in sociology, in national and international affairs, in science, the drama, art and outdoor life, in poetry and in the realm of religion, are among its contributors.

Business men recognize in The Independent a national authority, of unique standing, on the progress of finance and trade.

The interests of women are vigorously treated in this magazine, which for fifty years has advocated their equal political rights.

SPECIAL VACATION OFFER

This is the best time of the year to get acquainted with The Independent. It keeps one abreast of the times, and it is easy and agreeable to read. It is an aid to the proper enjoyment of the vacation season. The coupon offer below is for a trial subscription, and it gives the new reader time to get acquainted. The regular price is \$3.00 a year.

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York

I accept your Vacation Offer and enclose One Dollar for which please send The Independent for the rest of the year 1914 to

Name

Address



"No Fun", Says He, "Unless You Wear B. V. D."

GET the full fun out of *your* vacation in B. V. D. If you're *cool*, work is play, and either side of the road is the shady side. In B. V. D. you belong to the "*I Won't Worry Club*". Join it right away, and you'll daily look at life through rose-colored glasses, with a quip on your lip and a song in your heart.

For your own welfare, fix the B. V. D. Red Woven Label in your mind and make the salesman *show* it to you. That positively safeguards you. On every B. V. D. garment is sewed



This Red Woven Label



(Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 the Garment.

B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07) \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 the Suit.

The B. V. D. Company,
New York.

London Selling Agency: 66, Aldermanbury, E. C.



Copyrights U.S.A. 1914 by
The B. V. D. Company

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall Street, New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries.

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| During its existence the company has insured property to the value of..... | \$27,219,045,826.00 |
| Received premiums thereon to the extent of..... | 282,298,429.80 |
| Paid losses during that period..... | 141,567,550.30 |
| Issued certificates of profits to dealers..... | 89,740,400.00 |
| Of which there have been redeemed..... | 82,497,340.00 |
| Leaving outstanding at present time..... | 7,243,060.00 |
| Interest paid on certificates amounts to..... | 22,585,640.25 |
| On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to..... | 13,259,024.16 |

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres. CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres. WALTER WOOD PARSONS,
2d Vice-Pres. CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

PEBBLES

Landlady—I'll give you just three days in which to pay your rent.

Stude—All right, I'll take the Fourth of July, Christmas and Easter.—*Cornell Widow*.

Wims—Say, old Chappie, who is that scream over there in red? She's been looking at me for the last five minutes.

Sims—Why, that's the woman detective employed to guard the ten thousand dollar necklace worn by my sister.—*Froth*.

A lively young fisher, named Fischer, Fished for fish from the edge of a fissure.

A fish, with a grin,
Pulled the fisherman in,
Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.

—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

When a lady patient living far from town had to telephone for her physician she apologized for asking him to come such a distance.

"Don't speak of it," said the doctor cheerfully; "I happen to have another patient in that vicinity and so can kill two birds with one stone."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

"Waiter," asked the impatient customer, "do you call this an oyster stew?"

"Yessuh," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"Why, the oyster in this stew isn't big enough to flavor it."

"He wasn't put in to flavor it, suh. He is jes' supposed to christen it."—*Washington Star*.

The *Illustrated London News* gives an account of a baseball game:

"A remarkable feature of the game is the so-called 'coach.' It is his business to dance along the boundary line, 'barracking' for his side and particularly reminding the opponents of their faults at critical moments in the hope that he will 'steal the striker's goat'—that is to say, his nerve, at the psychological moment."

Observing an unfamiliar shrub by a country roadside a student of botany stopped to make an examination.

"Are you acquainted with this flower, young man?" he asked of a passing yokel.

"Yep," the boy laconically answered. "To what family do you think it belongs?"

Indicating a near-by house with a pudgy thumb the boy answered: "Higginses."—*Puck*.

Billy (who is putting in a long Sunday afternoon)—Let's play auto with the chairs, Mummy, and you take a ride with me!

Mother (with an eye to uplift)—I guess not, dear; I don't really approve of pleasure rides on Sunday.

Billy (after a moment of earnest thought)—But this isn't a pleasure ride. We'll play I'm taking you to see a—a moving-picture show, of scenes from the Bible.—*Life*.

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
